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Volume-2

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND GENERAL SCIENCE

Volume 2

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-: Scheme & Syllabus of Examination: - Dated 09-01-2026

The Preliminary Examination will consist of one paper on the subject specified below, which will be of objective type and carry a maximum of 200 marks.

The examination is meant to serve as a screening test only. The Standard of the paper will be that of a Bachelor's Degree Level. The marks obtained in the Preliminary Examination by the candidates, who are declared qualified for admission to Main Examination will not be counted for determining their final order of merit.

Subject	Max Marks	Time
General Knowledge and General Science	200	3 Hours

Note-

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- Transport Network.
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Geography of India:

- Physiographic division
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- Irrigation
- Agriculture: Important Crops
- Minerals- Metallic and Non- Metallic
- Major Industrial Regions and Important industries

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- Tribes
- Minerals-Metallic & Non-Metallic
- Tourism

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- Union State Relations, Emergency provisions.
- Urban and Rural local Government.
- Election Commission, Union Public Service Commission, National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for women, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and Niti Aayog.
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- Lokpal, Central Vigilance Commission, Central Information Commission.

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- Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, the Rajasthan High Court, Subordinate Courts and other judicial bodies, Advocate General.
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- Rajasthan Public Service Commission, Rajasthan State Election Commission, Rajasthan Information Commission, Rajasthan State Women Commission, Board of Revenue, Lokayukt.
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- Statement and Courses of Action
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- Ranking and Sitting Arrangement
- Shapes and their sub sections

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Chief Controller of Examination

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CHAPTER 01
Indus Valley Civilisation

1. Which of the following sites represents the northernmost extent of the Indus Valley Civilisation?
(1) Sutkagen Dor
(2) Manda
(3) Alamgirpur
(4) Daimabad
(5) Question not attempted

2. Match the archaeologists in List I with their associated Harappan sites in List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Archaeologist)
A. Daya Ram Sahni
B. R. D. Banerji
C. Amalananda Ghosh
D. S. R. Rao
List II: (Associated Harappan Site)
i. Mohenjo-daro
ii. Lothal
iii. Harappa
iv. Kalibangan
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

3. Which of the following statements accurately describes the drainage system of the Indus Valley Civilisation?
(1) The drains were completely open and lined with unbaked mud bricks.
(2) The main street drains were exclusively covered with wood and bamboo.
(3) Every house had its own courtyard and bathroom connected to the street drains.
(4) Drainage systems were completely absent in smaller settlements like Lothal.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Kalibangan site of the Indus Valley Civilisation:
I. It is located on the banks of the Ghaggar river in Rajasthan.
II. Evidence of a ploughed field was discovered outside the fort wall.
III. A dockyard similar to the one at Lothal was excavated here.
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) II and III only
(2) I and III only
(3) I, II and III
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

5. The famous bronze statue of the Dancing Girl was discovered at which of the following Harappan sites?
(1) Harappa
(2) Dholavira
(3) Mohenjo-daro
(4) Chanhudaro
(5) Question not attempted

6. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct option from the choices given below:
Assertion (A): The Indus Valley Civilisation is generally considered a Bronze Age culture.
Reason (R): The Harappan people widely used iron tools for agriculture and warfare.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

Which of the following structures was NOT found at the archaeological site of Harappa?
(1) Workmen's quarters
(2) Rows of circular brick platforms for pounding grain

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(3) Granary with two rows of six rooms
(4) Great Bath
(5) Question not attempted

8. Match the material in List I with its primary source region in List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Artefact/Material)
A. Lapis Lazuli
B. Copper
C. Steatite
D. Gold
List II: (Primary Source Region)
i. Khetri region of Rajasthan
ii. Shortughai in Afghanistan
iii. Kolar in Karnataka
iv. South Rajasthan and North Gujarat
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

9. Arrange the following Harappan sites in the chronological order of their first extensive excavation, from earliest to latest:
I. Dholavira
II. Harappa
III. Lothal
IV. Mohenjo-daro
Select the correct order from the options given below:
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) IV, II, III, I
(3) II, IV, III, I
(4) IV, II, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

10. Consider the following statements regarding Dholavira and select the correct option:
Statement I: It was divided into three principal divisions, unlike most Harappan cities which had two.
Statement II: It has yielded a large inscription comprising ten large-sized signs of the Harappan script.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

11. The presence of uniform standardized weights and measures across widespread geographic regions of the Indus Valley Civilisation most strongly suggests which of the following?
(1) A completely uniform language spoken across all urban centers
(2) A religious prohibition against unequal barter and trade practices
(3) The total absence of localized manufacturing or cottage industries
(4) A centralized administration and strict commercial regulations
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following statements regarding the trade relations of the Indus Valley Civilisation:
I. Mesopotamian texts refer to the Indus region as Meluhha.
II. Harappan seals have been discovered at ancient sites in Oman and Bahrain.
III. Dilmun was a prominent intermediate trading station located in the Persian Gulf.
IV. Trade was exclusively conducted through land routes bypassing the sea entirely.
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following is cited by scholars like M.R. Sahni and Robert Raikes as a primary physical cause for the decline of Mohenjo-daro?
(1) Deforestation caused by excessive brick baking altering the monsoon patterns
(2) The sudden shifting of the Yamuna river towards the east depriving the city of water
(3) Tectonic upliftment leading to the impounding of the Indus river and prolonged flooding
(4) Massive fires set by invading tribes destroying the granaries
(5) Question not attempted

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14. The easternmost known site of the mature Indus Valley Civilisation, Alamgirpur, is located in the basin of which river?
(1) Ghaggar
(2) Sutlej
(3) Chenab
(4) Hindon
(5) Question not attempted

15. Match the Harappan site in List I with its prominent discovery in List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Harappan Site)
A. Chanhudaro
B. Surkotada
C. Banawali
D. Rakhigarhi
List II: (Prominent Discovery)
i. Terracotta replica of a plough
ii. Evidence of bead-making industry
iii. Largest Harappan settlement in India
iv. Bones of a horse
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

16. Consider the following statements regarding Harappan urban planning:
I. Streets generally intersected at right angles.
II. Houses were primarily constructed using baked bricks in standardized ratios.
III. Doors and windows usually opened onto main streets rather than side lanes.
IV. The city was typically divided into a raised citadel and a lower town.
V. The drainage system featured manholes at regular intervals for cleaning.
Which of the combination of statements given above is incorrect?
(1) I and V only
(2) III only
(3) II and IV only
(4) III and V only
(5) Question not attempted

17. Identify the structure that does not belong to the prominent architectural features found at Mohenjo-daro.
(1) The Great Bath
(2) The Stone Signboard
(3) The Collegiate Building
(4) The Pillared Hall
(5) Question not attempted

18. The Indus script was predominantly written in a style where the first line is from right to left and the second line is from left to right. What is this writing style called?
(1) Boustrophedon
(2) Cuneiform
(3) Hieroglyphic
(4) Kharosthi
(5) Question not attempted

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19. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct option from the choices given below:
Assertion (A): The Harappans worshipped nature in various forms, including trees and animals.
Reason (R): Seals depicting a deity seated in a yogic posture surrounded by animals have been widely interpreted as an early form of Lord Shiva (Pashupati).
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the site of Lothal?
(1) Location - Banks of the Indus River
(2) Burial practice - Complete absence of double burials
(3) Major craft - Exclusive production of iron implements
(4) Discovery - Artificial brick dockyard
(5) Question not attempted

21. Match the theory of decline in List I with its proponent scholar in List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Theory of Decline)
A. Aryan Invasion
B. Ecological Imbalance
C. Tectonic Disturbances
D. Shifting of the Indus River

List II: (Proponent Scholar)
i. H.T. Lambrick
ii. Mortimer Wheeler
iii. Fairservis
iv. Robert Raikes
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

22. What was the most critical factor that facilitated the extensive internal and external trade networks of the Indus Valley Civilisation?
(1) The establishment of a strong standing army to protect merchant caravans
(2) An agricultural surplus and highly developed specialized craft production
(3) The adoption of a metallic currency system shared with Mesopotamia
(4) The religious mandate requiring long-distance pilgrimages
(5) Question not attempted

23. Identify the correct sequence of Harappan sites from North to South geographically.
(1) Manda, Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal
(2) Manda, Kalibangan, Harappa, Lothal
(3) Harappa, Manda, Lothal, Kalibangan
(4) Harappa, Kalibangan, Manda, Lothal
(5) Question not attempted

24. Consider the following statements regarding the findings at Kalibangan:
I. Evidence of fire altars indicates the practice of a fire cult.
II. It has yielded clear evidence of both pre-Harappan and mature Harappan phases.
III. A massive granary comparable to that of Mohenjo-daro was discovered here.
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

25. Which of the following statements about Harappan pottery is incorrect?
(1) The Harappans primarily used the potter's wheel to manufacture their wares.
(2) The typical pottery was red ware painted with various black designs.
(3) Polychrome pottery was common and found in almost every household.
(4) Common motifs included intersecting circles, pipal leaves, and fish scales.
(5) Question not attempted

26. In the context of Harappan town planning, the grid system primarily refers to which of the following?
(1) The layout of streets and lanes intersecting at right angles to form blocks
(2) The strict division of society into specific hierarchical classes by profession
(3) The network of subterranean water channels connecting the lower town to the river
(4) The uniform distribution of granaries across the different quadrants of the city
(5) Question not attempted

27. Match the crop or agricultural evidence in List I with its associated Harappan site in List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Crop/Agricultural Evidence)
A. Rice husks
B. Terracotta plough
C. Ploughed field surface
D. Traces of canals
List II: (Associated Harappan Site)
i. Kalibangan
ii. Shortughai
iii. Banawali
iv. Lothal
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

28. The discovery of numerous terracotta female figurines with elaborate headdresses in the Indus Valley heavily implies the existence of which religious phenomenon?
(1) The exclusive monotheistic worship of a male sky god in all cities
(2) The widespread veneration of a Mother Goddess associated with fertility
(3) The practice of female infanticide among

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the ruling or elite classes
(4) A purely secular society with no religious iconography or structures
(5) Question not attempted

29. Consider the following statements about Harappan trade mechanisms:
I. Trade was heavily reliant on the barter system.
II. Weights were usually made of chert and followed a binary system in the lower denominations.
III. Metal money and minted coins were the primary mediums of exchange.
IV. Seals were widely used to stamp clay tags on bales of goods for authentication.
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) II, III and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) I, II and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

30. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct option from the choices given below:
Assertion (A): Rakhigarhi is currently considered the largest known city of the Indus Valley Civilisation.
Reason (R): Recent excavations in Haryana have revealed its extent to be much larger than Mohenjo-daro.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Who was the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) when the formal announcement of the discovery of the Indus Valley Civilisation was made in 1924?
(1) John Marshall
(2) Alexander Cunningham
(3) Mortimer Wheeler
(4) R. E. M. Wheeler
(5) Question not attempted

32. Which of the following sites represents the westernmost boundary of the Indus Valley Civilisation?
(1) Surkotada
(2) Sutkagen Dor
(3) Balakot
(4) Sukkur
(5) Question not attempted

33. Consider the following statements regarding the religious practices of the Indus Valley people:
I. They worshipped trees, especially the pipal tree.
II. They built large monolithic temples dedicated to the Mother Goddess.
III. Amulets have been found in large numbers, indicating belief in magic or evil spirits.
IV. The dead were generally buried in the north-south orientation.
V. The worship of animal deities like the humped bull was prevalent.
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, III, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

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34. Match the Harappan feature in List I with its key attribute in List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Harappan Feature)
A. Script
B. Standard Weights
C. Seals
D. Beads
List II: (Key Attribute)
i. Steatite
ii. Chert
iii. Carnelian
iv. Pictographic
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

35. Consider the following statements regarding the site of Harappa and select the correct option:
Statement I: The granary at Harappa consists of two rows of six granaries built on a raised brick

platform.
Statement II: Harappa was located on the banks of the river Indus in the Sindh province.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

36. Among the following features, which one is unique to Dholavira and absent in most other mature Harappan settlements?
(1) Use of standardized baked bricks for all major residential buildings
(2) Presence of numerous seals depicting various animal and plant motifs
(3) Evidence of distinct class separation in the housing of the lower town
(4) Use of stone architecture and sophisticated water reservoir systems
(5) Question not attempted

37. Consider the following proposed causes for the decline of the Indus Valley Civilisation:
I. Ecological degradation and climate change
II. Aryan Invasion Theory
III. Shifting of river courses and hydrological changes
Which of the following represents the logically accepted chronological sequence of theory popularity from oldest to most modern?
(1) II, I, III
(2) II, III, I
(3) I, II, III
(4) III, I, II
(5) Question not attempted

38. Which of the following statements correctly describes the agricultural practices of the Harappans?
(1) Sugarcane was the most extensively cultivated cash crop.
(2) They were the earliest people to produce cotton in the world.
(3) Iron ploughs were universally used for deep tilling.
(4) Agriculture was purely reliant on rainfall with no evidence of irrigation.
(5) Question not attempted

39. Consider the following statements regarding Harappan seals:
I. The majority of the seals were made of steatite.
II. They were primarily used as a medium of currency for everyday transactions.
III. The most frequently depicted animal on the seals is the unicorn bull.
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I, II and III
(4) I and III only
(5) Question not attempted

40. The strategic location of Lothal near the Gulf of Khambhat resulted in which of the following primary outcomes for the settlement?
(1) Emergence as a seaport and center for bead-making and export
(2) Complete isolation from the cultural influence of Mesopotamia
(3) Frequent and catastrophic destruction caused by mountain avalanches
(4) Development into the sole religious capital for the civilization
(5) Question not attempted

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41. Match the Harappan site in List I with its present-day state or province in List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Harappan Site)
A. Daimabad
B. Kalibangan
C. Harappa
D. Mohenjo-daro
List II: (Present-day State/Province)
i. Rajasthan
ii. Maharashtra
iii. Sindh
iv. Punjab (Pakistan)
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

42. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of the Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro?
(1) It was located in the lower town for the general public's daily use.
(2) It had flights of steps leading down to it from two opposite sides.
(3) The floor was made watertight using gypsum mortar and a layer of bitumen.
(4) There were rooms on three sides, one of which housed a large well.
(5) Question not attempted

43. Consider the following statements regarding Kalibangan:
I. It was excavated by B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar.
II. Evidence of an earthquake occurring around 2600 BCE has been found here.
III. Decorative bricks were used in the flooring of a house.
IV. A highly sophisticated stone-lined drainage system was its hallmark.
Which of the combination of statements given above is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I, III and IV
(4) IV only
(5) Question not attempted

44. The Harappans procured copper primarily from which of the following regions?
(1) Kolar region in South India
(2) Khetri region in Rajasthan and Oman
(3) Shortughai in Afghanistan
(4) Magan in present-day Iran
(5) Question not attempted

45. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct option from the choices given below:
Assertion (A): The streets of the lower town in Harappan cities were carefully aligned on a grid pattern.
Reason (R): Harappan civilization lacked any form of centralized municipal administration or planning authority.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

46. The famous Priest-King statue, made of steatite and depicting a bearded man wearing a trefoil-patterned shawl, was discovered at:
(1) Dholavira
(2) Lothal
(3) Kalibangan
(4) Mohenjo-daro
(5) Question not attempted

47. The inability of modern scholars to decipher the Indus script means that our current understanding of Harappan society relies almost entirely on:
(1) Archaeological material culture and spatial analysis.
(2) Mesopotamian textual translations of Harappan laws
(3) Vedic literature references to Harappan rituals
(4) Oral traditions preserved by modern desert nomads
(5) Question not attempted

48. Consider the following archaeologists and their associated excavations:
I. Daya Ram Sahni - Harappa
II. R.D. Banerji - Mohenjo-daro
III. N.G. Majumdar - Chanhudaro
IV. S.R. Rao - Lothal
V. J.P. Joshi - Dholavira
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, II, III, IV and V
(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III and V only
(5) Question not attempted

49. Match the prominent Harappan artefact or feature in List I with its associated site in List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Prominent Harappan Artefact/Feature)
A. Pashupati Seal
B. Dancing Girl
C. Fire Altars
D. Dockyard
List II: (Associated Site)
i. Lothal

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ii. Kalibangan
iii. Mohenjo-daro (Steatite)
iv. Mohenjo-daro (Bronze)
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

50. According to the most widely accepted contemporary archaeological consensus, which factor contributed most significantly to the decline of the mature Harappan phase?
(1) Climatic change leading to the drying of the Ghaggar-Hakra system
(2) A massive and sudden foreign invasion by iron-wielding pastoralists
(3) A widespread epidemic of bubonic plague introduced via trade routes
(4) A violent internal revolution of the working class against the elite
(5) Question not attempted

51. Which of the following sequences correctly represents the chronological stages of the Indus Valley Civilisation?
(1) Early Harappan, Mature Harappan, Late Harappan
(2) Mature Harappan, Early Harappan, Late Harappan
(3) Late Harappan, Mature Harappan, Early Harappan
(4) Early Harappan, Late Harappan, Mature Harappan
(5) Question not attempted

52. Which of the following statements concerning Dholavira is incorrect?
(1) It is located on Kadir Island in the Rann of Kutch, Gujarat.
(2) The city was uniquely partitioned into three distinct sections.
(3) It demonstrates a sophisticated system of water conservation with large stone-lined reservoirs.
(4) It lacked any form of defensive fortification walls around its perimeter.
(5) Question not attempted

53. Consider the following statements regarding the economic life of the Harappans:
I. The manufacturing of beads was a highly specialized craft, particularly at Chanhudaro.
II. Spindle whorls found at various sites indicate that spinning of cotton and wool was common.
III. The economy was heavily dependent on the extensive use of minted silver coins.
Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) II and III only
(2) I and III only
(3) I and II only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

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54. Rakhigarhi, recognized as the largest Harappan site in India, is situated in which of the following states?
(1) Punjab
(2) Haryana
(3) Rajasthan
(4) Gujarat
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: The Harappans built large monumental temples for public worship similar to those in Mesopotamia.
Statement II: Evidence of fire altars has been found at Kalibangan and Lothal, suggesting domestic or localized ritual practices.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

56. Consider the following statements regarding the construction materials used in the Indus Valley Civilisation:
I. Baked bricks were uniformly used in the major cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-daro.
II. Sun-dried bricks were often used for fillings in city walls.

III. Stone was extensively used for domestic housing in cities located in the alluvial plains of Sindh.
IV. Gypsum mortar was used to waterproof critical structures like the Great Bath.

Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which of the following is NOT a recognized characteristic of the Indus script?
(1) It is largely pictographic and logo-syllabic in its basic nature
(2) It was inscribed on various seals, copper tablets, and pottery
(3) It exhibits an alphabetical structure with 26 distinct letters
(4) It has not yet been conclusively deciphered by modern historians
(5) Question not attempted

58. Which of the following pairs of Harappan site and its corresponding river is correctly matched?
(1) Kalibangan - Ghaggar
(2) Harappa - Indus
(3) Mohenjo-daro - Ravi
(4) Lothal - Sutlej
(5) Question not attempted

59. The highly polished stone pillar bases and segments, reflecting advanced stone-working technology, are uniquely characteristic of which Harappan site?
(1) Harappa
(2) Kalibangan
(3) Rakhigarhi
(4) Dholavira
(5) Question not attempted

60. Consider the following statements regarding Harappan imports:
I. Gold was procured from South India (Karnataka).
II. Copper was heavily sourced from the Khetri mines of Rajasthan.
III. Lapis Lazuli was primarily imported from the Badakhshan region in Afghanistan.
IV. Jade was brought in from Central Asia.
V. Steatite was sourced from South Rajasthan and North Gujarat.

Which of the combination of statements given above is correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, III, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

61. The discovery of a ploughed field with intersecting furrows at Kalibangan suggests which of the following agricultural practices?
(1) The use of heavy iron tractors
(2) The complete reliance on artificial canal irrigation
(3) The simultaneous cultivation of two different crops.
(4) The practice of slash-and-burn shifting agriculture
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which of the following is true regarding the Great Granary of Mohenjo-daro?
(1) It is located in the lower town alongside the merchants' quarters.
(2) It was the smallest public building discovered in the citadel.
(3) It was built entirely of mud blocks with a massive wooden superstructure.
(4) It is the largest building found at the site of Mohenjo-daro.
(5) Question not attempted

63. In the context of the decline of the Indus Valley Civilisation, the term Late Harappan Phase refers to:
(1) A post-urban phase characterized by rural chalcolithic cultures
(2) A period of rapid technological advancement and urban expansion
(3) The aftermath of a massive explosion theorized by fringe authors
(4) The era when the civilization merged with the Mesopotamian empire
(5) Question not attempted

64. Which of the following is NOT an archaeological finding associated with Lothal?
(1) A brick built dockyard

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(2) The Priest-King steatite statue
(3) Evidence of a bead-making factory
(4) Fire altars
(5) Question not attempted

65. Consider the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: The Indus Valley Civilisation covered parts of present-day Pakistan, India, and Afghanistan.
Statement II: The core geographical area of the civilization was limited entirely to the modern borders of the Republic of India.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

66. The H-Cemetery and R-37 burial grounds are associated with which famous archaeological site?
(1) Harappa
(2) Lothal
(3) Kalibangan
(4) Mohenjo-daro
(5) Question not attempted

67. The discovery of numerous spindle whorls made of terracotta and faience in Harappan houses suggests that:
(1) The people practiced extensive gambling games.
(2) They were used exclusively as standardized weights for gold.
(3) Spinning and weaving were common household activities.
(4) They were religious tokens offered to the Mother Goddess.
(5) Question not attempted

68. Which of the following animals is NOT depicted on the famous Pashupati seal from Mohenjo-daro?
(1) Elephant
(2) Tiger
(3) Rhinoceros
(4) Cow
(5) Question not attempted

69. Harappan craftsmen commonly used a material called faience. What was it primarily used for?
(1) Forging heavy agricultural tools
(2) Constructing the foundations of large public buildings
(3) Making miniature objects like beads, bangles, and small vessels
(4) Writing long administrative records
(5) Question not attempted

70. Which of the following accurately describes the discovery sequence of the Indus Valley Civilisation?
(1) Mohenjo-daro was discovered centuries before Harappa by British colonial administrators.
(2) Harappa was the first site to be excavated in 1921, giving the civilization its alternative name.
(3) Dholavira was the primary site that proved the existence of the civilization in the 1920s.
(4) The civilization was first discovered through aerial photography during World War II.
(5) Question not attempted

71. The unique geographical location of Dholavira between two seasonal streams, Mansar and Manhar, necessitated the development of which critical infrastructure?
(1) A massive fleet of trading ships
(2) Intricate terracotta pipes for indoor heating
(3) Elevated ropeways for transporting goods across flooded plains
(4) A complex system of dams and large stone water reservoirs.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Which of the following statements about Harappan weights and measures is incorrect?
(1) Lower denominations followed a strictly decimal measurement system
(2) Weights were typically manufactured using a stone called chert
(3) They were usually cubical in shape and bore no specific markings
(4) The higher denominations followed a standardized decimal system
(5) Question not attempted

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73. The name Kalibangan literally translates to which of the following?
(1) City of the Dead
(2) Mound of Ashes
(3) Black Bangles
(4) Port of Gold
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which architectural feature most starkly differentiates the Indus Valley Civilisation from contemporary civilizations like Egypt and Mesopotamia?
(1) Widespread use of burnt bricks and underground drainage
(2) Construction of massive royal tombs and large pyramids
(3) Use of sun-dried bricks for building monumental temples
(4) Complete absence of defensive outer walls around cities
(5) Question not attempted

75. Recent DNA analysis of skeletal remains from the Rakhigarhi cemetery has suggested which of the following conclusions?
(1) The Harappans were identical to early European pastoral groups
(2) The population consisted entirely of Mesopotamian merchant clans
(3) The civilization was wiped out by a biological or genetic weapon
(4) There is genetic continuity between Harappans and modern Asians
(5) Question not attempted

76. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding Harappan crafts and their prominent centers:
(1) Bead making - Kalibangan exclusively
(2) Shell object making - Nageshwar and Balakot
(3) Gold smelting - Sutkagen Dor
(4) Terracotta toys - Shortughai
(5) Question not attempted

77. Consider the following statements regarding the decline of the Indus Valley Civilisation and select the correct option:
Statement I: The sudden decline of Mohenjo-daro is conclusively proven by large-scale massacres found in the latest occupational levels.
Statement II: Modern scholars largely reject the Aryan Invasion Theory as the sole cause of the civilization's collapse.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

78. Which of the following is NOT true regarding the seals found in the Indus Valley Civilisation?
(1) They are predominantly square or rectangular in shape.
(2) They usually contain a short inscription along with an animal motif.
(3) Some seals show evidence of a boss or projection on the back for a cord.
(4) They were used exclusively by the priests as objects of worship.
(5) Question not attempted

79. The Harappan site of Shortughai, primarily known as a trading post for lapis lazuli, was located in present-day:
(1) Afghanistan
(2) Pakistan
(3) Iran
(4) Turkmenistan
(5) Question not attempted

80. The presence of a dockyard and a warehouse at Lothal, combined with the discovery of Persian Gulf seals in the city, strongly indicates that Lothal was:
(1) An isolated agricultural village with no trade connections
(2) A major hub for maritime overseas trade with the Middle East
(3) The central military command post of the entire Harappan state
(4) A settlement built solely for the purpose of royal burials
(5) Question not attempted

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Manda
Manda, located in the Jammu and Kashmir region along the Chenab River, marks the northernmost boundary of the mature Indus Valley Civilisation. Its geographical position illustrates the vast territorial spread of this ancient urban culture. Other boundaries include Sutkagen Dor in the west, Alamgirpur in the east, and Daimabad to the far south of the central core.

2. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Archaeological research in the Indus Valley was led by pioneers like Daya Ram Sahni, who excavated Harappa in 1921. R. D. Banerji discovered Mohenjo-daro in 1922. Amalananda Ghosh identified the site of Kalibangan in Rajasthan, while S. R. Rao discovered Lothal in Gujarat. These excavations systematically revealed the advanced urban characteristics and cultural uniformity of this civilization.

3. (3) Every house had its own courtyard and bathroom connected to the street drains.
The Harappan urban planning was characterized by an exceptionally advanced and systematic drainage network. Almost every household featured its own courtyard and a dedicated bathroom. These private facilities were connected to a larger network of street drains. These drains were typically covered with bricks or stone slabs to maintain hygiene and were regularly cleaned by municipal workers.

4. (4) I and II only
Kalibangan, situated in Rajasthan on the banks of the Ghaggar River, provides critical evidence of early agricultural techniques. Excavations revealed a ploughed field surface with intersecting furrows, suggesting the cultivation of multiple crops simultaneously. Unlike Lothal, which featured a famous maritime dockyard, Kalibangan lacks such a structure, focusing more on agricultural and domestic ritual activities throughout its history.

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5. (3) Mohenjo-daro
The iconic bronze statue known as the Dancing Girl is a masterpiece of the lost-wax casting technique. Discovered in Mohenjo-daro, it depicts a young woman adorned with bangles and a necklace, showcasing advanced metallurgical skills. This artifact provides significant insights into the artistic sensibilities, social life, and sophisticated aesthetic values of the people during the mature Harappan phase.

6. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Indus Valley Civilisation is classified as a Bronze Age culture because its inhabitants effectively used copper and bronze for tools and ornaments. However, there is no archaeological evidence suggesting the use of iron during this period. Iron technology only emerged in the Indian subcontinent much later, during the subsequent Vedic period and the Iron Age megalithic cultures.

7. (4) Great Bath
While Harappa and Mohenjo-daro share many urban features, certain structures are unique to specific sites. The Great Bath, a large rectangular tank used for ritual purification, was exclusively found at Mohenjo-daro. Harappa is noted for its own distinct features, including rows of circular brick platforms used for grain pounding and a large granary complex consisting of twelve units.

8. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The Harappans established extensive trade networks to procure raw materials for crafts. Lapis Lazuli was imported from Shortughai in Afghanistan. Copper was primarily sourced from the Khetri mines in Rajasthan. Steatite, used for making seals, came from southern Rajasthan and northern Gujarat, while gold was obtained from the Kolar region in southern India to produce exquisite ornaments.

9. (3) II, IV, III, I
The systematic excavation of Indus Valley sites began with Harappa in 1921, followed by Mohenjo-daro in 1922. Lothal, located in

Gujarat, was excavated much later in the 1950s by S.R. Rao. Dholavira, famous for its water management, was discovered by J.P. Joshi and extensively excavated in the 1990s by R.S. Bisht, making it a more recent discovery in archaeology.

10. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Dholavira, located in Gujarat, exhibits unique urban planning features. Unlike the standard two-fold division of most Harappan cities, it was partitioned into three distinct sections: the citadel, middle town, and lower town. Additionally, it yielded a remarkable find of ten large-sized signs of the Harappan script, often referred to as a billboard, found near one of its gateways.

11. (4) A centralized administration and strict commercial regulations
The existence of standardized weights and measures across a vast geographical area indicates a highly organized socio-political structure. Such uniformity suggests the presence of a centralized administrative authority that regulated trade and commerce. This consistency helped maintain economic stability and facilitated efficient internal and external trade, reflecting the sophisticated nature of the Indus Valley Civilisation's ancient governance system.

12. (2) I, II and III
Harappan trade extended far beyond the Indian subcontinent, as evidenced by Mesopotamian records mentioning a land called Meluhha. Artifacts such as Harappan seals found in Oman and Bahrain indicate maritime connections. The island of Dilmun served as a vital intermediate trading post in the Persian Gulf, facilitating the exchange of goods between the Indus Valley and various Mesopotamian civilizations.

13. (3) Tectonic upliftment leading to the impounding of the Indus river and prolonged flooding
Scholars such as Robert Raikes and M.R. Sahni proposed that geological disturbances played a major role in the decline of the Indus Valley Civilisation. They argued that tectonic upliftment in the lower Indus valley caused the river to be impounded. This resulted in prolonged flooding that submerged Mohenjo-daro, eventually leading to the city's slow abandonment by its many inhabitants.

14. (4) Hindon
Alamgirpur, situated in the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh, represents the easternmost boundary of the mature Harappan civilization. It is located in the basin of the Hindon River, which is a tributary of the Yamuna. The presence of this site demonstrates that the civilization's influence extended significantly into the upper reaches of the Ganga-Yamuna Doab region during its peak.

15. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Specific archaeological finds characterize different Harappan sites. Chanhudaro was a specialized center for bead-making. Surkotada yielded unique evidence of horse remains. Banawali is famous for a high-quality terracotta replica of a plough, providing direct evidence of agricultural tools. Rakhigarhi, located in Haryana, has recently been identified as the largest settlement of this entire civilization within the modern Indian borders.

16. (2) III only
Harappan urban planning was characterized by a strict grid system and emphasis on privacy. While streets intersected at right angles and baked bricks were standard, the placement of entrances was unique. Doors and windows typically opened onto side lanes rather than the main streets. This design choice, along with sophisticated drainage systems, highlights the advanced architectural planning of these ancient cities.

17. (2) The Stone Signboard
Mohenjo-daro contains several monumental structures, including the Great Bath, a large pillared hall, and a collegiate building. These suggest a complex social and administrative hierarchy. However, the famous stone signboard, featuring ten large Harappan characters, was discovered at the site of Dholavira in Gujarat. This unique archaeological find is not associated with the major excavations conducted at Mohenjo-daro.

18. (1) Boustrophedon
The Harappan script remains undeciphered, but its writing direction has been analyzed through the crowding of symbols on seals. It was typically written in a style called boustrophedon, where the first line flows from right to left and the subsequent line from left to right. This

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bidirectional method of writing is a distinct feature of several ancient world scripts.

19. (2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Harappans practiced various forms of nature worship, including the veneration of trees and animals. Seals depicting a seated deity surrounded by animals, often identified as Pashupati, provide evidence of early religious concepts. While both statements are factually correct, the existence of the Pashupati seal serves as a specific instance of deity worship rather than a general explanation.

20. (4) Discovery - Artificial brick dockyard
Lothal, situated in Gujarat near the Gulf of Khambhat, was a vital port city of the Indus Valley Civilisation. Its most significant archaeological feature is an artificial brick dockyard, which was connected to the river Bhogavo. This structure facilitated maritime trade with other regions. Unlike other sites, Lothal also provided evidence of double burials in several grave pits.

21. (3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Various scholars have proposed theories for the decline of the Harappan civilization. Mortimer Wheeler suggested an Aryan invasion based on skeletal remains. Fairservis emphasized ecological imbalance due to resource depletion. Robert Raikes proposed tectonic disturbances causing floods, while H.T. Lambrick suggested that the shifting of the Indus River course deprived the cities of their essential water source and transport.

22. (2) An agricultural surplus and highly developed specialized craft production
The extensive internal and external trade of the Indus Valley Civilisation was primarily fueled by an agricultural surplus and highly specialized craft production. Farmers produced enough food to support non-agricultural specialists like potters, bead-makers, and metallurgists. This economic foundation allowed for the export of finished goods and the import of raw materials, sustaining a prosperous and interconnected urban network.

23. (1) Manda, Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal
Geographically, the Harappan sites are spread across a vast area. Manda in Jammu and Kashmir is the northernmost site. Moving south, Harappa is located in the Punjab province of Pakistan. Further south lies Kalibangan in Rajasthan, India. Finally, Lothal is situated in Gujarat, near the Arabian Sea coast, representing the southern extent among the major urban centers listed.

24. (1) I and II only
Kalibangan is notable for providing evidence of both pre-Harappan and mature Harappan cultural phases. The discovery of fire altars suggests that the inhabitants practiced specific ritualistic fire cults. While the site features significant urban structures and agricultural evidence like ploughed fields, it does not possess a massive granary comparable in scale to those found at Harappa or Mohenjo-daro.

25. (3) Polychrome pottery was common and found in almost every household.
Harappan pottery was predominantly utilitarian and mass-produced using the potter's wheel. The most characteristic type was red ware, often decorated with black painted designs featuring motifs like pipal leaves and intersecting circles. While polychrome or multi-colored pottery was produced, it was quite rare and not a common feature found in the majority of households across the different settlements.

26. (1) The layout of streets and lanes intersecting at right angles to form blocks
The hallmark of Harappan urbanism was the grid system of town planning. This involved laying out main streets and smaller lanes so that they intersected at right angles, dividing the city into rectangular blocks. This systematic organization ensured efficient movement and drainage, reflecting a high level of municipal planning and control that was virtually unparalleled in other ancient contemporary civilizations.

27. (4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Agricultural evidence varies across Harappan sites. Rice husks have been found at Lothal, indicating cultivation in the Gujarat region. A terracotta plough was discovered at Banawali, while the earliest evidence of a ploughed field surface comes from Kalibangan. In the arid region of Shortughai in Afghanistan, archaeologists found traces of canals, suggesting a sophisticated irrigation system for farming.

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28. (2) The widespread veneration of a Mother Goddess associated with fertility
The discovery of numerous terracotta female figurines, often heavily adorned with jewelry and elaborate headdresses, is a significant feature of Harappan archaeology. These figurines are widely interpreted by scholars as representations of a Mother Goddess. This suggests that the worship of a female deity associated with fertility and creation was a widespread and integral aspect of Harappan religious life.

29. (3) I, II and IV
Harappan trade relied on a sophisticated system of weights and measures, using chert weights that followed a binary system for lower values. Since no minted coins have been discovered, trade was likely conducted through a barter system. Seals were essential for this process, used to create impressions on clay tags attached to trade goods to ensure their authenticity.

30. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Recent excavations at Rakhigarhi in Haryana have significantly expanded our understanding of the civilization's scale. Findings indicate that Rakhigarhi's total area exceeds that of Mohenjo-daro, previously thought to be the largest site. Consequently, Rakhigarhi is now recognized by archaeologists as the largest known city of the Indus Valley Civilisation, providing new insights into the scale of Harappan urbanism.

31. (1) John Marshall
Sir John Marshall served as the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India during a pivotal period of discovery. In 1924, he made the formal announcement to the world about the existence of a new, ancient civilization in the Indus Valley. This revelation fundamentally changed the understanding of Indian history, pushing the origins of urban life back by thousands of years.

32. (2) Sutkagen Dor
Sutkagen Dor, located in the Makran coast of Balochistan near the border with Iran, marks the westernmost boundary of the Indus Valley Civilisation. Situated on the Dasht River, it likely served as a vital maritime trading post connecting the Harappan world with the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia. Its strategic location underscores the vast geographic reach of the civilization's trade networks.

33. (2) I, III, IV and V
Harappan religion was characterized by the worship of natural elements, including the pipal tree and animals like the bull. The discovery of numerous amulets suggests a belief in magical protections. Funerary practices involved burying the dead in a north-south orientation. However, unlike Mesopotamians, Harappans did not build large monumental temples; their rituals appear more decentralized or performed at small altars.

34. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
Different materials and styles define Harappan artifacts. The script is primarily pictographic, consisting of various symbols. Standard weights were meticulously crafted from chert. Most seals were made from steatite, a soft stone that was easy to carve. Beads, a popular form of jewelry, were often made from semi-precious stones like carnelian, showcasing the advanced craftsmanship of Harappan lapidaries.

35. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The granary at Harappa is a significant structure consisting of twelve units arranged in two rows on a raised platform. However, the geographic description in the second statement is inaccurate. Harappa was actually located on the banks of the Ravi River in the Montgomery district of West Punjab, Pakistan, rather than on the main Indus River in the Sindh province.

36. (4) Use of stone architecture and sophisticated water reservoir systems
Dholavira is distinguished by its extensive use of stone in construction, which contrasts with the brick-heavy architecture of other major cities. It also possesses a highly sophisticated water management system involving large, stone-cut reservoirs and dams. These features were essential for survival in the arid environment of the Rann of Kutch and represent a unique peak in Harappan engineering.

37. (2) II, III, I
The understanding of the Harappan decline has evolved over time. Initially, the Aryan Invasion

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Theory was popularized by Mortimer Wheeler. Later, scholars focused on hydrological changes, such as the shifting of river courses. More recently, environmental and ecological factors, including climate change and the weakening of the monsoon, have become the most logically accepted and widely discussed contemporary explanations.

38. (2) They were the earliest people to produce cotton in the world.
The Harappans were pioneers in agriculture and were likely the first people in the world to cultivate cotton. This is evidenced by textile impressions found on pottery and other artifacts. While they grew various grains like wheat and barley, there is no evidence of iron tools or sugarcane cultivation. Their farming was supported by both seasonal rainfall and irrigation.

39. (4) I and III only
Harappan seals are primarily made of steatite and were used for commercial purposes, such as sealing goods. They were not used as daily currency. The most common animal depicted on these seals is the mythical unicorn bull, although other animals like elephants and tigers also appear. These seals provide vital information about the iconography and script of the Indus people.

40. (1) Emergence as a seaport and center for bead-making and export
Lothal's proximity to the Gulf of Khambhat and major rivers made it an ideal location for a port. This led to its emergence as a significant center for maritime trade and the manufacture of luxury items. The city was particularly famous for its bead-making industry, using materials like carnelian and lapis lazuli to produce goods that were widely exported.

41. (3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Harappan sites are distributed across diverse modern administrative regions. Daimabad is located in Maharashtra, marking the southern reach. Kalibangan is situated in the Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan. Harappa is located in the Punjab province of Pakistan, specifically on the Ravi River. Mohenjo-daro is found in the Larkana district of Sindh, Pakistan, situated on the banks of the Indus river.

42. (1) It was located in the lower town for the general public's daily use.
The Great Bath was a monumental structure located on the citadel mound of Mohenjo-daro, not in the lower town. It was designed for ritual bathing and featured sophisticated engineering, including a floor made watertight with bitumen and gypsum. The presence of steps, surrounding rooms, and a nearby well highlights its importance as a center for public or religious ceremonies.

43. (4) IV only
Kalibangan is famous for its early agricultural evidence and unique ritual structures like fire altars. Archaeologists discovered decorative bricks and evidence of an early earthquake here. However, while the site had a functional drainage system, it was not characterized by the highly sophisticated stone-lined drainage systems seen in cities like Dholavira; instead, it mostly utilized mud-brick and terracotta pipes.

44. (2) Khetri region in Rajasthan and Oman
The Harappans acquired copper from both local and international sources. The Khetri mines in Rajasthan were a primary domestic source, while chemical analysis of artifacts suggests that copper was also imported from Magan, which is identified with modern-day Oman. This dual sourcing demonstrates the complexity and reach of the Harappan resource procurement networks across both land and sea routes.

45. (3) A is true but R is false.
The meticulously planned grid pattern of Harappan cities strongly suggests the presence of a centralized municipal administration. The uniformity in street layout, brick sizes, and drainage systems could only have been achieved through organized urban planning. Therefore, the claim that the civilization lacked a centralized authority is contradicted by the overwhelming archaeological evidence of systematic and standardized urban development.

46. (4) Mohenjo-daro
The Priest-King is one of the most famous sculptures of the Indus Valley Civilisation. Carved from steatite, it depicts a bearded man with a headband and a shawl decorated with trefoil motifs. This significant artifact was discovered at Mohenjo-daro. It is often cited as evidence of the

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social hierarchy or religious leadership that may have existed within mature Harappan society.

47. (1) Archaeological material culture and spatial analysis.
Because the Indus script remains undeciphered, historians cannot read the Harappans' own records or literature. Consequently, all knowledge of their society, economy, and religion must be reconstructed from archaeological findings. This includes analyzing the layout of cities, the types of tools used, pottery styles, and the distribution of artifacts, providing a silent but detailed record of life.

48. (2) I, II, III, IV and V
The discovery and documentation of the Indus Valley Civilisation involved many dedicated archaeologists. Daya Ram Sahni and R.D. Banerji were pioneers at Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, respectively. N.G. Majumdar carried out important work at Chanhudaro. S.R. Rao's excavations at Lothal revealed its maritime importance, while J.P. Joshi and later R.S. Bisht were instrumental in uncovering the unique stone architecture of Dholavira.

49. (2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
Important Harappan artifacts are linked to specific sites. The steatite Pashupati seal and the bronze Dancing Girl statue were both discovered at Mohenjo-daro. Fire altars are a characteristic feature of Kalibangan and Lothal. Additionally, Lothal is uniquely famous for its large brick dockyard. These findings help archaeologists identify the cultural and functional differences between the various urban centers of the civilization.

50. (1) Climatic change leading to the drying of the Ghaggar-Hakra system
While many theories exist, the contemporary archaeological consensus leans toward gradual environmental changes as the primary cause of the Harappan decline. The drying up of the Ghaggar-Hakra river system and shifting monsoon patterns likely disrupted the agricultural foundation of the cities. This led to a gradual process of de-urbanization and the migration of populations toward other eastern regions.

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51. (1) Early Harappan, Mature Harappan, Late Harappan
The Indus Valley Civilisation is traditionally divided into three distinct phases. The Early Harappan phase represents the formative stage with emerging urbanism. The Mature Harappan phase is the peak of the civilization, characterized by large cities, standardized weights, and extensive trade. The Late Harappan phase marks the decline and transition to smaller, localized rural cultures as major urban centers were abandoned.

52. (4) It lacked any form of defensive fortification walls around its perimeter.
Dholavira, located on Kadir Island in Gujarat, is renowned for its unique three-tier urban division and sophisticated water management. Contrary to the suggestion that it lacked defenses, the site actually features massive and impressive fortification walls made of stone and mud-brick. These walls surrounded different sections of the city, providing security and reflecting the organized nature of Harappan planning.

53. (3) I and II only
The Harappan economy was based on advanced craft specialization and domestic production. Chanhudaro was a major center for bead-making, while the presence of spindle whorls across sites indicates that spinning and weaving were common. However, the economy was not based on metallic currency. Instead, it relied on a barter system and the use of standardized weights for trade transactions.

54. (2) Haryana
Rakhigarhi is an archaeological site located in the Hisar district of Haryana. Recent research and excavations have shown that it is one of the largest and most significant settlements of the Indus Valley Civilisation. Its size and the diversity of artifacts found there indicate that it served as a major regional capital, comparable in importance to Harappa and Mohenjo-daro.

55. (2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
Unlike contemporary civilizations in Mesopotamia or Egypt, there is no archaeological evidence of large, monumental public temples in Harappan cities. Their religious practices seem

more domestic or focused on natural elements. The discovery of fire altars at sites like Kalibangan and Lothal suggests that ritual activities were likely performed in smaller, localized settings or within individual Harappan households.

56. (1) I, II and IV
Harappan architecture primarily utilized baked bricks in major cities, while sun-dried bricks were used for less critical structures. In Sindh, stone was rarely used for domestic housing due to its scarcity. However, stone was prominent in regions like Gujarat. Techniques like using gypsum mortar for waterproofing the Great Bath demonstrate the Harappans' advanced understanding of engineering and materials.

57. (3) It exhibits an alphabetical structure with 26 distinct letters
The Harappan script is not alphabetical; it does not consist of a small set of letters representing sounds. Instead, it is pictographic and logo-syllabic, featuring hundreds of distinct signs. These symbols were inscribed on seals, pottery, and copper tablets. Despite numerous attempts by scholars worldwide, the script has not been conclusively deciphered, leaving many aspects of life mystery.

58. (1) Kalibangan - Ghaggar
Many Harappan sites were strategically located along river banks. Kalibangan is situated on the left bank of the now-dry Ghaggar River in Rajasthan. Other major sites were located differently: Harappa was on the Ravi River, Mohenjo-daro was on the Indus River, and Lothal was located near the Bhogavo River, a tributary of the Sabarmati, in Gujarat.

59. (4) Dholavira
Dholavira is unique among Harappan sites for its extensive use of stone and advanced masonry. Archaeologists discovered highly polished stone pillar bases and segments there, which indicate a level of stone-working technology not typically seen in the brick-dominated cities of the Indus plains. These architectural elements were likely part of monumental buildings or gateways in the city's impressive citadel section.

60. (2) I, II, III, IV and V
The Harappans maintained a complex network for sourcing raw materials. Gold came from South India, while copper was sourced from Rajasthan and Oman. Lapis Lazuli was imported from Afghanistan. Jade was obtained from Central Asia, and steatite was sourced from Rajasthan and Gujarat. This extensive trade network ensured a steady supply of materials for their sophisticated craft industries and economy.

61. (3) The simultaneous cultivation of two different crops.
The discovery of a ploughed field at Kalibangan with two sets of intersecting furrows is a major find. This pattern suggests that the Harappans practiced a sophisticated form of agriculture where two different crops were grown at the same time in the same field. This technique would have maximized food production and provided security against the failure of single crops.

62. (4) It is the largest building found at the site of Mohenjo-daro.
The Great Granary is the largest structure identified at the site of Mohenjo-daro. Located on the citadel mound, it consists of a massive brick foundation with air ducts to keep the grain dry. This building reflects the civilization's ability to collect and store large agricultural surpluses, which were likely used to support the urban population and provide stability.

63. (1) A post-urban phase characterized by rural chalcolithic cultures
The Late Harappan Phase represents the period following the decline of the great urban centers. During this time, the characteristic features of the civilization, such as the grid system, script, and standardized weights, gradually disappeared. The culture became more localized and rural, with people living in smaller settlements and practicing simplified forms of the earlier Harappan traditions and crafts.

64. (2) The Priest-King steatite statue
Lothal was a vibrant port city with features like a brick dockyard, a warehouse, and a bead-making factory. Fire altars have also been found there, suggesting specific ritual practices. However, the famous Priest-King statue, a small steatite sculpture representing a bearded male figure, was

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discovered at Mohenjo-daro. It is not associated with the archaeological finds recovered from Lothal.

65. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The Indus Valley Civilisation was a vast entity that spanned across modern national boundaries. Its territory covered significant portions of present-day Pakistan and northwestern India, with outlying trading posts like Shortughai located as far north as Afghanistan. Therefore, the suggestion that its core area was limited only to the borders of modern India is factually incorrect and ignores geographic spread.

66. (1) Harappa
Harappa has yielded important evidence regarding Harappan funerary practices through its burial grounds. The R-37 cemetery belongs to the Mature Harappan phase and contains typical burials with pottery and ornaments. The Cemetery-H, on the other hand, represents a later cultural phase showing changes in burial customs. These sites provide valuable information about the population and social transitions occurring at Harappa.

67. (3) Spinning and weaving were common household activities.
The discovery of numerous spindle whorls made of materials like terracotta and faience in many Harappan homes is significant. These tools were used for spinning thread from fibers like cotton and wool. Their widespread presence suggests that the production of textiles was a common and important household activity, supporting a thriving local industry that produced clothing for domestic use.

68. (4) Cow
The Pashupati seal from Mohenjo-daro depicts a central figure in a yogic posture, surrounded by various animals. These include an elephant, a tiger, a rhinoceros, and a buffalo. Two deer are also shown beneath the seat. Notably, the cow is not depicted on this seal, nor does it appear frequently in Harappan iconography, despite the importance of other cattle.

69. (3) Making miniature objects like beads, bangles, and small vessels
Faience is a glazed ceramic material made from ground sand or silica mixed with color and a gum. Harappan craftsmen used it extensively to create small, luxury items. These included miniature vessels, beads, bangles, and figurines. Because it required a complex manufacturing process, faience objects are often considered prestige items, reflecting the technical skill and artistic taste of the population.

70. (2) Harappa was the first site to be excavated in 1921, giving the civilization its alternative name.
Harappa was the first site of the Indus Valley Civilisation to be scientifically excavated, starting in 1921 under Daya Ram Sahni. This discovery was followed by the excavation of Mohenjo-daro in 1922. Because Harappa was the first site identified, the entire culture is often referred to as the Harappan Civilisation. This sequence was crucial in establishing the antiquity of urbanism.

71. (4) A complex system of dams and large stone water reservoirs.
Dholavira was located in an area with limited freshwater sources. To sustain its large population, the city's inhabitants developed an extraordinary system of water management. They built stone dams across seasonal streams to channel water into a series of massive, interconnected stone-cut reservoirs. This innovative engineering allowed them to store enough water for the year, demonstrating incredible environmental adaptation skills.

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72. (1) Lower denominations followed a strictly decimal measurement system
The Harappan weight system was remarkably standardized but followed two different numerical patterns. The lower denominations of weights followed a binary system, while the higher denominations followed a decimal system. These weights were typically made of chert and were cubical in shape. The claim that lower denominations followed a strictly decimal system is therefore inaccurate according to archaeological evidence and research.

73. (3) Black Bangles
The name Kalibangan is derived from local dialects, where 'kali' means black and 'bangan'

means bangles. The site received this name because archaeologists found a large number of fragments of black terracotta bangles during their initial surface surveys and excavations. This site, located in Rajasthan, remains one of the most important centers for understanding various Harappan cultural phases.

74. (1) Widespread use of burnt bricks and underground drainage
While Egypt and Mesopotamia are famous for their monumental temples and royal tombs, the Indus Valley Civilisation is unique for its focus on civic amenities. The widespread use of standardized burnt bricks for ordinary housing and the presence of a sophisticated, covered underground drainage system are unmatched in other contemporary civilizations. This suggests a societal emphasis on hygiene and public welfare.

75. (4) There is genetic continuity between Harappans and modern Asians
Recent genetic studies of skeletal remains from the Rakhigarhi cemetery have provided groundbreaking insights into the ancestry of the Harappan people. The results show that the Harappans had a unique genetic profile that contributed significantly to the ancestry of modern South Asians. This suggests a long-term genetic continuity in the region rather than a complete replacement of the population by invaders.

76. (2) Shell object making - Nageshwar and Balakot
Certain Harappan settlements specialized in specific crafts based on their proximity to raw materials. Nageshwar and Balakot, both located near the coast, were prominent centers for the manufacture of shell objects like bangles and ladles. While other sites like Chanhudaro were famous for beads, the identification of Nageshwar and Balakot as specialized shell-working sites is a well-established archaeological fact.

77. (2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
The idea that Mohenjo-daro was destroyed by a massacre has been largely discredited, as the skeletal remains found were not all from the same time period and showed no signs of battle. Most modern scholars also reject the Aryan Invasion Theory as the sole explanation for the collapse. Instead, they favor a combination of environmental and socio-economic factors.

78. (4) They were used exclusively by the priests as objects of worship.
Harappan seals were versatile objects used primarily for trade and administration. While they bear religious iconography, there is no evidence that they were used exclusively by a priestly class for worship. Instead, they were used by merchants to mark their goods and by officials for administrative purposes. Their widespread distribution across different types of buildings suggests a broad functional role.

79. (1) Afghanistan
Shortughai is a unique Harappan site located in the Badakhshan province of northeastern Afghanistan. It was established as a distant trading colony, primarily to control the supply of lapis lazuli, a highly prized blue stone found in the nearby mountains. The presence of Harappan pottery and architecture so far north illustrates the far-reaching economic interests and organized nature of civilization.

80. (2) A major hub for maritime overseas trade with the Middle East
The combination of a specialized dockyard, large storage warehouses, and foreign artifacts like Persian Gulf seals conclusively identifies Lothal as a major maritime trade hub. It served as a vital link between the Indus Valley and other ancient civilizations across the Arabian Sea. This role as an international port was central to Lothal's economy and its overall historical significance.

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CHAPTER 02

Vedic Age : Early and Later Vedic Period

1. Who among the following scholars proposed the Central Asian homeland theory for the origin of the Indo-Aryans based on philological evidence?
(1) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(2) Max Muller
(3) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(4) Avinash Chandra Das
(5) Question not attempted

2. The Boghazkoi inscription, which mentions Vedic gods such as Indra, Varuna, Mitra, and Nasatyas, was discovered in which modern-day country?
(1) Turkey
(2) Iran
(3) Iraq
(4) Afghanistan
(5) Question not attempted

3. Match List-I with List-II regarding the ancient and modern names of rivers in the Sapta Sindhu region:
List-I: (Ancient River Names)
A. Vitasta
B. Asikni
C. Parushni
D. Sutudri
List-II: (Modern Names)
i. Ravi
ii. Jhelum
iii. Sutlej
iv. Chenab
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which of the following statements correctly defines the nature of the Early Vedic (Rigvedic) society?
(1) Settled agrarian society with highly rigid and formalized caste structures.
(2) Advanced urbanized society characterized by extensive maritime trade.
(3) Matriarchal society focused exclusively on ritual temple worship and idols.
(4) Tribal and pastoral society primarily based on cattle rearing and mobility.
(5) Question not attempted

5. In the context of Early Vedic political organization, which of the following assemblies was the oldest and involved both men and women in its proceedings?
(1) Sabha
(2) Samiti
(3) Vidatha
(4) Gana
(5) Question not attempted

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6. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the position of women in the Early Vedic period.
(1) Women had the right to education and could be initiated through the Upanayana ceremony.
(2) Child marriage and the practice of Sati were widely prevalent.
(3) Women participated in religious sacrifices alongside their husbands.
(4) Widows could remarry through the practice known as Niyoga.
(5) Question not attempted

7. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Read them carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): In the Rigvedic period, the power of the king (Rajan) was not absolute.
Reason (R): The king's authority was kept in check by powerful tribal assemblies like the Sabha and Samiti.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

8. What did the term "Gavishti" primarily signify in the Rigvedic economy?
(1) A search for cows, often denoting tribal conflicts or wars
(2) A religious sacrifice for agricultural fertility
(3) A specific tax levied on pastoralists
(4) A trade guild dealing in animal products
(5) Question not attempted

9. In the context of the Early Vedic economy, the term "Nishka" referred to which of the following?
(1) A specific unit of fertile agricultural land measurement.
(2) A specialized iron ploughshare used in heavy cultivation.
(3) A gold ornament or unit of value used in exchange.
(4) A regular tax collected by the tribal chief from subjects.
(5) Question not attempted

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Early Vedic religion:
I. Indra was the most prominent deity, known as Purandara or destroyer of forts.
II. Varuna was considered the upholder of Rita, the cosmic and moral order.
III. Temple architecture and idol worship were highly developed during this period.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following best describes the transition from the Early Vedic to the Later Vedic period?
(1) Migration of Aryans from the Gangetic plains back to the Indus Valley
(2) Transition from a rigid caste system to an egalitarian tribal society
(3) Complete abandonment of Vedic rituals in favor of asceticism
(4) Shift to settled agriculture and the rise of territorial kingdoms
(5) Question not attempted

12. Which of the following is the correct sequence of political units in the Early Vedic period, arranged from the smallest to the largest?
(1) Kula - Vis - Grama - Jana - Rashtra
(2) Kula - Grama - Vis - Jana - Rashtra
(3) Grama - Kula - Jana - Vis - Rashtra
(4) Grama - Vis - Kula - Rashtra - Jana
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which archaeological culture is most strongly associated with the Later Vedic period and the expansion into the Indo-Gangetic divide?
(1) Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP)
(2) Black and Red Ware (BRW)
(3) Painted Grey Ware (PGW)
(4) Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)
(5) Question not attempted

14. Match List-I with Lis7t-II regarding Vedic gods and their attributes:
List-I: (Vedic Gods)
A. Agni
B. Soma
C. Maruts
D. Ashvins
List-II: (Attributes)
i. Gods of storm
ii. Intermediary between gods and humans
iii. Divine physicians
iv. God of plants and intoxicating drink
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

15. The discovery of which metal played a crucial role in clearing forests and advancing settled agriculture in the Later Vedic period?
(1) Iron (Krishnayas)
(2) Copper (Ayas)
(3) Bronze
(4) Silver

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(5) Question not attempted

16. In the Later Vedic period, the term "Bali", which originally meant a voluntary offering, evolved into:
(1) A strictly regulated system of metallic monetary currency.
(2) A mandatory tax or tribute collected by the ruling king.
(3) A permanent land grant given to the priestly Brahmanas.
(4) A ceremonial title for the military commander-in-chief.
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following is an incorrect pair regarding the socio-economic terms of the Vedic period?
(1) Vrihi - Rice
(2) Takshan - Weaver
(3) Godhuma - Wheat
(4) Yava - Barley
(5) Question not attempted

18. Consider the following statements regarding the Later Vedic political changes:
I. The concept of territorial identity (Janapada) began to replace tribal identity (Jana).
II. Elaborate sacrifices like Rajasuya and Ashvamedha enhanced royal power.
III. The king maintained a large, permanent standing army paid in cash.
IV. The power of popular assemblies like the Sabha and Samiti significantly declined.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III only
(3) II and IV only
(4) III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

19. The Varna system definitively crystallized into four distinct hereditary classes during which phase?
(1) Early Rigvedic Period
(2) Harappan Phase
(3) Later Vedic Period
(4) Mauryan Period
(5) Question not attempted

20. Arrange the following Ashramas (stages of life) in their correct sequential order as they were conceptualized in Later Vedic and post-Vedic texts:
I. Vanaprastha
II. Sanyasa
III. Brahmacharya
IV. Grihastha
Select the correct order from the options below:
(1) III, I, IV, II
(2) III, IV, I, II
(3) IV, III, I, II
(4) III, IV, II, I
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which deity rose to absolute supreme prominence as the creator of the universe in the Later Vedic pantheon?
(1) Indra
(2) Agni
(3) Prajapati
(4) Varuna
(5) Question not attempted

22. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Read them carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Later Vedic period saw a noticeable decline in the status of women.
Reason (R): Women were increasingly excluded from political assemblies and denied the right to the Upanayana ceremony.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

23. Which of the four Vedas is primarily a collection of melodies and musical chants used during sacrifices?
(1) Rigveda
(2) Yajurveda
(3) Atharvaveda
(4) Samaveda
(5) Question not attempted

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24. What is the central philosophical theme of the Upanishads?
(1) The realization of the identity of the Atman with the Brahman.
(2) Comprehensive instructions for conducting elaborate animal sacrifices.
(3) Collection of magical spells and charms to ward off evil spirits.
(4) Historical chronicles of tribal wars and genealogies of ancient kings.
(5) Question not attempted

25. Match List-I with List-II regarding the Vedas and their respective priests:
List-I: (Vedas)
A. Rigveda
B. Samaveda
C. Yajurveda
D. Atharvaveda
List-II: (Respective Priests)
i. Adhvaryu
ii. Hotri
iii. Brahma
iv. Udgatri
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which of the following is the odd one out in the context of Early Vedic female scholars and hymn composers?
(1) Gargi Vachaknavi
(2) Lopamudra
(3) Ghosha
(4) Apala
(5) Question not attempted

27. Consider the following statements regarding the Later Vedic period:
I. Shudras were denied the right to recite the Vedas.
II. The Gotra system appeared, prohibiting marriage within the same Gotra.
III. Pushan, originally a protector of cattle, became associated with the Shudras.
IV. Iron was referred to as Shyam or Krishna Ayas.
V. The king was considered the absolute owner of all land, eliminating private property.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

28. According to Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the original homeland of the Aryans was:
(1) Central Asia
(2) Tibet
(3) The Arctic region
(4) Sapta Sindhu
(5) Question not attempted

29. Consider the following statements regarding the Dasarajna (Battle of Ten Kings):
I. It was fought on the banks of the river Parushni.
II. It was a conflict between the Bharatas led by Sudas and a confederacy of ten kings.
III. The victory of the ten kings led to the immediate establishment of the Kuru kingdom.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

30. Read the following statements regarding the Rigvedic Aryans and select the correct option:
Statement I: The Rigvedic Aryans had extensive knowledge of maritime trade and navigation across the Indian Ocean.
Statement II: The Rigvedic references to "Samudra" generally imply vast bodies of water or the confluence of rivers rather than the open ocean.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

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31. Which of the following best describes the "Aranyakas"?
(1) Forest books containing mystical and philosophical teachings for hermits.
(2) Technical manuals detailing the grammar and phonetics of Sanskrit.
(3) Secular literature focusing strictly on statecraft and administration.
(4) Poetic epics narrating the lives and deeds of early Vedic kings.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Rigvedic society.
(1) The fundamental unit of society was the patriarchal family or Kula.
(2) Society was distinctly divided into rigid, untouchable castes.
(3) The consumption of Soma and Sura was known to the Vedic people.
(4) Chariot racing and dicing were popular pastimes.
(5) Question not attempted

33. Consider the following statements about the Yajurveda:
I. It is a ritual Veda containing formulas to be recited by the Adhvaryu priest.
II. It is divided into the Shukla (White) and Krishna (Black) Yajurveda.
III. It contains the earliest references to the doctrine of transmigration of souls.
IV. The Shatapatha Brahmana is attached to the Shukla Yajurveda.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

34. The legend of Videgha Madhava, which symbolically narrates the Aryan expansion towards the east (Videha region), is found in which ancient text?
(1) Shatapatha Brahmana
(2) Aitareya Brahmana
(3) Chandogya Upanishad
(4) Mundaka Upanishad
(5) Question not attempted

35. In Later Vedic administration, the "Ratnins" were:
(1) Jewel merchants who controlled foreign trade
(2) Spies employed to monitor the activities of the Shudras
(3) High state officials and dignitaries who assisted the king
(4) Priests exclusively dedicated to the Atharvaveda
(5) Question not attempted

36. Match List-I with List-II regarding Vedic sacrifices and their purposes:
List-I: (Vedic Sacrifices)
A. Rajasuya
B. Ashvamedha
C. Vajapeya
D. Agnishtoma
List-II: (Their Purpose)
i. Chariot race to establish the king's supremacy over his kinsmen
ii. Royal consecration ceremony conferring supreme power
iii. Horse sacrifice to assert unquestioned territorial sovereignty
iv. Sacrifice dedicated to Agni involving the drinking of Soma
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following is an exception to the economic developments of the Later Vedic period?
(1) Transition to mixed farming with a strong emphasis on agriculture
(2) Emergence of various arts and crafts like smelting, weaving, and carpentry
(3) The widespread use of standardized, state-issued metallic coins
(4) The cultivation of new crops like rice and wheat
(5) Question not attempted

38. The term "Gotra" originally meant:
(1) A lineage descending from a specific

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common male ancestor.
(2) The place where cattle belonging to the whole clan were kept.
(3) The ritual impurity associated with certain social occupations.
(4) A specific tax levied on the surplus of agricultural produce.
(5) Question not attempted

39. Identify the correct pair among the following regarding the Early Vedic deities:
(1) Aranyani - The divine goddess of war and destruction.
(2) Usha - The celestial god of thunder and lightning.
(3) Pushan - The deity responsible for the destruction of enemies.
(4) Aditi - The goddess of eternity and mother of the gods.
(5) Question not attempted

40. Consider the following statements about the Vedas:
I. The Rigveda is divided into 10 Mandalas.
II. The 10th Mandala contains the Purusha Sukta, which outlines the fourfold Varna system.
III. The 3rd Mandala contains the Gayatri Mantra, addressed to Savitri.
IV. The Atharvaveda deals heavily with magic spells, charms, and primitive medicine.
V. The Samaveda provides intricate details on statecraft and polity.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) V only
(4) I, III and V only
(5) Question not attempted

41. The Upanishadic philosophy marked a shift from:
(1) Jnana Marga (path of knowledge) to Bhakti Marga (path of devotion)
(2) Polytheism to absolute atheism
(3) Karma Marga (path of rituals) to Jnana Marga (path of knowledge)
(4) Urbanized worship to nomadic pastoralism
(5) Question not attempted

42. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Read them carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Aranyakas serve as a bridge between the Karma Marga of the Brahmanas and the Jnana Marga of the Upanishads.
Reason (R): They were texts meant to be studied in the forest and focused on the mystical meaning of sacrifices rather than their actual performance.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

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43. In the Later Vedic society, the term "Dvija" (twice-born) referred to:
(1) The elite Brahmanas who performed specific royal sacrifices.
(2) Tribes who migrated from Sapta Sindhu to the Gangetic plains.
(3) Wealthy traders who crossed the oceans for maritime commerce.
(4) Three higher Varnas entitled to the sacred thread ceremony.
(5) Question not attempted

44. What was the primary cause for the deepening social stratification and the rigidification of the Varna system in the Later Vedic period?
(1) The continuous and disruptive influx of foreign invaders.
(2) Shift to agriculture and notions of ritual purity.
(3) Direct commands from newly established standing armies.
(4) Complete destruction of pastoral wealth and cattle.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the geography of the Early Vedic Aryans.
(1) They were familiar with the Himalayas, which they called Himavant.
(2) The river Saraswati was considered the holiest river, referred to as Naditama.
(3) They had extensively settled the entire

Deccan plateau and the extreme south of India.
(4) The river Indus (Sindhu) is the most frequently mentioned river in the Rigveda.
(5) Question not attempted

46. Which Early Vedic term was specifically used to describe a guest, literally translating to "one who is fed on cattle"?
(1) Duhitri
(2) Vrajapati
(3) Kulapa
(4) Goghna
(5) Question not attempted

47. Match List-I with List-II regarding Vedic terms for occupations or relations and their meanings:
List-I: (Vedic Terms)
A. Duhitri
B. Vapta
C. Takshan
D. Karmara
List-II: (Meanings)
i. Barber
ii. Daughter (milker of cows)
iii. Metalsmith
iv. Carpenter
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

48. Read the following statements and select the correct option regarding the Early Vedic period:
Statement I: In the Early Vedic period, the king collected a regular and fixed land revenue system from the peasants.
Statement II: The administrative machinery in the Early Vedic period was simple and largely based on tribal kinship.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

49. In the Rigveda, the term "Panis" was used to describe which group of people?
(1) Priests who conducted the complex Ashvamedha sacrifice.
(2) Wealthy merchants and cattle lifters in Aryan conflict.
(3) Local village headmen who collected the voluntary Bali.
(4) Skilled artisans specialized in making military chariots.
(5) Question not attempted

50. Consider the following statements regarding the Early Vedic period:
I. Society was strictly egalitarian with absolutely no social inequalities.
II. The family structure was patriarchal, with the eldest male acting as the Kulapa.
III. There are references to slavery, primarily domestic slaves, including women.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

51. Which of the following deities is the odd one out, as he was highly venerated in the Early Vedic period but lost his supreme importance in the Later Vedic period?
(1) Prajapati
(2) Vishnu
(3) Indra
(4) Rudra
(5) Question not attempted

52. The characteristic pottery of the early Aryans in the Sapta Sindhu region before they moved into the Gangetic valley is most commonly debated, but the Later Vedic phase is firmly associated with:
(1) Harappan Red Ware
(2) Megalithic Black and Red Ware
(3) Rouletted Ware
(4) Painted Grey Ware
(5) Question not attempted

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53. Arrange the following categories of Vedic literature in their correct chronological order of composition:
I. Brahmanas
II. Upanishads
III. Samhitas
IV. Aranyakas
Select the correct order from the options below:
(1) III, I, IV, II
(2) I, III, II, IV
(3) III, IV, I, II
(4) IV, III, I, II
(5) Question not attempted

54. Identify the correct statement regarding the political developments at the very end of the Later Vedic period.
(1) The tribal assemblies regained their absolute authority over the kings.
(2) The vast territorial states known as Mahajanapadas began to emerge.
(3) The Vedic Aryans abandoned agriculture to return to pastoral nomadism.
(4) Kingship became entirely non-hereditary and purely elective.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following statements about Later Vedic economy:
I. Agriculture became the chief means of livelihood.
II. Trade guilds, denoted by terms like 'Shreshtin', began to appear.
III. The barter system was completely replaced by a well-monetized economy using gold coins.
IV. The use of iron ploughshares improved agricultural yield.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

56. Which of the following social features was an exception and NOT fully crystallized during the Later Vedic period?
(1) The rigid practice of untouchability
(2) The concept of the four Varnas
(3) The Ashrama system
(4) The Gotra system
(5) Question not attempted

57. The transition from Early Vedic religion to Later Vedic religion was primarily characterized by:
(1) Complete abandonment of nature gods in favor of monotheism.
(2) Rise of temple-centric idol worship and permanent shrines.
(3) Shift from simple nature prayers to complex ritual sacrifices.
(4) Total rejection of the traditional Brahmanical priesthood.
(5) Question not attempted

58. Match List-I with List-II regarding the Upanishads and their key themes or phrases:
List-I: (Upanishads)
A. Mundaka Upanishad
B. Chandogya Upanishad
C. Katha Upanishad
D. Brihadaranyaka Upanishad
List-II: (Key Themes/Phrases)
i. Dialogue between Yama and Nachiketa
ii. "Satyameva Jayate"
iii. Earliest reference to the first three Ashramas
iv. Philosophical dialogues of Yajnavalkya
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

59. The Vedangas were composed to aid in the proper understanding and recitation of the Vedas. Which of the following is NOT one of the six Vedangas?
(1) Shiksha (Phonetics)
(2) Kalpa (Ritual)
(3) Nirukta (Etymology)
(4) Nyaya (Logic)
(5) Question not attempted

60. Identify the correct pair regarding Early Vedic social practices:
(1) Swayamvara - A mandatory tax imposed on unmarried women.
(2) Niyoga - Practice of a widow cohabiting with a kinsman.

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(3) Upanayana - A ritual exclusively reserved for Shudra boys.
(4) Anuloma - Marriage between lower Varna men and elite women.
(5) Question not attempted

61. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Read them carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): In the Later Vedic period, women lost the privilege of attending the Sabha and Vidatha.
Reason (R): The tightening of patriarchal control was linked to the development of a settled agrarian society and the rise of private property and territorial kingdoms.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which Rigvedic sage assisted King Sudas of the Bharata tribe during the Battle of Ten Kings?
(1) Vishwamitra
(2) Agastya
(3) Valmiki
(4) Vasishtha
(5) Question not attempted

63. The prominent Kuru tribe of the Later Vedic period was formed by the amalgamation of which two major Early Vedic tribes?
(1) Purus and Bharatas
(2) Yadus and Turvashas
(3) Anus and Druhyus
(4) Matsyas and Chedis
(5) Question not attempted

64. Consider the following statements regarding Early Vedic officials:
I. The Senani was the leader of the army.
II. The Purohita was the chief priest and a key advisor to the king.
III. The Gramini was the head of the village.
IV. The Spash acted as spies or messengers.
V. The Bhagadugha was the chief judicial officer.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) I, II, III and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

65. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Early Vedic economy.
(1) Land was not considered a well-established private property.
(2) The economy relied heavily on coastal maritime trade and the export of spices.
(3) Wealth was primarily measured in terms of cattle.
(4) Carpentry and chariot-making were highly respected professions.
(5) Question not attempted

66. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: The Rigvedic society strictly prohibited the remarriage of widows.
Statement II: The institution of child marriage was virtually absent in the Early Vedic period.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

67. Which of the following is the correct sequence of Rigvedic gods in descending order of their importance, based on the number of hymns dedicated to them?
(1) Agni - Indra - Soma - Varuna
(2) Indra - Agni - Soma - Surya
(3) Varuna - Indra - Agni - Soma
(4) Indra - Varuna - Agni - Soma
(5) Question not attempted

68. The geographic center of the Later Vedic culture shifted from the Sapta Sindhu region primarily to:
(1) The Narmada Valley
(2) The Kaveri Delta
(3) The Magadha region in eastern India

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(4) The Kurukshetra region and the Ganga-Yamuna Doab
(5) Question not attempted

69. Match List-I with List-II regarding Later Vedic officials (Ratnins) and their functions:
List-I: (Officials/Ratnins)
A. Bhagadugha
B. Sangrahitri
C. Suta
D. Akshavapa
List-II: (Functions)
i. Charioteer/Court minstrel
ii. Tax collector
iii. Treasurer
iv. Superintendent of dicing/Accountant
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

70. What was a direct economic effect of the widespread use of the iron ploughshare in the Later Vedic period?
(1) Immediate abandonment of traditional cattle rearing habits.
(2) Deep ploughing of hard soil producing agricultural surplus.
(3) Massive inflation due to the minting of new iron currencies.
(4) Restriction of agriculture strictly to the fertile river banks.
(5) Question not attempted

71. Consider the following statements regarding the Purusha Sukta:
I. It is found in the 10th Mandala of the Rigveda.
II. It provides the earliest textual reference to the fourfold division of society.
III. It explicitly condemns the practice of sacrifices.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I only
(5) Question not attempted

72. Which of the following religious changes is an exception to the general trends of the Later Vedic period?
(1) The importance of Varuna as the upholder of cosmic order significantly increased.
(2) Prajapati emerged as the supreme creator deity.
(3) Elaborate animal sacrifices became a central feature of worship.
(4) The priestly class (Brahmanas) consolidated their power and monopoly over rituals.
(5) Question not attempted

73. The texts known as "Brahmanas" primarily consist of:
(1) Philosophical inquiries into the nature of the Atman.
(2) Detailed genealogies of early Aryan tribal chieftains.
(3) Prose explanations of sacrificial rituals and hymns.
(4) Scientific treatises on Vedic grammar and linguistics.
(5) Question not attempted

74. Consider the following statements regarding Upanishadic thought:
I. It emphasizes that salvation is attained through right knowledge, not rituals.
II. It introduces the concept of Maya or illusion.
III. It strictly reinforces the performance of Ashvamedha for spiritual liberation.
IV. It centers on the profound doctrine of Karma and rebirth.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and IV only
(4) I and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

75. Which of the following is the odd one out in the context of the Later Vedic Ashrama system?
(1) Brahmacharya
(2) Grihastha
(3) Vanaprastha
(4) Moksha
(5) Question not attempted

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76. The famous book "The Arctic Home in the Vedas", which uses astronomical calculations to argue for the origin of Aryans, was authored by:
(1) Swami Vivekananda
(2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(3) R.C. Majumdar
(4) V.D. Savarkar
(5) Question not attempted

77. Identify the correct statement regarding Early Vedic geography.
(1) The Rigvedic Aryans were completely unaware of the desert.
(2) The Rigveda contains multiple references to the Vindhya mountains.
(3) The desert is mentioned in the Rigveda as "Dhanv".
(4) The river Ganga is mentioned more times than the river Sindhu.
(5) Question not attempted

78. Match List-I with List-II regarding ancient and modern river names in the Afghanistan region:
List-I: (Ancient River Names in Afghanistan)
A. Kubha
B. Krumu
C. Gomati
D. Suvastu
List-II: (Modern Names)
i. Gomal
ii. Kabul
iii. Swat
iv. Kurram
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

79. Read the following statements and select the correct option regarding the Vedic diet and customs:
Statement I: The Rigvedic diet primarily consisted of milk, ghee, vegetables, and meat, while fish was rarely consumed.
Statement II: Soma was a highly regarded ritual drink, whereas Sura was often condemned as a cause of intoxicating ruin.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

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80. Consider the following comprehensive statements regarding the Vedic Age:
I. The Early Vedic period was semi-nomadic, while the Later Vedic period saw the rise of settled territorial states.
II. The Rigveda was the only Veda composed during the Early Vedic period.
III. The social status of the Shudras improved significantly in the Later Vedic period.
IV. Women lost their right to the Upanayana ceremony in the Later Vedic period.
V. Iron technology was completely unknown throughout both the Early and Later Vedic periods.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, III and V only
(3) II, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Max Muller
Philological evidence links Sanskrit with European languages, suggesting a common origin. Max Muller proposed that the Indo-Aryans migrated from Central Asia toward India. His theory emphasizes linguistic similarities in the Indo-European family, identifying Central Asia as the likely homeland. This perspective remains a significant contribution to understanding the early migrations and roots of Vedic culture.

2. (1) Turkey
The Boghazkoi inscription, discovered in modern Turkey, dates back to the fourteenth century BCE. It records a treaty between the Hittites and the Mittani, invoking Vedic deities like Indra and Varuna as witnesses. This archaeological find provides crucial evidence for the presence of Indo-Aryan speakers in Western Asia and helps date the migration towards the Indian subcontinent.

3. (3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Ancient Vedic texts identify rivers in the Sapta Sindhu region with distinct names. The Vitasta corresponds to the modern Jhelum, while the Asikni represents the Chenab. Furthermore, the Parushni is identified as the Ravi, and the Sutudri is the contemporary Sutlej. Understanding these geographical markers is essential for tracing the territorial extent and settlement patterns of the early Aryan tribes.

4. (4) Tribal and pastoral society primarily based on cattle rearing and mobility.
Rigvedic society was essentially semi-nomadic and pastoral, with cattle rearing serving as the primary economic activity. Social organization centered on tribal units called Janas, led by a Rajan. Land was not yet a private commodity, and the community moved frequently to find grazing grounds. This mobile lifestyle dictated their political structure, which remained decentralized and focused on kinship.

5. (3) Vidatha
The Vidatha is considered the most ancient tribal assembly mentioned in the Rigveda. It served various purposes, including religious, military, and distributive functions. Unlike later periods where political participation became restricted, the Vidatha allowed both men and women to participate in its proceedings. Its decline in later Vedic times marked a significant shift toward more centralized and patriarchal power structures.

6. (2) Child marriage and the practice of Sati were widely prevalent.
During the Early Vedic period, women enjoyed a relatively high status in society. There is no historical evidence for the prevalence of child marriage or the practice of Sati during this era. Girls were generally married after reaching maturity and had access to education. They participated in religious rituals and tribal assemblies, reflecting a more egalitarian social structure than later periods.

7. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In the Rigvedic era, the Rajan or tribal chief did not possess absolute or autocratic authority. Political power was exercised through tribal assemblies like the Sabha and Samiti, which played a crucial role in decision-making and checked the ruler's actions. These institutions ensured that governance remained consultative and rooted in the collective will of the tribal community and kinship.

8. (1) A search for cows, often denoting tribal conflicts or wars
The term Gavishti literally translates to a search for cows, reflecting the pastoral nature of the Rigvedic economy. Since cattle were the primary form of wealth, they frequently became the cause of tribal conflicts and raids. Consequently, the word evolved to signify war or battle. This linguistic connection highlights the central importance of livestock in determining social and political relations.

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9. (3) A gold ornament or unit of value used in exchange.
In the Early Vedic economy, Nishka was a gold ornament, likely a neckpiece, that also functioned as a unit of value. While a formal coinage system had not yet developed, such items were used in exchange and given as gifts to priests. It represents an early stage in the transition from pure barter toward more sophisticated systems of commerce.

10. (1) I and II only
Early Vedic religion focused on personified natural forces through prayers and simple sacrifices. Indra, the god of rain and thunder, was the most celebrated deity, while Varuna maintained cosmic order. Worship was performed in the open air without the use of temples or idols. The development of permanent religious structures and elaborate iconography only occurred much later in Indian history.

11. (4) Shift to settled agriculture and the rise of territorial kingdoms
The transition to the Later Vedic period involved a major shift from a semi-nomadic, pastoral lifestyle to settled agriculture. This change was facilitated by the migration toward the fertile Gangetic plains. As communities settled, tribal identities evolved into territorial ones, leading to the formation of larger political units called Janapadas. This evolution fundamentally restructured the social, economic, and political landscape.

12. (2) Kula - Grama - Vis - Jana - Rashtra
The political structure of the Early Vedic period was organized hierarchically based on kinship. The Kula or family was the basic unit, followed by the Grama or village. Multiple villages formed a Vis, and a collection of Vis constituted the Jana or tribe. The Rashtra emerged as the largest territorial entity, representing the collective identity of the tribal group.

13. (3) Painted Grey Ware (PGW)
The Painted Grey Ware culture is archaeologically synonymous with the Later Vedic period in Northern India. This phase is characterized by the use of distinct grey pottery decorated with geometric patterns. Evidence from these sites shows the adoption of iron tools and a transition to sedentary farming. It marks the expansion of Vedic society into the Indo-Gangetic divide and upper Ganga valley.

14. (4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Vedic deities were associated with specific natural elements and functions. Agni served as the intermediary between humans and the divine through sacrificial fires. Soma was the god of plants and an intoxicating ritual drink. The Maruts represented the storm, while the Ashvins were venerated as divine physicians. These associations illustrate the deep connection between the Vedic people and the natural environment.

15. (1) Iron (Krishnayas)
The discovery and use of iron, referred to as Krishnayas, revolutionized life in the Later Vedic period. Iron tools like axes and ploughshares enabled the clearing of dense forests in the Gangetic valley. This technological advancement facilitated large-scale settled agriculture and supported the growth of surplus production. Consequently, it provided the economic foundation for the rise of territorial kingdoms and urbanization.

16. (2) A mandatory tax or tribute collected by the ruling king.
In the Early Vedic period, Bali was a voluntary offering made by tribesmen to their chief. However, during the Later Vedic period, this practice transformed into a mandatory tax or tribute. This shift reflected the increasing power of the king and the development of a more formal administrative structure. It signifies the transition from a gift-based economy to a centralized fiscal system.

17. (2) Takshan - Weaver
Several terms defined the socio-economic activities of the Vedic period. Vrihi referred to rice, while Godhuma and Yava represented wheat and barley, respectively. However, the term Takshan specifically denoted a carpenter, not a weaver. Weaving was another vital craft, but it was identified by different terminology. Accurate identification of these terms is essential for understanding the occupational diversity of the era.

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18. (2) III only
While the Later Vedic period saw increased royal power through elaborate rituals like the Rajasuya, the king did not yet maintain a permanent standing army paid in cash. Military forces were still primarily composed of tribal militias mobilized during conflicts. Regular taxation and a professional military apparatus only became fully established during the subsequent Mahajanapada period as territorial states became more complex.

19. (3) Later Vedic Period
The Varna system, which originated as a flexible division of labor based on color and occupation, became rigid and hereditary during the Later Vedic period. Society crystallized into four distinct classes: Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras. This period established the religious and social hierarchies that defined later Indian social structure, with ritual purity and birth determining one's status and duties.

20. (2) III, IV, I, II
The Ashrama system outlined four distinct stages of a person's life in ancient Indian thought. It began with Brahmacharya, the student phase focused on education. This was followed by Grihastha, the householder stage involving family and social duties. Next was Vanaprastha, or partial retirement into the forest, and finally Sanyasa, representing total renunciation of worldly ties to seek spiritual liberation.

21. (3) Prajapati
In the Later Vedic pantheon, the focus of worship shifted from naturalistic deities like Indra and Agni to more abstract creator figures. Prajapati emerged as the supreme deity, regarded as the creator of the universe. This change reflected the increasing complexity of Vedic theology and the growing emphasis on the ritual process as a means of maintaining the cosmic order.

22. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Later Vedic period witnessed a significant decline in the social status of women compared to the earlier era. They were increasingly excluded from political assemblies like the Sabha and Samiti. Furthermore, the denial of the Upanayana ceremony restricted their access to formal education. These changes were closely linked to the rise of patriarchal control within the newly settled agrarian society.

23. (4) Samaveda
The Samaveda is one of the four Vedas and is primarily composed of melodies and chants derived from the Rigveda. It serves as a musical manual for the Udgatri priests during the performance of sacrifices. By transforming verses into song, it highlights the importance of sound and rhythm in Vedic rituals, laying the foundation for the tradition of Indian classical music.

24. (1) The realization of the identity of the Atman with the Brahman.
The Upanishads represent the philosophical culmination of the Vedic tradition. Their central theme is the realization of the ultimate reality, exploring the deep relationship between the individual soul, or Atman, and the universal principle, or Brahman. They emphasize that true liberation is achieved through inner knowledge and spiritual insight rather than through the performance of external rituals or sacrificial ceremonies.

25. (3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Each of the four Vedas was associated with a specific type of priest during ritual performances. The Hotri was responsible for the Rigveda, while the Udgatri chanted the melodies of the Samaveda. The Adhvaryu performed the manual ritual acts of the Yajurveda. Finally, the Brahma priest supervised the entire ceremony and was linked to the Atharvaveda, ensuring all rituals were correct.

26. (1) Gargi Vachaknavi
While several women are mentioned in Vedic literature, they belong to different periods. Lopamudra, Ghosha, and Apala were prominent female seers associated with the Early Vedic period and composed Rigvedic hymns. In contrast, Gargi Vachaknavi was a philosopher known for her intellectual debates in the court of King Janaka during the Later Vedic period, specifically appearing in the Upanishads.

27. (1) I, II, III and IV only
During the Later Vedic period, significant social and economic shifts occurred. Shudras were

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excluded from Vedic recitation, and the Gotra system was established to regulate marriage. Deities like Pushan became associated with lower Varnas, and iron technology, known as Shyam Ayas, became widespread. However, the king was not the absolute owner of all land, as communal and private rights persisted.

28. (2) Tibet
Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj, proposed that the original homeland of the Aryans was Tibet. He based this conclusion on his interpretation of Vedic texts and geographical references found within them. His theory was one of several nineteenth-century attempts to identify the roots of the Indo-Aryan people, differing from theories suggesting Central Asia or the Arctic.

29. (1) I and II only
The Battle of the Ten Kings, or Dasarajna, was a pivotal conflict fought on the banks of the river Parushni. It involved the Bharata tribe, led by King Sudas, against a confederacy of ten other tribes. The victory of Sudas established the dominance of the Bharatas, though the subsequent Kuru kingdom resulted from the later amalgamation of the Bharatas and Purus.

30. (4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
While the word Samudra appears in the Rigveda, it does not necessarily indicate that the early Aryans possessed extensive knowledge of maritime trade or the open ocean. Scholars argue that the term often referred to vast stretches of water, such as the Indus River at flood stage or the confluence of several rivers. Their primary economic activities remained terrestrial and pastoral.

31. (1) Forest books containing mystical and philosophical teachings for hermits.
The Aranyakas, or forest books, form a transition between the ritualistic Brahmanas and the philosophical Upanishads. They were intended for hermits and students living in the forest, focusing on the mystical and symbolic interpretations of sacrifices. By emphasizing meditation and the hidden meaning of rituals over their physical performance, they prepared the way for the internal spiritual inquiries of later texts.

32. (2) Society was distinctly divided into rigid, untouchable castes.
Rigvedic society was organized around tribal and kinship lines but was not characterized by the rigid, hereditary caste system that emerged later. Social divisions were fluid and primarily based on occupation or color. There is no evidence for the practice of untouchability during this early phase. Life revolved around patriarchal families, and the community enjoyed pastimes like dicing and chariot racing.

33. (2) I, II and IV only
The Yajurveda is a ritualistic Veda containing formulas used by the Adhvaryu priest. It is divided into two parts: the Shukla or White Yajurveda and the Krishna or Black Yajurveda. The Shatapatha Brahmana, a significant prose text, is attached to the Shukla Yajurveda. While it details rituals, the specific doctrine of transmigration of souls is more characteristic of later Upanishadic philosophy.

34. (1) Shatapatha Brahmana
The legend of Videgha Madhava is recorded in the Shatapatha Brahmana. It describes the eastward movement of the Aryans, led by the king and his priest, following the path of the sacrificial fire. This narrative serves as a symbolic representation of the spread of Vedic culture and the clearing of land for agriculture as the community moved into the Videha region.

35. (3) High state officials and dignitaries who assisted the king
In the Later Vedic period, the administrative structure became more complex with the appointment of high-ranking officials known as Ratnins, or jewel-bearers. These individuals included members of the royal family, priests, and military leaders who assisted the king in governance and ritual ceremonies. Their involvement in the royal consecration highlights their political importance and the growing sophistication of the state.

36. (4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Later Vedic kings performed elaborate sacrifices to legitimize and enhance their power. The

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Rajasuya was a consecration ceremony, while the Ashvamedha involved a horse sacrifice to assert territorial sovereignty. The Vajapeya featured a chariot race to demonstrate the king's physical prowess and superiority. Lastly, the Agnishtoma was a soma sacrifice dedicated to Agni, serving both spiritual and ritual functions for the community.

37. (3) The widespread use of standardized, state-issued metallic coins
During the Later Vedic period, the economy transitioned toward settled agriculture and diverse crafts. While items like Nishka and Satamana were used as units of value, the widespread use of standardized, state-issued metallic coins had not yet occurred. Most transactions were still conducted through barter or through the exchange of cattle and specific metal weights, with formal coinage appearing only later.

38. (2) The place where cattle belonging to the whole clan were kept.
The term Gotra originally referred to the common cattle enclosure where the livestock of an entire clan were kept. Over time, the meaning evolved to signify a group of people descending from a common male ancestor. This shift from a physical location to a lineage-based social unit highlights the transition from shared pastoral assets to a more structured kinship organization.

39. (4) Aditi - The goddess of eternity and mother of the gods.
Early Vedic mythology featured various goddesses representing natural and abstract concepts. Aditi was venerated as the goddess of eternity and the mother of the gods. Other deities included Usha, the goddess of dawn, and Aranyani, the goddess of the forest. Understanding these divine figures provides insight into the spiritual world of the Rigvedic people and their personification of the universe.

40. (3) V only
The Rigveda is divided into ten Mandalas, with the tenth containing the Purusha Sukta and the third the Gayatri Mantra. The Atharvaveda focuses on charms and medicine. However, the Samaveda is a collection of musical chants for sacrifices, not a text on statecraft. It is the Arthashastra, composed much later, that provides detailed information on ancient Indian polity and administration.

41. (3) Karma Marga (path of rituals) to Jnana Marga (path of knowledge)
The Upanishads represent a significant intellectual shift in the Vedic tradition. They moved away from the Karma Marga, which emphasized the performance of complex and expensive sacrificial rituals, toward the Jnana Marga, or the path of knowledge. This new focus sought the ultimate truth of the self and the universe through contemplation and philosophical inquiry, rather than through external acts of worship.

42. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Aranyakas function as a vital link between the ritual-heavy Brahmanas and the philosophical Upanishads. By shifting the focus from the physical act of sacrifice to its deeper mystical and symbolic significance, they prepared the mind for the abstract inquiries found in later texts. Because they were studied in the seclusion of the forest, they encouraged meditation over external ritual performance.

43. (4) Three higher Varnas entitled to the sacred thread ceremony.
In the Later Vedic social hierarchy, the term Dvija, meaning twice-born, was applied to members of the three upper Varnas: Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, and Vaishyas. These groups were eligible for the Upanayana ceremony, which involved the investment of the sacred thread. This ritual was considered a second, spiritual birth, distinguishing these classes from the Shudras, who were excluded from such rites.

44. (2) Shift to agriculture and notions of ritual purity.
Social stratification deepened in the Later Vedic period primarily due to the shift toward a settled agricultural economy. This transition created surplus wealth and allowed for occupational specialization. Concurrently, increasing concerns regarding ritual purity and the monopoly of the priestly class over sacrifices further rigidified the Varna system. These economic and ideological factors combined to transform flexible tribal groups into hereditary classes.

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45. (3) They had extensively settled the entire Deccan plateau and the extreme south of India.
The Early Vedic Aryans were primarily concentrated in the Sapta Sindhu region, which included modern-day Punjab and parts of Afghanistan. While they were familiar with the Himalayas and rivers like the Indus and Saraswati, they had not yet migrated into the Deccan plateau or southern India. Their geographic horizon was limited to the northwest and the upper reaches of the Indo-Gangetic plains.

46. (4) Goghna
The term Goghna was used in the Vedic period to refer to a guest. It literally means one for whom a cow is slaughtered, reflecting the importance of cattle in hospitality. This linguistic evidence underscores the central role of livestock in the social and dietary practices of the time. It also highlights the prestige associated with hosting guests in a pastoral society.

47. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Various Vedic terms provide insight into the social and occupational structure of the period. Duhitri referred to a daughter, likely meaning a milker of cows. Vapta signified a barber, while Takshan denoted a carpenter. Karmara was the term for a metalsmith. These designations show that while the society was pastoral, it also supported a range of specialized artisans and family roles.

48. (4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
Administrative machinery in the Early Vedic period was relatively simple and primarily based on tribal kinship rather than a bureaucratic state. The king did not collect a fixed land revenue; instead, he relied on voluntary tributes called Bali. A formal taxation system and regular revenue collection only emerged later during the transition to settled agriculture and the rise of territorial kingdoms in Northern India.

49. (2) Wealthy merchants and cattle lifters in Aryan conflict.
In the Rigveda, the Panis were a group of people often portrayed as the enemies of the Aryans. They were described as wealthy merchants who hoarded wealth and frequently engaged in cattle lifting. These conflicts over livestock illustrate the economic tensions between different groups in a pastoral society where cattle were the most vital resource and the primary measure of wealth.

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50. (2) II and III only
Rigvedic society was patriarchal, with the eldest male, known as the Kulapa, leading the family. While it was more egalitarian than later periods, it was not strictly without inequality. Evidence exists for the presence of domestic slaves, particularly women captured during tribal wars. These social features show that while the caste system had not crystallized, hierarchical relationships and dependencies were present.

51. (3) Indra
Indra was the most important deity of the Early Vedic period, celebrated in numerous hymns as the god of thunder and war. However, as the society transitioned into the Later Vedic phase, his prominence declined significantly. Newer deities like Prajapati, Vishnu, and Rudra rose to supreme importance, reflecting the changing spiritual and social needs of a settled, more ritualistic agrarian community.

52. (4) Painted Grey Ware
The Later Vedic phase is consistently associated with the Painted Grey Ware archaeological culture. This distinctive pottery is found in the heartland of Later Vedic civilization, the Ganga-Yamuna Doab. The presence of PGW at various sites provides a physical record of the lifestyle, technology, and settlement patterns of the people during this transformative period in ancient Indian history and culture.

53. (1) III, I, IV, II
Vedic literature developed over several centuries in a specific sequence. It began with the Samhitas, which include the four Vedas. These were followed by the Brahmanas, which provide prose explanations of rituals. Subsequently, the Aranyakas were composed, focusing on mystical interpretations. Finally, the Upanishads appeared, representing the culmination of Vedic thought with their deep philosophical inquiries into the nature of reality.

54. (2) The vast territorial states known as Mahajanapadas began to emerge.
By the end of the Later Vedic period, the political landscape had shifted significantly. Tribal

identities were replaced by territorial ones, leading to the emergence of large states known as Mahajanapadas. This evolution was driven by settled agriculture, the use of iron, and increasing social complexity. It marked the transition from a decentralized tribal society to more centralized and organized political systems.

55. (2) I, II and IV only
The Later Vedic economy was characterized by settled agriculture and the use of iron ploughshares to clear land and improve yields. Trade guilds, denoted by the term Shreshtin, began to emerge, reflecting increasing commercial specialization. While units of value like gold ornaments existed, the economy was not yet fully monetized with state-issued coins, as the barter system remained prevalent in many areas.

56. (1) The rigid practice of untouchability
While the Later Vedic period saw the crystallization of the Varna, Gotra, and Ashrama systems, the rigid practice of untouchability had not yet fully developed. Social hierarchies were becoming stricter, and the Shudras faced increasing discrimination, but the concept of certain groups being inherently untouchable was a later development in Indian social history, becoming more prominent in the subsequent post-Vedic era.

57. (3) Shift from simple nature prayers to complex ritual sacrifices.
The transition from Early to Later Vedic religion was primarily marked by a shift from simple nature prayers to complex and elaborate ritual sacrifices. In the early period, worship was personal and direct, whereas the later period emphasized the mechanical performance of rites and the supreme importance of the priest. This change reflected a more stratified society and a sophisticated theological framework.

58. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Different Upanishads are known for specific philosophical themes and phrases. The Mundaka Upanishad contains the national motto "Satyameva Jayate," while the Chandogya provides early references to the Ashrama system. The Katha Upanishad features the famous dialogue between Yama and Nachiketa, and the Brihadaranyaka contains profound philosophical discussions led by the sage Yajnavalkya. These texts collectively define ancient Indian philosophy.

59. (4) Nyaya (Logic)
The Vedangas are six auxiliary disciplines designed to help in the study and preservation of the Vedas. These include Shiksha (phonetics), Kalpa (rituals), Vyakarana (grammar), Nirukta (etymology), Chhanda (metrics), and Jyotisha (astronomy). Nyaya, which refers to logic and reasoning, is one of the six schools of Indian philosophy but is not classified as one of the six Vedangas.

60. (2) Niyoga - Practice of a widow cohabiting with a kinsman.
Early Vedic society practiced several distinct social customs regarding marriage and family. Niyoga was a custom that allowed a childless widow to cohabit with her brother-in-law or another kinsman to produce an heir. This practice illustrates the importance placed on continuing the family lineage. Other terms like Anuloma referred to the marriage of a higher Varna man with a lower Varna woman.

61. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
During the Later Vedic period, women were increasingly excluded from political assemblies like the Sabha and Vidatha, where they previously participated. This decline in status was a direct consequence of the transition to a settled agrarian society. The rise of private property and territorial kingdoms strengthened patriarchal control, leading to the restriction of women's public roles and a focus on domestic life.

62. (4) Vasishtha
During the Battle of the Ten Kings, King Sudas of the Bharata tribe was assisted by the sage Vasishtha. This conflict was not only a political struggle but also involved a rivalry between Vasishtha and the sage Vishwamitra, who supported the opposing confederacy of tribes. The victory of Sudas under Vasishtha's guidance secured the dominance of the Bharatas in the Sapta Sindhu region.

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63. (1) Purus and Bharatas
The Kuru tribe, which became a prominent political force in the Later Vedic period, was formed through the amalgamation of two major Early Vedic tribes: the Purus and the Bharatas. This fusion took place as the Aryan tribes moved eastward from the Sapta Sindhu region into the Ganga-Yamuna Doab. This political consolidation laid the foundation for the prestigious Kuru-Panchala kingdom.

64. (1) I, II, III and IV only
Early Vedic administration involved several key officials who assisted the tribal chief. The Senani led the army, while the Purohita served as the chief advisor and priest. The Gramini was responsible for the village, and the Spash acted as spies. However, the Bhagadugha, who served as a tax collector, only appeared later during the transition to a more organized state.

65. (2) The economy relied heavily on coastal maritime trade and the export of spices.
The Early Vedic economy was predominantly pastoral and terrestrial, with wealth being measured in cattle. While the people were skilled in crafts like carpentry and chariot-making, they did not engage in extensive coastal maritime trade or spice exports. These commercial activities became significant much later in Indian history as maritime routes and trade networks with other civilizations were established and expanded.

66. (4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
Rigvedic society was relatively progressive regarding marriage customs. The institution of child marriage was virtually absent, with girls marrying after reaching maturity. Furthermore, there was no strict prohibition on the remarriage of widows; practices like Niyoga were accepted to ensure the continuity of the family. These features indicate that social norms were more flexible and inclusive than they became in later centuries.

67. (2) Indra - Agni - Soma - Surya
In the Rigveda, the importance of gods is often measured by the number of hymns dedicated to them. Indra is the most prominent deity with around 250 hymns, followed by Agni with approximately 200. Soma also holds a significant position as the god of the ritual drink. This hierarchy reflects the primary concerns of the Vedic people, focusing on protection, fire, and ritual.

68. (4) The Kurukshetra region and the Ganga-Yamuna Doab
During the Later Vedic period, the center of Vedic culture shifted eastward from the Sapta Sindhu region in the northwest. The primary focus of activity moved to the Kurukshetra region and the fertile Ganga-Yamuna Doab. This migration was driven by the search for new agricultural land and was facilitated by the use of iron tools, leading to the establishment of territorial kingdoms.

69. (3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
The Later Vedic administration featured various specialized officials known as Ratnins. The Bhagadugha was responsible for tax collection, while the Sangrahitri served as the treasurer. The Suta held the roles of charioteer and court minstrel, and the Akshavapa was the superintendent of dicing or an accountant. These positions demonstrate the increasing complexity of the royal court and the state's fiscal management.

70. (2) Deep ploughing of hard soil producing agricultural surplus.
The introduction of the iron ploughshare in the Later Vedic period significantly impacted the economy. It allowed for deeper and more efficient ploughing of the hard soil in the Gangetic valley, which was difficult to till with wooden tools. This technological advancement led to increased agricultural productivity and the creation of a surplus, which supported population growth and the development of territorial states.

71. (2) III only
The Purusha Sukta, found in the tenth Mandala of the Rigveda, is a foundational text that outlines the divine origin of the four Varnas. While it describes the social hierarchy, it does not condemn the practice of sacrifices. In fact, it portrays the creation of the world as a grand primordial sacrifice, reinforcing the central importance of ritual in the Vedic worldview.

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72. (1) The importance of Varuna as the upholder of cosmic order significantly increased.
The Later Vedic period saw major changes in religious practice, including the rise of Prajapati as a creator god and the increasing complexity of animal sacrifices. The power of the Brahmana priests also grew significantly. However, Varuna, who was a major deity and the upholder of cosmic order in the Early Vedic period, saw his importance decline as worship became more ritual-centric.

73. (3) Prose explanations of sacrificial rituals and hymns.
The Brahmanas are prose texts that serve as commentaries on the four Vedas. Their primary purpose is to provide detailed instructions and explanations for the performance of sacrificial rituals. They discuss the symbolic meaning of the hymns and the correct way to conduct ceremonies, reflecting a period where the ritualistic aspect of Vedic religion became highly sophisticated and essential for the community.

74. (3) I, II and IV only
Upanishadic thought is characterized by its focus on spiritual knowledge rather than external rituals. It introduces profound concepts such as Maya, the nature of reality, and the law of Karma and rebirth. Unlike earlier texts that emphasized sacrifices like the Ashvamedha for worldly gain, the Upanishads teach that ultimate liberation is achieved through the realization of the self and its unity with Brahman.

75. (4) Moksha
The Ashrama system defines four specific stages of life: Brahmacharya (student), Grihastha (householder), Vanaprastha (retired), and Sanyasa (renunciant). While Moksha, or liberation, is the ultimate goal of human life in Indian philosophy, it is not considered one of the chronological stages or Ashramas themselves. The Ashramas provide the social and spiritual framework through which an individual can eventually strive toward achieving Moksha.

76. (2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Bal Gangadhar Tilak authored the influential book "The Arctic Home in the Vedas." In this work, he used astronomical data and references from the Vedas to argue that the original homeland of the Aryans was the Arctic region. This theory was part of a broader intellectual effort during the colonial period to determine the origins of Indo-Aryan civilization through various scientific lenses.

77. (3) The desert is mentioned in the Rigveda as "Dhanv".
The Rigveda provides several geographic markers of the Sapta Sindhu region. The Aryans were aware of the desert, which they referred to as Dhanv. While they knew the Himalayas, there are no certain references to the Vindhya mountains. Furthermore, the river Sindhu is the most frequently mentioned, highlighting its central role, whereas the Ganga is mentioned only once in the text.

78. (4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Rigvedic texts mention several rivers in the Afghanistan region, indicating the westward extent of the Aryan tribes. The Kubha is identified with the modern Kabul river, and the Krumu corresponds to the Kurram. The Gomati is equated with the Gomal, and the Suvastu represents the Swat river. These geographical identifications are crucial for understanding the migratory routes and early settlements of the Aryans.

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79. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Vedic diet was diverse, consisting of dairy products like milk and ghee, along with vegetables and various meats. While fish consumption was rare, the ritual use of drinks was significant. Soma was highly esteemed and used in sacred ceremonies, whereas Sura was generally regarded with disapproval due to its intoxicating effects. These dietary habits reflect both the pastoral lifestyle and the community's ethical values.

80. (1) I, II and IV only
The Vedic age evolved from a semi-nomadic society to one characterized by settled territorial states. The Rigveda was the primary text of the early period, while other Vedas followed. During the later phase, women lost their right to the Upanayana ceremony. However, Shudra status generally declined, and iron technology, though absent early on, became central to the expansion and development of the Later Vedic society.

CHAPTER 03

Religious Movements of 6th Century BC : Buddhism, Jainism and Ajivikas

1. Which of the following factors primarily contributed to the emergence of heterodox religious movements in the 6th century BC?
(1) The significant decline of the agrarian economy leading to a massive social shift back to pastoralism
(2) The rigidification of the Varna system and the economic burden of Vedic animal sacrifices
(3) The sudden invasion of foreign tribes forcing indigenous populations to seek new religious faiths
(4) The total breakdown of monarchies and the universal rise of democratic republics across the region
(5) Question not attempted

2. The philosophical and religious revolt against the ritualistic domination of the Brahmanas in the 6th century BC was primarily led by which Varna?
(1) Kshatriyas
(2) Vaishyas
(3) Shudras
(4) Untouchables
(5) Question not attempted

3. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the options given below:
Assertion (A): The 6th century BC witnessed the emergence of numerous heterodox sects in the Gangetic valley.
Reason (R): The expansion of the agrarian economy and trade required a break from rigid Vedic animal sacrifices that depleted essential cattle wealth.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which of the following statements incorrectly describes the historical context of the 6th century BC?
(1) The discovery and extensive use of iron tools led to surplus agricultural production.
(2) Coinage, such as punch-marked coins, came into regular use facilitating trade.
(3) There was a proliferation of new philosophical thinkers traversing the Gangetic plains.
(4) The period saw the decline of urban centers and a return to rural tribal settlements.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Jain Terminology)
A. Jina
B. Nirgrantha
C. Tirthankara
D. Kevalin
List II: (Meaning)
i. Ford-maker or guide across the river of worldly existence
ii. Free from all bonds and fetters
iii. Conqueror of senses and desires
iv. Possessor of supreme knowledge
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

6. Vardhamana Mahavira belonged to which of the following prominent Kshatriya clans?
(1) Shakya clan

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(2) Jnatrika clan
(3) Malla clan
(4) Licchavi clan
(5) Question not attempted

7. Consider the following statements regarding the life of Vardhamana Mahavira:
I. He was born in Kundagrama near Vaishali.
II. He belonged to the Jnatrika Kshatriya clan.
III. He attained Nirvana at Kushinagar.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

8. Identify the correctly matched pair of the Jain Tirthankara and their recognized symbol.
(1) Parshvanatha - Serpent
(2) Rishabhanatha - Lion
(3) Mahavira - Bull
(4) Ajitanatha - Lotus
(5) Question not attempted

9. Who among the following was the first disciple of Vardhamana Mahavira, who later rebelled against him?
(1) Makkhali Gosala
(2) Ananda
(3) Jamali
(4) Bhadrabahu
(5) Question not attempted

10. Consider the following events from the life of Vardhamana Mahavira:
I. Attainment of Kaivalya at Jrimbhikagrama
II. Birth at Kundagrama
III. Passing away at Pava
IV. Renunciation of worldly life at the age of thirty
Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the events mentioned above?
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) IV, II, I, III
(4) II, IV, III, I
(5) Question not attempted

11. The Jain philosophical doctrine of 'Anekantavada' primarily deals with which of the following concepts?
(1) The doctrine of severe asceticism and penance
(2) The principle of extreme non-violence
(3) The fatalistic belief in predestination
(4) The manifold and complex nature of reality
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following statements regarding the Jain doctrine of Syadvada:
I. It is also known as the Saptabhangi Naya or the theory of sevenfold prediction.
II. It is the epistemological counterpart to the ontological theory of Anekantavada.
III. It asserts that absolute truth can be easily completely described in simple affirmations.
IV. It uses the prefix 'Syat' to indicate the conditional nature of human knowledge.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

13. In Jain epistemology, 'Nishchayavada' refers to which of the following perspectives?
(1) The practical, empirical, and conditional viewpoint of reality
(2) The belief that human effort has no role in achieving liberation
(3) The absolute, transcendental, and ultimate viewpoint of reality
(4) The doctrine that emphasizes strict adherence to rituals
(5) Question not attempted

14. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Jain Concepts)
A. Jiva
B. Ajiva
C. Asrava
D. Samvara
List II: (Definitions)
i. The influx of karmic matter into the soul
ii. The stoppage of the influx of karmic matter
iii. The conscious, living entity or soul
iv. The non-living, material aspects of the

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universe
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

15. If a philosopher argues that an object can be described as both existing and not existing depending purely on the perspective of the observer, which specific Jain doctrine are they demonstrating?
(1) Syadvada
(2) Pratityasamutpada
(3) Niyati
(4) Nishchayavada
(5) Question not attempted

16. Among the Pancha Mahavrata (Five Great Vows) of Jainism, which vow was exclusively added by Vardhamana Mahavira to the four vows propagated by Parshvanatha?
(1) Ahimsa (Non-violence)
(2) Brahmacharya (Celibacy)
(3) Satya (Truth)
(4) Aparigraha (Non-possession)
(5) Question not attempted

17. Consider the following statements regarding Jain ethical practices:
I. The Mahavratas are rigorous vows meant strictly for Jain monks and nuns.
II. The Anuvratas are less severe vows intended for Jain laypersons.
III. Sallekhana is the permitted ritual fasting to death when death is naturally imminent.
IV. Asteya translates to the principle of non-possession or non-attachment.
V. Ahimsa requires avoiding harm to all forms of life, including stationary beings (Sthavara).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

18. Which of the following provides the most appropriate explanation for why orthodox Jainism traditionally discouraged its followers from engaging in agriculture?
(1) Farming involves the unavoidable killing of insects and microscopic organisms, violating Ahimsa.
(2) Agriculture was considered a profession exclusively meant for the Shudra varna in ancient texts.
(3) Agricultural communities could not easily travel long distances to various Jain pilgrimage sites.
(4) Trade and commerce yielded higher profits which were necessary to fund monastery construction.
(5) Question not attempted

19. Find the odd one out among the following concepts, which does not belong to the Triratna (Three Jewels) of Jainism.
(1) Right Faith (Samyak Darshana)
(2) Right Knowledge (Samyak Jnana)
(3) Right Mindfulness (Samyak Smriti)
(4) Right Action (Samyak Charitra)
(5) Question not attempted

20. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the options given below:
Assertion (A): Jain monks traditionally tie a small piece of cloth over their mouths and carefully sweep the ground before them as they walk.
Reason (R): The core Jain ethical principle of Ahimsa strictly prohibits violence against even the microscopic forms of Jiva present in the air and on the ground.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

21. The historical schism dividing Jainism into the Digambara and Shvetambara sects was primarily triggered by which event?
(1) A doctrinal dispute regarding the existence of God during the First Council
(2) The debate over the inclusion of women

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into the monastic order by Mahavira
(3) A severe twelve-year famine in Magadha prompting a mass migration to the south
(4) The invasion of Alexander the Great disrupting northern trade routes
(5) Question not attempted

22. Identify the correct statement regarding the differences between the Digambara and Shvetambara sects of Jainism.
(1) Digambaras believe that women can directly attain Kaivalya in their present earthly form.
(2) Shvetambaras assert that the 19th Tirthankara, Mallinatha, was a female.
(3) Digambaras accept the authenticity of the canonical texts compiled at the Council of Pataliputra.
(4) Shvetambara monks adhere to the strict rule of wearing absolutely no clothes.
(5) Question not attempted

23. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Jain Sub-sects)
A. Sthanakvasi
B. Terapanthi
C. Bisapanthi
D. Taranpanthi
List II: (Main Characteristics)
i. Shvetambara sub-sect that totally rejects idol worship
ii. Shvetambara sub-sect founded by Acharya Bhikshu in Rajasthan
iii. Digambara sub-sect that worships idols with offerings of flowers and sweets
iv. Digambara sub-sect that worships sacred texts rather than idols
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

24. What was the direct effect of the First Jain Council held at Pataliputra under the leadership of Sthulabhadra?
(1) The compilation of the 12 Angas, which the returning southern monks subsequently rejected.
(2) The reconciliation of the northern and southern Jain monastic communities.
(3) The introduction of Sanskrit as the official language for all Jain scriptural texts.
(4) The official authorization for Jain monks to participate in royal administrations.
(5) Question not attempted

25. Consider the following statements regarding the beliefs of the Digambara sect:
I. They believe that Vardhamana Mahavira never married.
II. They maintain that a Kevalin (omniscient being) requires no food to sustain their body.
III. They accepted the textual canons compiled at the First Jain Council as absolute truth.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

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26. The Hathigumpha inscription, which stands as a major epigraphical source for the royal patronage of Jainism in ancient India, is associated with which ruler?
(1) Kharavela of Kalinga
(2) Chandragupta Maurya
(3) Bimbisara of Magadha
(4) Amoghavarsha I
(5) Question not attempted

27. The renowned Dilwara temples at Mount Abu, a major pilgrimage site for Jains in Rajasthan, were constructed during the paramountcy of which dynasty?
(1) The Chandelas of Jejakabhukti
(2) The Rashtrakutas of Manyakheta
(3) The Chauhans of Ajmer
(4) The Chalukyas (Solankis) of Gujarat
(5) Question not attempted

28. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of early royal patrons of Jainism?
(1) Bimbisara, Chandragupta Maurya, Kharavela, Kumarapala
(2) Chandragupta Maurya, Bimbisara, Kumarapala, Kharavela
(3) Bimbisara, Kharavela, Chandragupta Maurya, Kumarapala
(4) Kharavela, Bimbisara, Chandragupta

Maurya, Kumarapala
(5) Question not attempted

29. Which ruler of the Haryanka dynasty, known for building the city of Pataliputra, is strongly recognized in Jain texts as a devout patron of Jainism?
(1) Bimbisara
(2) Ajatashatru
(3) Udayin
(4) Shishunaga
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following statements regarding the spread and patronage of Jainism:
I. Mathura became a prominent center for Jain art and culture during the Kushana period.
II. Chandragupta Maurya traveled to Shravanabelagola with Bhadrabahu and performed Sallekhana.
III. The Rashtrakuta king Amoghavarsha authored the Jain text Kavirajamarga.
IV. Jainism spread heavily to Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia, completely displacing Buddhism there by the 5th century AD.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) IV only
(4) II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

31. Which of the following ancient Indian dynasties is recognized as an exception because it did NOT significantly patronize or promote Jainism?
(1) The Imperial Guptas of Magadha
(2) The Gangas of Talakad
(3) The Kadambas of Banavasi
(4) The Chalukyas of Gujarat
(5) Question not attempted

32. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Events in Buddha's Life)
A. Birth
B. Mahabhinishkramana (Renunciation)
C. Nirvana (Enlightenment)
D. Dharmachakra Pravartana (First Sermon)
List II: (Associated Symbols)
i. Bodhi Tree
ii. Wheel
iii. Lotus and Bull
iv. Horse
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

33. Before achieving enlightenment under the Bodhi tree, Siddhartha Gautama studied meditation techniques under which two prominent ascetic teachers?
(1) Makkhali Gosala and Ajita Kesakambali
(2) Alara Kalama and Uddaka Ramaputta
(3) Pakudha Kaccayana and Sanjaya Belatthiputta
(4) Mahakashyapa and Upali
(5) Question not attempted

34. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the significant places in the life of Gautama Buddha.
(1) Sarnath - Site of his death and final Nirvana
(2) Lumbini - Birthplace of the Buddha
(3) Bodh Gaya - Site of enlightenment
(4) Shravasti - Place where he spent the most monsoons (Vassavasa)
(5) Question not attempted

35. Consider the following statements regarding the life of Siddhartha Gautama:
I. He belonged to the Shakya republican clan.
II. He left his home at the age of twenty-nine to seek the truth.
III. He attained enlightenment on the banks of the river Niranjana.
IV. His final words were delivered at Kushinagar to his last convert, Subhadda.
V. His charioteer during the great departure was named Devadatta.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

36. According to Buddhist tradition, what were the names of Siddhartha Gautama's favorite horse and his loyal charioteer, respectively?

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(1) Chetak and Channa
(2) Kanthaka and Devadatta
(3) Chetak and Ananda
(4) Kanthaka and Channa
(5) Question not attempted

37. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the options given below:
Assertion (A): The Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath to five ascetic companions.
Reason (R): This specific event is known in formal Buddhist tradition as the Mahaparinirvana.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

38. According to the Four Noble Truths of Buddhism, the Second Noble Truth (Samudaya) explicitly identifies which of the following as the root cause of human suffering?
(1) Ignorance of Vedic rituals
(2) Trishna (Desire or Craving)
(3) The continuous cycle of physical death
(4) The wrath of malevolent deities
(5) Question not attempted

39. In Buddhist doctrine, the term 'Dukkha Nirodha Gamini Pratipad' refers specifically to which foundational concept?
(1) The theory of dependent origination
(2) The belief in the non-existence of a permanent soul
(3) The monastic code of conduct for novice monks
(4) The Eightfold Path leading to the cessation of suffering
(5) Question not attempted

40. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Divisions of the Eightfold Path)
A. Prajna (Wisdom)
B. Sila (Morality)
C. Samadhi (Concentration)
D. Component of Sila
List II: (Specific Path Components)
i. Right View
ii. Right Speech
iii. Right Mindfulness
iv. Right Livelihood
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

41. Which of the following is NOT one of the steps in the Buddhist Noble Eightfold Path (Ashtangika Marga)?
(1) Right Resolve (Samyak Sankalpa)
(2) Right Effort (Samyak Vyayama)
(3) Right Desire (Samyak Kama)
(4) Right Action (Samyak Karmanta)
(5) Question not attempted

42. Consider the following statements regarding the Noble Eightfold Path:
I. Right Speech (Samyak Vak) is categorized under the moral discipline (Sila) section.
II. Right Concentration (Samyak Samadhi) is categorized under the wisdom (Prajna) section.
III. Right Livelihood (Samyak Ajiva) strictly prohibits trades involving weapons and intoxicating drinks.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) III only
(4) I and III only
(5) Question not attempted

43. Buddhism uniquely advocates the doctrine of 'Anatman' (no permanent soul) while simultaneously believing in rebirth. How does Buddhist philosophy reconcile these two seemingly contradictory ideas?
(1) Rebirth is driven by a distinct physical element that is passed genetically through subsequent generations.
(2) The soul temporarily exists during the transition between lives but vanishes once the child is born.
(3) Rebirth is considered an illusion entirely, as only the current physical life has any tangible existence.

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(4) Rebirth is the continuity of consciousness driven by Karma, similar to a flame lighting another candle.
(5) Question not attempted

44. The foundational Buddhist philosophical doctrine of 'Pratityasamutpada' is best defined as:
(1) The theory of extreme non-violence and asceticism
(2) The law of dependent origination or cause and effect
(3) The classification of physical matter into eternal atoms
(4) The unconditional surrender to a creator god for salvation
(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following critical links (Nidanas) of the Pratityasamutpada:
I. Vinnana (Consciousness)
II. Avijja (Ignorance)
III. Nama-Rupa (Mind and Body)
IV. Sankhara (Mental formations)
Which of the following is the correct sequential order starting from the root cause?
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) IV, II, I, III
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

46. In classical Buddhist philosophy, the concept of 'Anicca' denotes which of the following realities?
(1) The absolute permanence of the universe
(2) The non-existence of sorrow
(3) The ultimate reality of the Brahman
(4) The doctrine of universal impermanence
(5) Question not attempted

47. Consider the following statements regarding Buddhist philosophy:
I. It strongly rejects the supreme authority of the Vedas.
II. It firmly advocates extreme asceticism and self-mortification as the fastest path to Nirvana.
III. It officially accepts the existence of a singular, omnipotent Creator God.
IV. It promotes the 'Middle Path' (Madhyamarga) avoiding extremes of luxury and hardship.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and IV only
(2) II and III only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) II, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

48. Find the odd one out among the following terms, which does NOT belong to the five Skandhas (Aggregates) that constitute a sentient being in Buddhism.
(1) Rupa (Form/Matter)
(2) Atman (Eternal Soul)
(3) Vedana (Sensation)
(4) Vinnana (Consciousness)
(5) Question not attempted

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49. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Schools of Buddhism)
A. Hinayana
B. Mahayana
C. Vajrayana
D. Theravada
List II: (Core Characteristics)
i. Emphasizes Tantric rituals and magical mantras for salvation
ii. Uses Pali canon and is dominant in Sri Lanka today
iii. Glorifies the ideal of the Bodhisattva and uses Sanskrit
iv. Seeks individual salvation as an Arhat without idol worship
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

50. Which of the following became the most distinguishing theological feature of Mahayana Buddhism compared to earlier schools?
(1) The elevation of the Buddha to a deity and the practice of idol worship
(2) The strict rejection of all images and statues of the Buddha
(3) The exclusive use of the Pali language for all philosophical texts
(4) The belief that salvation is restricted only to fully ordained monks
(5) Question not attempted

51. In Mahayana Buddhism, a 'Bodhisattva' is fundamentally defined as:
(1) A ritual practitioner who employs esoteric magic to conquer various malevolent and demonic spirits.
(2) A monk who has attained Nirvana and decides to immediately depart from the material world for good.
(3) A compassionate being who delays personal Nirvana to help all sentient beings reach their final salvation.
(4) A wealthy and influential lay patron who provides financial support for the construction of great viharas.
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following statements regarding Vajrayana Buddhism:
I. It emerged prominently around the 8th century AD in Eastern India.
II. It introduced the concept of mystical diagrams (Mandalas) and thunderbolt (Vajra) symbolism.
III. It strictly rejected the inclusion of female deities in its pantheon.
IV. The university of Vikramashila was a major center for its propagation.
V. It views the goddess Tara as a central figure of veneration.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and V only
(2) III only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

53. The Vajrayana school of Buddhism is most closely associated with the worship of which prominent female deity?
(1) Saraswati
(2) Kali
(3) Tara
(4) Lakshmi
(5) Question not attempted

54. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the options given below:
Assertion (A): The Fourth Buddhist Council resulted in the formal doctrinal division of Buddhism into the Hinayana and Mahayana sects.
Reason (R): The Fourth Buddhist Council was convened at Pataliputra under the royal patronage of Emperor Ashoka.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Who among the following eminent monks presided over the First Buddhist Council held at Rajagriha shortly after the Buddha's demise?
(1) Upali
(2) Moggaliputta Tissa
(3) Vasumitra
(4) Mahakashyapa
(5) Question not attempted

56. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Buddhist Councils)
A. First Buddhist Council
B. Second Buddhist Council
C. Third Buddhist Council
D. Fourth Buddhist Council
List II: (Royal Patrons)
i. Ashoka
ii. Ajatashatru
iii. Kanishka
iv. Kalasoka
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which specific Buddhist Council is credited with the final compilation of the philosophical canon known as the Abhidhamma Pitaka?
(1) First Council
(2) Second Council
(3) Third Council
(4) Fourth Council
(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following statements regarding the Second Buddhist Council:

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I. It was held at Vaishali approximately 100 years after the Buddha's death.
II. It resulted in the first major schism between the Sthaviravadins and the Mahasanghikas.
III. It was convened primarily to translate all Buddhist texts from Pali into Sanskrit.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

59. The Fourth Buddhist Council, which recognized the legitimacy of the Mahayana sect, was held at which of the following locations?
(1) Pataliputra
(2) Vaishali
(3) Rajagriha
(4) Kundalavana (Kashmir)
(5) Question not attempted

60. Which of the following texts was NOT compiled during the First Buddhist Council?
(1) Sutta Pitaka
(2) Abhidhamma Pitaka
(3) Vinaya Pitaka
(4) Rules of monastic discipline recited by Upali
(5) Question not attempted

61. Which of the following represents the correct general chronological sequence of the geographical spread of Buddhism outward from India?
(1) Sri Lanka, Central Asia, China, Japan
(2) China, Japan, Sri Lanka, Central Asia
(3) Japan, China, Central Asia, Sri Lanka
(4) Central Asia, Sri Lanka, Japan, China
(5) Question not attempted

62. Emperor Ashoka sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to spread Buddhism to Sri Lanka. What sacred relic did Sanghamitra allegedly carry with her?
(1) The ceremonial alms bowl used by the Buddha during his travels
(2) A sacred tooth relic of the Buddha recovered from the funeral pyre
(3) The original palm-leaf manuscript containing the entire Sutta Pitaka
(4) A sapling of the original Bodhi tree brought directly from Bodh Gaya
(5) Question not attempted

63. The extensive spread of Mahayana Buddhism into China and East Asia during antiquity was heavily facilitated by control over which vital trade route?
(1) The Silk Road
(2) The Spice Route
(3) The Incense Route
(4) The Grand Trunk Road
(5) Question not attempted

64. Identify the correct statement regarding the historical spread of Buddhism to Southeast Asia.
(1) Buddhism failed to take any root in Southeast Asia because of the overwhelming regional dominance of Jainism.
(2) The Srivijaya Empire was a major center for learning and patronizing Mahayana and Vajrayana Buddhism.
(3) Southeast Asian Buddhism relied exclusively on Sanskrit texts and completely rejected the entire Pali canon.
(4) Ashoka personally traveled across the ocean to modern-day Indonesia to establish several great monasteries.
(5) Question not attempted

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65. The transformation of Buddhism from a localized Magadhan sect into a pan-Asian religion was primarily accelerated by which cause and effect mechanism?
(1) The forced military conversions carried out by the Mauryan army across Asia.
(2) The royal patronage of Ashoka instituting 'Dhamma' missions across political borders.
(3) The monopoly of Buddhist monks over the maritime spice trade with Rome.
(4) The aggressive destruction of rival Hindu temples by early Buddhist councils.
(5) Question not attempted

66. Who was the founding philosopher and principal figure of the Ajivika sect in the 6th century BC?
(1) Makkhali Gosala
(2) Purana Kassapa
(3) Ajita Kesakambali
(4) Pakudha Kaccayana
(5) Question not attempted

67. The central philosophical doctrine of the Ajivika sect, known as 'Niyati', translates to which of the following concepts?
(1) Materialism and the denial of the soul
(2) The eternal cycle of rebirth based on moral karma
(3) Absolute determinism or fatalism
(4) The belief in multiple conditional realities
(5) Question not attempted

68. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the beliefs of the Ajivika sect.
(1) They completely rejected the theory that human effort or free will can alter one's destiny.
(2) They practiced severe asceticism and often lived completely naked.
(3) They maintained that all beings must undergo a fixed, unchangeable number of rebirths before final liberation.
(4) They believed that Karma was the ultimate flexible modifier of a person's future fate.
(5) Question not attempted

69. To protect and patronize the ascetics of the Ajivika sect, Emperor Ashoka and his grandson Dasharatha famously dedicated rock-cut caves located at which site?
(1) Ajanta and Ellora
(2) Bairath (Viratnagar) in Rajasthan
(3) Barabar and Nagarjuni hills
(4) Udayagiri and Khandagiri
(5) Question not attempted

70. Find the odd one out among the following philosophical schools based on their classification as heterodox (Nastika) versus orthodox (Astika) in ancient India.
(1) Buddhism
(2) Nyaya
(3) Jainism
(4) Ajivika
(5) Question not attempted

71. Before establishing the independent Ajivika sect, Makkhali Gosala lived as a close companion and ascetic associate of which prominent religious leader for a period of six years?
(1) Siddhartha Gautama
(2) Parshvanatha
(3) Bhadrabahu
(4) Vardhamana Mahavira
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following statements regarding the common social context of Buddhism, Jainism, and the Ajivikas in the 6th century BC:
I. They all opposed the rigid social hierarchy of the Varna system.
II. They universally promoted egalitarianism within their monastic orders (Sanghas).
III. They accepted the ritual slaughter of animals if performed by a qualified Brahmana.
IV. They deliberately utilized vernacular languages like Prakrit and Pali over Sanskrit.
V. They received their primary financial patronage exclusively from the Brahmana class.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and V only
(3) IV and V only
(4) I, II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

73. Which of the following provides the most appropriate explanation for the heavy patronage of Jainism and Buddhism by the wealthy Vaishya (merchant) community?
(1) Wealthy merchants desired to abandon their businesses and become monks immediately after accumulating significant personal assets.
(2) Both religions promised a divine multiplication of all mercantile profits through the regular performance of specific magical rituals.
(3) Their promotion of non-violence created safe trade environments, and their rejection of Varna elevated the status of Vaishyas.
(4) The Brahmana class had officially banned the Vaishyas from traveling across the high seas for the purpose of international trade.
(5) Question not attempted

74. The deliberate use of Pali and Prakrit by early Buddhist and Jain preachers, as opposed to Vedic Sanskrit, primarily served which strategic purpose?
(1) To make their ethical teachings easily accessible to the common masses and marginalized classes

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(2) To maintain strict secrecy of their core doctrines from the influence of rival philosophical schools
(3) To please foreign kings and traveling diplomats who did not possess any understanding of the Sanskrit language
(4) To ensure that the religious texts could be carved onto large stone pillars and cave walls more efficiently
(5) Question not attempted

75. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Religious/Philosophical Sects)
A. Jainism
B. Buddhism
C. Ajivika
D. Charvaka
List II: (Key Philosophical Stance)
i. Pratityasamutpada (Dependent Origination)
ii. Anekantavada (Manifold Reality)
iii. Niyati (Absolute Determinism)
iv. Lokayata (Radical Materialism)
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

76. The intense opposition to Vedic animal sacrifices by heterodox sects in the 6th century BC was not just a moral stance but a crucial economic necessity because:
(1) Animals were required for heavy logistics and primary transportation in the royal armies of the Mahajanapadas
(2) The newly expanding iron-plough agrarian economy heavily depended on the preservation of cattle wealth
(3) Various types of animal skins and hides were being highly taxed by the centralized authority of the Magadhan state
(4) The export of live cattle to the neighboring Persian empire had become a highly lucrative part of regional trade
(5) Question not attempted

77. Which of the following is considered a primary internal cause for the eventual decline of Buddhism in India?
(1) The total failure of Buddhist monks to travel and preach their message outside the core regions of the Gangetic plains
(2) The strict and forceful enforcement of vegetarianism upon the general populace by the ruling Buddhist monarchs
(3) Rampant corruption, moral decay, and massive accumulation of wealth within the Buddhist monasteries
(4) The refusal of the Mahayana sect to use any visual images or statues of the Buddha in their ritual worship
(5) Question not attempted

78. Consider the following statements regarding the decline of Buddhism in India:
I. Brahmanism assimilated Buddhist elements, notably declaring the Buddha as the 9th Avatar of Lord Vishnu.
II. Following the era of Harshavardhana and the Palas, Buddhism lost substantial royal patronage in India.
III. Early medieval Turkish invasions resulted in the destruction of grand Buddhist universities like Nalanda.
IV. Buddhism declined because its original Pali texts were mathematically proven incorrect by Gupta astronomers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) I and III only
(5) Question not attempted

79. Identify the correct statement regarding the role of the Bhakti movement and medieval Hindu philosophy in the decline of Indian Buddhism.
(1) Intellectual campaigns by thinkers like Adi Shankaracharya and Kumarila Bhatta successfully defeated Buddhist philosophy in theological debates.
(2) The Bhakti movement adopted extreme forms of asceticism and self-mortification which made the Buddhist Middle Path appear too luxurious.
(3) Early Bhakti saints led large groups to violently destroy Buddhist monasteries in South India, leading to the religion's sudden disappearance.
(4) The Bhakti movement translated all available Buddhist texts into high Sanskrit,

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which effectively erased the distinctiveness of Buddhist identity.

(5) Question not attempted

80. Which of the following was NOT a major reason for the decline of Buddhism in its homeland of India?

(1) The later adoption of Sanskrit by Mahayana monks, which created a significant linguistic distance between the religion and the common masses.

(2) Its strict adherence to the Pali language exclusively until the 12th century AD, refusing to adopt Sanskrit at all.

(3) The inclusion of complex Tantric practices and esoteric magical rituals in Vajrayana, which diluted the original ethical teachings of Buddha.

(4) The withdrawal of mercantile patronage following the steady decline of major urban trade centers during the transition to the post-Gupta period.

(5) Question not attempted

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ANSWERS

1. (2) The rigidification of the Varna system and the economic burden of Vedic animal sacrifices
The 6th century BC witnessed a shift toward heterodox sects like Buddhism and Jainism. This was primarily driven by the increasing rigidity of the Varna system, which limited social mobility. Furthermore, the expensive and ritualistic Vedic animal sacrifices posed a significant economic burden on the growing agrarian society that relied heavily on cattle for plowing and production.

2. (1) Kshatriyas
The philosophical revolt against the ritualistic domination of the Brahmanas was largely initiated by the Kshatriya varna. Both Gautama Buddha and Vardhamana Mahavira were Kshatriya princes who challenged the hereditary supremacy and ritualistic claims of the priestly class. This movement sought to establish a more egalitarian social structure and questioned the validity of elaborate Vedic ceremonies.

3. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The emergence of heterodox sects in the Gangetic valley was closely linked to economic transformations. The expansion of agriculture required a steady supply of cattle for plowing, which conflicted with the frequent ritualistic animal sacrifices mandated by Vedic traditions. Consequently, new religions like Buddhism and Jainism gained popularity by emphasizing non-violence and protecting the livestock essential for trade.

4. (4) The period saw the decline of urban centers and a return to rural tribal settlements.
The 6th century BC was characterized by the Second Urbanization, marked by the growth of major cities and stable monarchies. Agricultural surplus, facilitated by the widespread use of iron tools, led to the development of trade and coinage. Therefore, describing this period as a time of urban decline or a return to rural tribal settlements is historically inaccurate.

5. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Jainism employs specific terms to describe spiritual milestones and attributes. A Jina is a conqueror of senses, while a Nirgrantha is one free from all worldly bonds. Tirthankaras act as guides across the river of existence, and Kevalin refers to those who have achieved supreme knowledge. These terms collectively define the path toward spiritual liberation and ultimate enlightenment.

6. (2) Jnatrika clan
Vardhamana Mahavira, the twenty-fourth Tirthankara of Jainism, was born into the Jnatrika Kshatriya clan. This clan was part of the Vajji confederacy, centered around the region of Vaishali. His high social status as a prince gave him access to various philosophical teachings, yet he eventually renounced his royal life to seek spiritual truth through intense penance and meditation.

7. (1) I and II only
Vardhamana Mahavira was born in Kundagrama, near Vaishali, and belonged to the Jnatrika Kshatriya clan. While these two facts are historically accurate, he did not pass away at Kushinagar. Instead, Mahavira attained Nirvana at Pava, while Gautama Buddha is the one traditionally associated with passing away at Kushinagar. This distinction is crucial for understanding early religious history.

8. (1) Parshvanatha - Serpent
Each of the twenty-four Jain Tirthankaras is associated with a specific symbolic emblem. Parshvanatha, the twenty-third Tirthankara, is traditionally represented by the serpent. Other prominent symbols include the bull for Rishabhanatha, the lion for Mahavira, and the elephant for Ajitanatha. These symbols assist devotees in identifying and venerating the different spiritual leaders within the Jain iconographic tradition.

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9. (3) Jamali
Jamali was the son-in-law of Vardhamana Mahavira and is recognized as his first disciple. Despite his early commitment, Jamali later led the first schism within the Jain community due to doctrinal differences regarding the completion of an action. This rebellion highlights the early philosophical debates and internal divisions that occurred even during the lifetime of the final Tirthankara.

10. (1) II, IV, I, III
The life of Vardhamana Mahavira follows a clear chronological progression starting with his birth at Kundagrama. He subsequently renounced worldly life at the age of thirty to live as an ascetic. After twelve years of rigorous penance, he attained supreme knowledge or Kaivalya at Jrimbhikagrama. Finally, he passed away and attained Nirvana at the town of Pava.

11. (4) The manifold and complex nature of reality
Anekantavada is a core philosophical pillar of Jainism which posits that truth and reality are complex and have multiple aspects. It suggests that no single perspective can capture the absolute truth in its entirety. This doctrine encourages tolerance and intellectual humility, as it acknowledges that different viewpoints may all contain partial truths depending on the specific context or observer.

12. (2) I, II and IV only
Syadvada is the epistemological theory in Jainism which asserts that all knowledge is conditional and relative. It is often referred to as the theory of sevenfold prediction or Saptabhangi Naya. By using the prefix Syat practitioners acknowledge that assertions are only true from certain perspectives. This prevents dogmatism by denying that absolute truth can be expressed through simple, unconditional affirmations.

13. (3) The absolute, transcendental, and ultimate viewpoint of reality
In Jain epistemology, Nishchayavada represents the certain or absolute point of view regarding reality. It focuses on the pure nature of the soul and the ultimate truth, transcending everyday empirical experiences. This perspective is contrasted with Vyavaharavada, which deals with practical, relative, and worldly viewpoints. Together, these dual perspectives allow for a comprehensive understanding of both mundane and spiritual existence.

14. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Jain philosophy classifies the universe into conscious Jiva and non-conscious Ajiva entities. The process of spiritual bondage begins with Asrava, the influx of karmic matter into the soul. Liberation is initiated through Samvara, which is the deliberate stoppage of this influx. Understanding these dynamics is essential for practitioners seeking to purify the soul and eventually achieve permanent freedom from rebirth.

15. (1) Syadvada
The philosophical stance that an object possesses multiple modes of existence depending on the observer's perspective is the hallmark of Syadvada. This doctrine of maybe-ism or conditional predication allows for seemingly contradictory statements to coexist. It provides a logical framework for understanding how different individuals can perceive the same reality in diverse ways based on their unique frames of reference.

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16. (2) Brahmacharya (Celibacy)
The foundational ethical code of Jainism originally consisted of four vows propagated by the Tirthankara Parshvanatha. These included non-violence, truth, non-stealing, and non-possession. Vardhamana Mahavira later added the fifth vow, Brahmacharya or celibacy, to complete the Pancha Mahavrata. This addition emphasized the importance of self-control and the total renunciation of sensual pleasures for those seeking the highest spiritual path.

17. (1) I, II, III and V only
Jain ethics distinguish between Mahavratas for monks and Anuvratas for laypersons. The principle of Ahimsa is comprehensive, extending protection even to stationary beings. Additionally, Sallekhana is recognized as a ritual fasting to death under specific conditions. However, the term Asteya specifically refers to non-stealing, while non-possession is known as Aparigraha, making the claim that Asteya means non-possession incorrect.

18. (1) Farming involves the unavoidable killing of insects and microscopic organisms, violating Ahimsa.
The strict adherence to Ahimsa, or non-violence, led Jainism to traditionally discourage its followers from practicing agriculture. This is because farming activities like tilling the soil and using pesticides inevitably result in the injury or death of numerous small insects and microorganisms. As a result, many Jains turned toward trade and commerce, which were viewed as professions involving less direct harm.

19. (3) Right Mindfulness (Samyak Smriti)
The Triratna, or Three Jewels of Jainism, consist of Right Faith, Right Knowledge, and Right Action. These three elements are considered the essential path to liberation. While Right Mindfulness is a central component of the Buddhist Eightfold Path, it is not formally listed as one of the three foundational jewels in Jain doctrine. Distinguishing between these two systems is vital.

20. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Jain monks practice extreme measures to avoid harming any living beings, reflecting the core doctrine of Ahimsa. Tying a cloth over the mouth prevents the accidental inhalation of microscopic organisms, while sweeping the path ahead ensures no small creatures are stepped upon. These physical practices are direct applications of the philosophical belief that all forms of life possess a sentient soul.

21. (3) A severe twelve-year famine in Magadha prompting a mass migration to the south
The primary cause of the major schism in Jainism was a severe twelve-year famine in Magadha. This crisis led a group of monks, under the leadership of Bhadrabahu, to migrate to South India to preserve their practices. Those who remained in the north under Sthulabhadra began to adopt different customs, eventually leading to the permanent division between the Digambara and Shvetambara sects.

22. (2) Shvetambaras assert that the 19th Tirthankara, Mallinatha, was a female.
A significant point of departure between the two Jain sects concerns the gender of the nineteenth Tirthankara, Mallinatha. The Shvetambara sect maintains that Mallinatha was a woman, whereas the Digambaras believe that all Tirthankaras were male. Furthermore, Digambaras hold that women must be reborn as men to achieve liberation, while Shvetambaras believe women can attain Kaivalya in their current female form.

23. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
Jainism features several sub-sects within its two main divisions. The Sthanakvasi and Terapanthi are Shvetambara groups, with the former rejecting idol worship and the latter following Acharya Bhikshu. Among Digambaras, the Bisapanthi worship idols with offerings, while the Taranpanthi prioritize the veneration of sacred texts. These variations reflect different interpretations of ritual practice and the appropriate focus of devotional worship.

24. (1) The compilation of the 12 Angas, which the returning southern monks subsequently rejected.
The First Jain Council held at Pataliputra was a pivotal event aimed at codifying the sacred teachings. Under Sthulabhadra's leadership, the monks compiled the twelve Angas. However, the southern monks who had migrated during the famine rejected these versions upon their return, claiming the original teachings were lost. This disagreement solidified the sectarian split between the Shvetambaras and the Digambaras.

25. (3) III only
The Digambara sect is characterized by several distinct beliefs, including the assertion that Mahavira remained a lifelong bachelor and that omniscient beings do not require food. Crucially, they do not accept the authenticity of the canonical texts compiled during the First Jain Council at Pataliputra. They maintain that the original teachings of Mahavira were lost over time due to various historical disruptions.

26. (1) Kharavela of Kalinga
The Hathigumpha inscription is a major historical record located in the Udayagiri caves of Odisha. It details the military conquests and religious activities of King Kharavela of the Mahameghavahana dynasty. The inscription provides clear evidence of royal patronage for Jainism, mentioning the recovery of a Jina idol

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previously taken by the Nanda kings and the King's personal devotion to Jain monks.

27. (4) The Chalukyas (Solankis) of Gujarat
The Dilwara temples at Mount Abu are world-renowned for their exquisite marble carvings and architectural splendor. These Jain shrines were built between the 11th and 13th centuries AD under the patronage of the Chalukya or Solanki rulers of Gujarat. Ministers like Vimal Shah and Vastupala played key roles in commissioning these magnificent structures, which remain important pilgrimage sites for the Jain community today.

28. (1) Bimbisara, Chandragupta Maurya, Kharavela, Kumarapala
Jainism enjoyed support from various Indian rulers across different centuries. Bimbisara of the Haryanka dynasty was a contemporary of Mahavira. Later, Chandragupta Maurya famously abdicated his throne to become a Jain monk. King Kharavela of Kalinga promoted the faith in the 1st century BC, and Kumarapala of the Chalukya dynasty became a major patron in the medieval period under Hemachandra's influence.

29. (3) Udayin
Udayin, the successor of Ajatashatru in the Haryanka dynasty, is frequently mentioned in Jain chronicles as a devoted follower of the faith. He is credited with shifting the capital to Pataliputra and constructing a dedicated Jain temple at the center of the new city. His reign represents a period where Jainism received significant political support within the expanding Magadhan empire.

30. (3) IV only
Jainism had a significant impact on Indian culture, with Mathura serving as a major artistic center and various kings like Amoghavarsha contributing to its literature. However, unlike Buddhism, Jainism never became a dominant religion in Sri Lanka or Southeast Asia. It remained largely confined to the Indian subcontinent, maintaining a strong presence in regions like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, and Central India.

31. (1) The Imperial Guptas of Magadha
While several dynasties like the Gangas, Kadambas, and Chalukyas actively promoted Jainism through land grants and temple construction, the Imperial Guptas were primarily patrons of Brahmanical Hinduism. Although they were generally tolerant of other faiths, their official state support was focused on the revival of Vedic traditions and Vaishnavism. Consequently, Jainism did not receive the same level of imperial backing during their reign.

32. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Early Buddhist art used specific symbols to represent major milestones in Gautama Buddha's life. His birth is symbolized by the lotus and the bull, while his renunciation is depicted by a horse. The Bodhi tree represents his enlightenment at Bodh Gaya, and the wheel signifies his first sermon at Sarnath. These icons allowed followers to visualize and commemorate his spiritual journey.

33. (2) Alara Kalama and Uddaka Ramaputta
Following his renunciation, Siddhartha Gautama sought guidance from various spiritual masters to understand the nature of suffering. He first studied under Alara Kalama, who taught him about the sphere of nothingness. Later, he learned from Uddaka Ramaputta, who specialized in the state of neither perception nor non-perception. Ultimately, Siddhartha found these techniques insufficient and decided to seek enlightenment through his own efforts.

34. (1) Sarnath - Site of his death and final Nirvana
Sarnath is famously the location where the Buddha delivered his first sermon, known as the Turning of the Wheel of Dhamma. It is not the site of his death. The Buddha actually passed away and attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar. Other significant sites include Lumbini, his birthplace, and Bodh Gaya, where he attained enlightenment, making these locations the core pilgrimage circuit.

35. (1) I, II, III and IV only
Siddhartha Gautama was a prince of the Shakya clan who left home at twenty-nine and attained enlightenment by the Niranjana river. His final teachings were indeed given to Subhadda at Kushinagar. However, his loyal charioteer was named Channa, not Devadatta. Devadatta was actually his cousin who became a rival within the

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monastic order, attempting to seize control of the Sangha.

36. (4) Kanthaka and Channa
In Buddhist tradition, the Great Departure or Mahabhinishkramana involves two loyal companions who assisted Siddhartha in leaving his palace. Kanthaka was his favorite white horse, and Channa was his devoted charioteer. According to the legends, Kanthaka died of a broken heart after Siddhartha sent them back to the city, symbolizing the profound emotional weight of the prince's decision to seek truth.

37. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Buddha's first sermon, delivered to five ascetics at Sarnath, is a foundational historical event. However, the term Mahaparinirvana refers specifically to his final passing and release from the cycle of rebirth at Kushinagar. The first sermon is instead called the Dharmachakra Pravartana, or the Setting in Motion of the Wheel of Dharma, which established the core tenets of his teaching.

38. (2) Trishna (Desire or Craving)
The Second Noble Truth, or Samudaya, identifies the origin of suffering. It asserts that Dukkha arises from Trishna, which translates to craving, desire, or attachment. This craving for sensory pleasures, existence, or even non-existence keeps beings trapped in the cycle of rebirth and sorrow. By identifying this root cause, the Buddha provided a logical basis for his subsequent path toward spiritual liberation.

39. (4) The Eightfold Path leading to the cessation of suffering
The term Dukkha Nirodha Gamini Pratipad refers to the Fourth Noble Truth, which outlines the path leading to the cessation of suffering. This practical guide is known as the Noble Eightfold Path. It provides a comprehensive framework for ethical conduct, mental discipline, and wisdom. By following these eight steps, practitioners aim to eliminate craving and eventually achieve the state of Nirvana.

40. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
The Eightfold Path is organized into three major sections: Wisdom, Morality, and Concentration. Wisdom or Prajna includes Right View and Right Resolve. Morality or Sila encompasses Right Speech, Right Action, and Right Livelihood. Concentration or Samadhi consists of Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, and Right Concentration. These divisions ensure that the practitioner develops balanced spiritual growth through ethical living and mental training.

41. (3) Right Desire (Samyak Kama)
The Noble Eightfold Path consists of eight specific practices: Right View, Resolve, Speech, Action, Livelihood, Effort, Mindfulness, and Concentration. Right Desire is not part of this list because Buddhism generally views desire or craving as the primary cause of suffering rather than a tool for liberation. Instead, the path emphasizes the cultivation of wholesome intentions and the systematic elimination of attachment.

42. (2) II only
The categorization of the Eightfold Path is specific: Right Speech, Action, and Livelihood belong to the Sila group. Right Effort, Mindfulness, and Concentration fall under the Samadhi group. Finally, Right View and Resolve constitute the Prajna group. Therefore, describing Right Concentration as part of the wisdom section is incorrect, as it is fundamentally a meditative and mental discipline focused on concentration.

43. (4) Rebirth is the continuity of consciousness driven by Karma, similar to a flame lighting another candle.
Buddhism reconciles the absence of a permanent soul with the concept of rebirth through the continuity of consciousness. Instead of a fixed entity migrating between bodies, it is the karmic energy and the stream of consciousness that flow from one life to the next. This process is often compared to how one candle flame lights another; the flames are related but not identical.

44. (2) The law of dependent origination or cause and effect
Pratityasamutpada, or Dependent Origination, is the cornerstone of Buddhist philosophy. It teaches that all phenomena arise in dependence upon causes and conditions and possess no inherent, independent existence. This law of causality explains how ignorance leads to suffering and how the reversal of this chain can lead to

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liberation. It provides a rational framework for understanding the interconnected nature of the universe.

45. (1) II, IV, I, III
The twelve links of Pratityasamutpada describe the cycle of existence. It begins with Avijja or ignorance, which gives rise to Sankhara or mental formations. These formations then lead to Vinnana or consciousness, which in turn results in Nama-Rupa or mind and body. Following this sequence allows practitioners to identify the root causes of worldly existence and systematically work toward breaking the chain.

46. (4) The doctrine of universal impermanence
Anicca is one of the three marks of existence in Buddhism, signifying the law of universal impermanence. It asserts that all conditioned things are in a constant state of flux and eventually pass away. Understanding Anicca is crucial for overcoming attachment, as it reminds practitioners that nothing in the material world is permanent, thus helping them reduce the suffering caused by clinging.

47. (2) II and III only
Buddhism is characterized by its rejection of Vedic authority and its promotion of the Middle Path, which avoids both extreme luxury and self-mortification. Furthermore, Buddhism does not recognize a singular, omnipotent Creator God. While the Buddha emphasized personal effort, he specifically warned against the harsh asceticism he had practiced before his enlightenment, favoring a balanced approach to the spiritual life.

48. (2) Atman (Eternal Soul)
According to Buddhist doctrine, a sentient being is composed of five aggregates or Skandhas: Form, Sensation, Perception, Mental Formations, and Consciousness. The concept of an eternal, unchanging soul or Atman is explicitly rejected by the Buddha's teaching of Anatman. By analyzing the self into these five changing components, Buddhism demonstrates that there is no permanent core behind our physical and mental experiences.

49. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Buddhism evolved into several distinct schools over time. Hinayana focuses on individual salvation through the Arhat ideal without using idols. Mahayana introduces the Bodhisattva concept and utilizes Sanskrit for its texts. Vajrayana incorporates Tantric rituals and mantras for spiritual progress. Finally, Theravada remains the most traditional school, using the Pali canon and maintaining a dominant presence in countries like Sri Lanka.

50. (1) The elevation of the Buddha to a deity and the practice of idol worship
The most significant shift in Mahayana Buddhism was the deification of the Buddha. Unlike earlier schools that viewed him as a human teacher who showed the way to Nirvana, Mahayana began to worship him as a divine figure. This led to the creation of Buddha statues and the practice of idol worship, making the religion more accessible and devotional for the lay population.

51. (3) A compassionate being who delays personal Nirvana to help all sentient beings reach their final salvation.
In Mahayana tradition, a Bodhisattva is an individual who has reached the threshold of enlightenment but voluntarily chooses to delay their final entry into Nirvana. This decision is motivated by infinite compassion for all sentient beings. The Bodhisattva remains in the cycle of existence to assist others in overcoming suffering, representing the ultimate ideal of selfless service and universal salvation.

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52. (2) III only
Vajrayana Buddhism, which flourished in Eastern India, is noted for its use of Mandalas, mantras, and the Vajra symbol. It prominently features female deities, particularly Tara, who is worshipped as a source of protection and wisdom. Universities like Vikramashila were major centers for these esoteric teachings. Therefore, the claim that Vajrayana rejected the inclusion of female deities is historically false.

53. (3) Tara
The deity Tara holds a central position in the Vajrayana or Tantric Buddhist pantheon. She is often referred to as the Mother of Liberation and is venerated for her qualities of compassion and successful work. Her worship represents the integration of feminine energy into Buddhist practice. Tara is believed to protect devotees from

various fears and obstacles on their path toward enlightenment.

54. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Fourth Buddhist Council was indeed the significant event where the formal split into Hinayana and Mahayana was recognized. However, this council took place in Kundalavana, Kashmir, under the patronage of the Kushana King Kanishka. It was the Third Council that was convened at Pataliputra by Emperor Ashoka. Maintaining the distinction between these councils and their royal patrons is essential.

55. (4) Mahakashyapa
The First Buddhist Council was held at Rajagriha shortly after the Buddha's Mahaparinirvana. It was presided over by the senior monk Mahakashyapa. The primary objective of this gathering was to preserve the Buddha's teachings. During this council, Upali recited the Vinaya Pitaka or monastic rules, while Ananda recited the Sutta Pitaka or discourses, ensuring the accurate oral transmission of the faith began.

56. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Four major Buddhist councils were held under different royal patrons to resolve doctrinal disputes and compile scriptures. The first was supported by Ajatashatru, the second by Kalasoka, the third by the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka, and the fourth by Kanishka. These councils reflect the growing geographical reach of Buddhism and the continuous involvement of powerful monarchs in its organizational and doctrinal development.

57. (3) Third Council
The Third Buddhist Council, held at Pataliputra under Emperor Ashoka, is historically significant for the finalization of the Pali Canon. During this council, the Abhidhamma Pitaka, which contains the philosophical and psychological analysis of the Buddha's teachings, was officially added to the Sutta and Vinaya Pitakas. This completed the Tripitaka, forming the foundational scriptural basis for the Theravada school of Buddhism.

58. (1) I and II only
The Second Buddhist Council occurred at Vaishali a century after the Buddha's death to address laxity in monastic discipline. This meeting led to the first major schism between the conservative Sthaviravadins and the more liberal Mahasanghikas. It was not convened to translate texts into Sanskrit; the transition to Sanskrit for Buddhist literature occurred much later, primarily with the rise of Mahayana Buddhism.

59. (4) Kundalavana (Kashmir)
The Fourth Buddhist Council was a landmark event held at Kundalavana in Kashmir during the reign of Kanishka. This council was instrumental in the systematic compilation of Buddhist commentaries known as Mahavibhashas. It also signaled the official acceptance and rise of the Mahayana sect. The location in the northwest reflects the northward expansion of Buddhism toward Central Asia and eventually toward China.

60. (2) Abhidhamma Pitaka
The First Buddhist Council at Rajagriha focused on codifying the Buddha's immediate teachings and the rules for the monastic community. This resulted in the Sutta Pitaka and the Vinaya Pitaka. The Abhidhamma Pitaka, which offers a more complex philosophical systematization of the doctrine, was not compiled until the Third Council held under Ashoka's patronage, marking a later stage in Buddhist intellectual history.

61. (1) Sri Lanka, Central Asia, China, Japan
Buddhism spread from India in several waves. It first reached Sri Lanka during the 3rd century BC through Ashoka's missions. Later, via the Silk Road, it moved into Central Asia and then entered China around the 1st century AD. From China, the religion eventually spread to the Korean peninsula and reached Japan in the 6th century AD, demonstrating its pan-Asian influence.

62. (4) A sapling of the original Bodhi tree brought directly from Bodh Gaya
According to the Sri Lankan chronicles like the Mahavamsa, Emperor Ashoka's daughter, Sanghamitra, traveled to the island to establish a female monastic order. She carried a sapling from the original Bodhi tree at Bodh Gaya, which was planted in Anuradhapura. This tree, known as the Jaya Sri Maha Bodhi, is still venerated today as one of the oldest historically documented trees.

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63. (1) The Silk Road
The Silk Road was the primary conduit for the transmission of Mahayana Buddhism into China and East Asia. Merchant caravans and traveling monks used these ancient trade routes to carry scriptures, icons, and philosophical ideas across difficult terrains. This cultural exchange was facilitated by various Central Asian kingdoms, which served as important intermediaries between the Indian subcontinent and the burgeoning Chinese empires.

64. (2) The Srivijaya Empire was a major center for learning and patronizing Mahayana and Vajrayana Buddhism.
Southeast Asia became a vibrant center for Buddhist learning, particularly under the Srivijaya Empire based in Sumatra. This maritime power patronized Mahayana and Vajrayana Buddhism, attracting scholars from across Asia, including the famous Chinese traveler I-Tsing. While Theravada eventually became dominant in mainland Southeast Asia, the region's early history was characterized by a sophisticated synthesis of different Buddhist schools and local traditions.

65. (2) The royal patronage of Ashoka instituting 'Dhamma' missions across political borders.
The transformation of Buddhism into a pan-Asian religion was largely due to the innovative diplomatic and religious policies of Emperor Ashoka. Instead of military conquest, he utilized Dhamma-vijaya or victory through righteousness. He dispatched missions to various Hellenistic kingdoms, Sri Lanka, and Southeast Asia. This state-sponsored propagation provided the necessary organizational support for the religion to transcend its regional origins and gain international followers.

66. (1) Makkhali Gosala
Makkhali Gosala was the founder of the Ajivika sect, which was a prominent heterodox movement in the 6th century BC. He was a contemporary of both Gautama Buddha and Vardhamana Mahavira. His teachings offered a radical alternative to the Vedic and even the Buddhist and Jain perspectives of the time, emphasizing a deterministic view of the universe that gained significant popularity for several centuries.

67. (3) Absolute determinism or fatalism
The core doctrine of the Ajivika sect is Niyati, which posits that everything in the universe is strictly predetermined. According to this view, human effort, free will, and moral actions have no power to change the course of one's destiny or the process of rebirth. This fatalistic philosophy suggests that all beings must pass through a fixed cycle of existence before reaching a natural end.

68. (4) They believed that Karma was the ultimate flexible modifier of a person's future fate.
The Ajivikas were unique among ancient Indian sects because they completely rejected the efficacy of Karma. While Buddhists and Jains believed that intentional actions could alter one's future, the Ajivikas maintained that every event was unchangeably fixed by Niyati. They practiced rigorous asceticism and believed in a predetermined number of lives, but they viewed the concept of Karma as irrelevant to the ultimate outcome.

69. (3) Barabar and Nagarjuni hills
Despite the eventual decline of the Ajivika sect, they received significant royal support during the Mauryan period. Emperor Ashoka and his grandson Dasharatha commissioned the construction of elaborate rock-cut caves in the Barabar and Nagarjuni hills of Bihar. These caves served as residences for Ajivika ascetics during the rainy season and remain remarkable examples of early Indian rock-cut architecture and religious tolerance.

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70. (2) Nyaya
Ancient Indian philosophical schools are categorized as either Nastika or Astika. Buddhism, Jainism, and the Ajivika sect are considered Nastika because they reject the supreme authority of the Vedas. In contrast, Nyaya is one of the six orthodox schools of Hindu philosophy that accept Vedic authority. This fundamental distinction is based on the acceptance or rejection of the revealed scriptures in the Vedic tradition.

71. (4) Vardhamana Mahavira
Before founding his own sect, Makkhali Gosala spent six years as a close companion and fellow ascetic of Vardhamana Mahavira. During this period, they traveled together

and practiced various austerities. However, doctrinal disagreements eventually led to a bitter separation. Gosala then established the Ajivikas, while Mahavira went on to become the final Tirthankara of Jainism, illustrating the intense intellectual ferment of the era.

72. (2) III and V only
Buddhism, Jainism, and the Ajivikas shared a common opposition to the Varna system and emphasized egalitarianism within their communities. They also preferred using vernacular languages to communicate with the masses. However, they all strongly rejected animal sacrifices, which were central to Vedic rituals. Furthermore, their primary financial support came from the wealthy merchant and ruling classes rather than the priestly Brahmanas.

73. (3) Their promotion of non-violence created safe trade environments, and their rejection of Varna elevated the status of Vaishyas.
The merchant community favored Buddhism and Jainism because these religions promoted non-violence, which fostered a more stable environment for trade. Additionally, their rejection of the rigid Varna hierarchy allowed the Vaishyas, who held significant economic power, to improve their social status. These religions also did not impose the Vedic restrictions on traveling over the seas, which was essential for the expansion of international commerce.

74. (1) To make their ethical teachings easily accessible to the common masses and marginalized classes
The choice of Pali and Prakrit over the elite Sanskrit language was a deliberate strategy by heterodox preachers to reach a wider audience. By using the everyday dialects spoken by ordinary people, they made their ethical and philosophical teachings accessible to those marginalized by the Vedic system. This linguistic shift was a key factor in the rapid and widespread popularity of these new movements.

75. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
Each ancient Indian philosophical school is associated with a distinct core doctrine. Jainism is known for Anekantavada or the manifold nature of reality. Buddhism centers on Pratityasamutpada, the law of dependent origination. The Ajivika sect promoted Niyati, the belief in absolute determinism. Finally, the Charvaka school, also known as Lokayata, advocated a radical materialism that rejected any form of spiritual existence or afterlife.

76. (2) The newly expanding iron-plough agrarian economy heavily depended on the preservation of cattle wealth
The opposition to animal sacrifice by heterodox sects was deeply rooted in the economic changes of the 6th century BC. As the Gangetic plains transitioned to an intensive iron-plough agricultural system, cattle became indispensable for labor. The frequent ritual slaughter of animals in Vedic ceremonies depleted this vital livestock wealth. Therefore, the religious emphasis on non-violence served to protect animals necessary for productivity.

77. (3) Rampant corruption, moral decay, and massive accumulation of wealth within the Buddhist monasteries
A major internal factor in the decline of Buddhism in India was the moral decay within the monastic order. Over time, many monasteries became excessively wealthy through royal and mercantile grants, leading to corruption and a departure from the original ideals of simplicity and discipline. This loss of spiritual integrity alienated the common people and weakened the foundation of the religion from within.

78. (3) I, II and III only
The decline of Buddhism resulted from several factors, including its assimilation into Brahmanism, where the Buddha was incorporated into the Hindu pantheon. The loss of royal support after rulers like Harshavardhana and the Palas further weakened the institution. Finally, the destructive Turkish invasions targeted major centers of learning like Nalanda. Historical evidence does not support the claim that mathematical errors contributed.

79. (1) Intellectual campaigns by thinkers like Adi Shankaracharya and Kumarila Bhatta successfully defeated Buddhist philosophy in theological debates.
The intellectual resurgence of Brahmanical Hinduism played a pivotal role in the decline of Buddhism. Philosophers like Adi Shankaracharya and Kumarila Bhatta engaged

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in public theological debates and successfully re-established the authority of the Vedas. Their sophisticated arguments systematically challenged Buddhist doctrines. By revitalizing Hindu thought, they reclaimed many followers who had previously been drawn to the heterodox sects in earlier centuries.

80. (2) Its strict adherence to the Pali language exclusively until the 12th century AD, refusing to adopt Sanskrit at all.

While many factors contributed to the decline of Buddhism, the refusal to adopt Sanskrit was not one of them. In fact, Mahayana Buddhism eventually adopted Sanskrit for its scriptures, which actually created a linguistic gap between the monks and the common people. Other reasons included the rise of Tantric Vajrayana practices, urban decay, and the external threats posed by foreign invasions.

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CHAPTER 04

Maurya, Post-Maurya Dynasties : Kushan, Satavahana

1. Who among the following is credited with overthrowing the Nanda dynasty and establishing the Maurya Empire?
(1) Bindusara
(2) Chandragupta Maurya
(3) Ashoka
(4) Pushyamitra Sunga
(5) Question not attempted

2. Which of the following regions was not absorbed into the Mauryan Empire during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya?
(1) Kalinga
(2) Magadha
(3) Saurashtra
(4) North-Western India
(5) Question not attempted

3. Match List-I (Titles/Names) with List-II (Source or Context).
List I: (Titles/Names)
A. Sandrokottos
B. Androkottos
C. Vrishala
D. Piyadassi
List II: (Source or Context)
i. Plutarch
ii. Justin
iii. Ashokan Edicts
iv. Mudrarakshasa
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which statement correctly describes the outcome of the conflict between Chandragupta Maurya and Seleucus Nicator?
(1) Chandragupta faced total defeat and was forced to cede Magadha to Seleucus.
(2) Seleucus successfully annexed the Indus Valley while leaving the Ganges plains alone.
(3) The military conflict ended in a total stalemate with no strategic territory exchanged.
(4) A peace treaty was signed where Seleucus ceded North-Western territories.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Consider the following statements regarding Chandragupta Maurya:
I. He converted to Jainism in his later years.
II. He migrated to Shravanabelagola in the company of the Jain monk Bhadrabahu.
III. He ended his life by the Jain practice of Sallekhana.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

6. The text Arthashastra by Kautilya is primarily a treatise on which of the following subjects?
(1) Complex religious rituals, ancient theology, and philosophical systems
(2) Statecraft, administration, and modern military strategy
(3) Principles of astronomy, planetary motion, and advanced mathematics
(4) Theoretical poetics, linguistics, and rules of Sanskrit grammar
(5) Question not attempted

7. Identify the odd one out among the elements of the Saptanga (Seven Limbs) theory of the state proposed by Kautilya.
(1) Swami
(2) Amatya

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(3) Kosha
(4) Purohita
(5) Question not attempted

8. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Kautilya's Arthashastra strongly recommends an extensive espionage system for the state.
Reason (R): Spies were considered necessary to maintain centralized control, gather intelligence, and prevent rebellions.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

9. According to Kautilya's Mandala theory, what is the natural geopolitical relationship of a state with its immediate territorial neighbor?
(1) Natural ally
(2) Neutral buffer state
(3) Natural enemy
(4) Subordinate vassal
(5) Question not attempted

10. Consider the following statements regarding Kautilya's Arthashastra:
I. It is written in Sanskrit and divided into 15 Adhikaranas (books).
II. It advocates for the separation of civil and criminal courts.
III. It completely rejects the existence of a formal taxation system.
IV. It mentions the practice of employing both stationary and wandering spies.
Which of the combinations is correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, II, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which Maurya ruler was known to the Greeks by the title Amitrochates (Sanskrit: Amitraghata, meaning slayer of foes)?
(1) Chandragupta Maurya
(2) Ashoka
(3) Brihadratha
(4) Bindusara
(5) Question not attempted

12. During the reign of Bindusara, which Syrian king sent Deimachus as an ambassador to the Mauryan court?
(1) Seleucus Nicator
(2) Antiochus I
(3) Ptolemy II Philadelphus
(4) Alexander the Great
(5) Question not attempted

13. Match List-I (Foreign Ambassador) with List-II (Mauryan King they visited).
List I: (Foreign Ambassador)
A. Megasthenes
B. Deimachus
C. Dionysius
List II: (Mauryan King they visited)
i. Ashoka
ii. Chandragupta Maurya
iii. Bindusara
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii
(5) Question not attempted

14. Consider the following statements regarding Bindusara's religious affiliations:
Statement I: Bindusara was a devout follower of Buddhism like his son Ashoka.
Statement II: Historical evidence suggests Bindusara heavily patronized the Ajivika sect.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both statements are correct.
(4) Both statements are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

15. Consider the following statements about Bindusara:
I. He successfully expanded the Mauryan Empire deep into the peninsular South.
II. A rebellion in Taxila occurred during his reign, which was suppressed by Ashoka.
III. He requested a Greek king to send sweet

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wine, dried figs, and a sophist.
IV. Chanakya continued to serve as a minister during the early part of his reign.
V. He was the first Mauryan king to issue gold coins.
Which of the above statements represent an incorrect combination?
(1) I and V only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) V only
(4) I, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

16. In which year of his reign did Ashoka fight the famous Kalinga War?
(1) Fourth year
(2) Eighth year
(3) Twelfth year
(4) Twentieth year
(5) Question not attempted

17. What was the most profound ideological effect of the Kalinga War on Ashoka's state policy?
(1) He chose to decentralize the entire administrative structure to provincial governors.
(2) He replaced Bherighosha (physical conquest) with Dhammaghosha (cultural conquest).
(3) He disbanded the standing Mauryan army to promote a policy of absolute non-violence.
(4) He declared Buddhism as the mandatory and exclusive state religion for all subjects.
(5) Question not attempted

18. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of events in the life of Ashoka?
(1) Coronation, Kalinga War, First visit to Bodhgaya, Appointment of Dhamma-mahamattas
(2) Kalinga War, Coronation, Appointment of Dhamma-mahamattas, First visit to Bodhgaya
(3) Coronation, First visit to Bodhgaya, Kalinga War, Appointment of Dhamma-mahamattas
(4) Appointment of Dhamma-mahamattas, Coronation, Kalinga War, First visit to Bodhgaya
(5) Question not attempted

19. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Ashoka's policy of Dhamma.
(1) It emphasized the need for mutual tolerance among all varied religious sects.
(2) It mandated non-violence and the humane treatment of all servants and slaves.
(3) It was a new religion founded by Ashoka to directly rival Brahmanical systems.
(4) It promoted strict obedience to parents and deep respect for spiritual teachers.
(5) Question not attempted

20. The primary purpose of the new class of officials called Dhamma-mahamattas, instituted by Ashoka, was to:
(1) Collect all rural taxes and maintain the local public infrastructure.
(2) Act as secret spies to monitor and report potential provincial uprisings.
(3) Command the royal Mauryan army stationed in the distant border provinces.
(4) Propagate the code of Dhamma and ensure the welfare of the people.
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which Ashokan edict explicitly mentions the personal name Ashoka rather than his usual titles like Devanampiya Piyadassi?
(1) Major Rock Edict XIII
(2) Sarnath Pillar Edict
(3) Maski Minor Rock Edict
(4) Kalinga Rock Edict
(5) Question not attempted

22. Which of the following scripts was NOT used in the inscriptions of Ashoka?
(1) Brahmi
(2) Tamil-Brahmi
(3) Kharosthi
(4) Aramaic
(5) Question not attempted

23. Match List-I (Ashokan Major Rock Edict) with List-II (Core Subject Matter).
List I: (Ashokan Major Rock Edict)
A. Major Rock Edict I
B. Major Rock Edict II
C. Major Rock Edict VII
D. Major Rock Edict XIII
List II: (Core Subject Matter)
i. Medical treatment for humans and animals

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ii. Prohibition of animal sacrifice
iii. Account of the Kalinga War
iv. Plea for tolerance among all sects
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

24. Which of the following Ashokan edicts, located in Rajasthan, provides clear evidence of Ashoka's faith in the Buddhist Trinity (Buddha, Dhamma, and Sangha)?
(1) Bhabru-Bairat Edict
(2) Gujarra Edict
(3) Rummindei Edict
(4) Kandahar Edict
(5) Question not attempted

25. Consider the following statements regarding the Ashokan edicts:
I. James Prinsep was the first scholar to decipher the Brahmi script used in these edicts.
II. Inscriptions found in the north-western part of the subcontinent were predominantly written in Kharosthi.
III. The edicts found in southern India are entirely written in the Greek language.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I only
(2) I and II only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

26. In the Mauryan administrative framework, the terms Dharmasthiya and Kantakashodhana referred to:
(1) Civil and criminal courts respectively
(2) Types of land revenue
(3) Military cavalry and infantry
(4) Guilds of artisans and merchants
(5) Question not attempted

27. Identify the correctly matched pair of Mauryan officials and their primary duties.
(1) Samaharta - Chief Treasurer
(2) Sannidhata - Chief Tax Collector
(3) Panyadhyaksha - Commander of the Army
(4) Sitadhyaksha - Superintendent of Crown Lands
(5) Question not attempted

28. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Mauryan Empire maintained a massive and highly organized standing army.
Reason (R): The Mauryan state relied exclusively on voluntary militias raised by provincial governors during times of war.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

29. What was the most appropriate function of the Rajukas in the Mauryan administration?
(1) They were solely responsible for conducting foreign diplomacy and negotiating peace treaties.
(2) They managed the royal household affairs and supervised the king's personal bodyguards.
(3) They were rural officials responsible for land measurement and dispensing justice.
(4) They acted as the supreme heads of the municipal administration located in Pataliputra.
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following statements regarding the municipal administration of Pataliputra as described by Megasthenes:
I. It was administered by a city council comprising 30 members.
II. The council was divided into 6 boards of 5 members each.
III. One of the boards was specifically responsible for the registration of births and deaths.
IV. The city officials were collectively referred to as Astynomoi.
Which of the combinations of the above statements is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV

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(5) Question not attempted

31. According to the Greek ambassador Megasthenes, Indian society was divided into how many distinct classes based on occupation?
(1) Seven
(2) Four
(3) Five
(4) Nine
(5) Question not attempted

32. Identify the incorrect statement about Megasthenes and his work Indica.
(1) Megasthenes visited the court of Chandragupta Maurya.
(2) The original manuscript of Indica has survived intact to the present day.
(3) He noted that slavery was absent in Indian society.
(4) He observed that Indians did not lock their doors and thefts were rare.
(5) Question not attempted

33. Match List-I (Megasthenes's classes) with List-II (Description).
List I: (Megasthenes's classes)
A. Philosophers
B. Husbandmen
C. Overseers
D. Councillors
List II: (Description)
i. The largest class, exempted from military service
ii. Spies and inspectors who reported directly to the king
iii. The smallest class, comprising the highest state officials
iv. Brahmins and ascetics
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider the following statements regarding the observations made in the Indica:
Statement I: Megasthenes accurately understood and documented the intricate details of the four-fold Varna system.
Statement II: Megasthenes mentioned the existence of a Pandya kingdom in the south that was ruled by women.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both statements are correct.
(4) Both statements are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

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35. Consider the following statements based on Megasthenes' account of India:
I. Famines never occur in India.
II. The art of writing was widely used for drafting legal contracts.
III. Dionysus and Heracles were worshipped by the Indians.
IV. The practice of usury (lending money at interest) was prevalent among the common people.
V. Indian soldiers were equipped primarily with longbows and broadswords.
Which combination accurately reflects the claims made by Megasthenes?
(1) I, III, and V only
(2) I, II, and IV only
(3) II, III, and V only
(4) I, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

36. The standard silver coin widely circulated during the Mauryan period, bearing punch marks of various symbols, was known as:
(1) Nishka
(2) Satamana
(3) Dinara
(4) Pana (or Karshapana)
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following statements about the Mauryan economy is correct?
(1) The state strictly avoided any direct participation in commercial agricultural activities.
(2) Internal trade was made entirely free from all domestic tolls and customs duties.
(3) Mining and metallurgy were state monopolies supervised by the Akaradhyaksha.
(4) The economy relied exclusively on the barter system, with no internal monetization.
(5) Question not attempted

38. Arrange the following administrative divisions of the Mauryan Empire in descending order (from largest to smallest):
I. Janapada
II. Ahara (District)
III. Grama
IV. Sthaniya (Unit of 800 villages)
(1) I, II, IV, III
(2) I, IV, II, III
(3) IV, I, II, III
(4) II, I, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

39. Identify the odd one out among the following types of taxes levied during the Mauryan period.
(1) Bhaga
(2) Bali
(3) Hiranya
(4) Visti
(5) Question not attempted

40. In the context of the Mauryan economy, the term 'Shrenis' specifically refers to:
(1) Guilds of artisans and merchants
(2) Royal agricultural farms
(3) State-owned textile workshops
(4) Foreign trading ships
(5) Question not attempted

41. According to historian Haraprasad Shastri, what was the primary cause for the decline of the Mauryan Empire?
(1) Severe financial crises resulting from maintaining a massive standing army.
(2) The permanent partition of the empire among heirs after Ashoka's death.
(3) Ashoka's pro-Buddhist policies which triggered a strong Brahminic reaction.
(4) Repeated military invasions led by the Greeks in the North-Western frontier.
(5) Question not attempted

42. Which of the following is NOT generally accepted by modern historians as a major reason for the decline of the Mauryan Empire?
(1) Ashoka's total disbandment of the army out of extreme pacifism.
(2) The highly centralized nature of the bureaucracy.
(3) The financial crunch resulting from massive state expenditure.
(4) Oppressive rule by provincial governors in outlying regions.
(5) Question not attempted

43. Match List-I (Scholar) with List-II (Proposed theory for Mauryan decline).
List I: (Scholar)
A. Haraprasad Shastri
B. H.C. Raychaudhuri
C. D.D. Kosambi
D. Romila Thapar
List II: (Proposed theory for Mauryan decline)
i. Economic crisis and debasement of currency
ii. Brahminic reaction against Ashoka's policies
iii. Highly centralized administration and weak successors
iv. Ashoka's pacifist policies weakening the military
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

44. Who was the last ruler of the Mauryan dynasty, assassinated by his own commander-in-chief?
(1) Dasaratha
(2) Brihadratha
(3) Samprati
(4) Salishuka
(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following statements regarding the immediate aftermath of the Mauryan decline:
I. The empire was partitioned, with the eastern part going to Pushyamitra Sunga.
II. The north-western gateways were left vulnerable to Indo-Greek incursions.
III. The Satavahanas immediately replaced the Mauryas in Pataliputra.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

46. The Ayodhya inscription explicitly mentions that Pushyamitra Sunga performed which of the following Vedic rituals twice?

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(1) Rajasuya
(2) Vajapeya
(3) Agnicayana
(4) Ashvamedha
(5) Question not attempted

47. Identify the correct pair of a famous literary figure and his work associated with the Sunga period.
(1) Patanjali - Mahabhashya
(2) Kalidasa - Arthashastra
(3) Banabhatta - Harshacharita
(4) Ashvaghosha - Buddhacharita
(5) Question not attempted

48. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Later Buddhist traditions portray Pushyamitra Sunga as a cruel persecutor of Buddhism.
Reason (R): Archaeological evidence firmly proves that all Buddhist stupas at Sanchi and Bharhut were completely destroyed during the Sunga period.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Kanva dynasty:
Statement I: The Kanva dynasty was founded by Vasudeva after he overthrew the last Sunga king, Devabhuti.
Statement II: The Kanvas ruled over a vast empire that included the entire Deccan peninsula.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both statements are correct.
(4) Both statements are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

50. Consider the following statements about the Post-Maurya Sunga period:
I. The Sunga capital remained at Pataliputra, though Vidisha gained prominence.
II. The famous Indo-Greek king Menander invaded India during this period.
III. Agnimitra, a Sunga prince, is the protagonist of a famous play by Kalidasa.
IV. The Sungas replaced Sanskrit with Prakrit as the official court language.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and IV only
(2) I, III, and IV only
(3) I, II, and III only
(4) II, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

51. The Kushana dynasty originally belonged to which nomadic tribe from Central Asia?
(1) Xiongnu
(2) Sakas
(3) Yuezhi
(4) Parthians
(5) Question not attempted

52. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the early Kushana rulers.
(1) Kujula Kadphises was the founder of the Kushana dynasty in India.
(2) Vima Kadphises was the first Kushana ruler to issue gold coins on a large scale.
(3) The Kushana empire acted as a bridge between Central Asia, China, and India.
(4) The early Kushanas issued coins exclusively imitating Greek deities with no Indian influence.
(5) Question not attempted

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53. Match List-I (Kushana Ruler) with List-II (Numismatic/Historical significance).
List I: (Kushana Ruler)
A. Kujula Kadphises
B. Vima Kadphises
C. Kanishka
D. Vasudeva
List II: (Numismatic/Historical significance)
i. Issued copper coins and took the title 'Dharmathida'
ii. Depicted Lord Shiva with Nandi on his gold coins
iii. Initiated the Saka Era in 78 CE
iv. The last great Kushana king, reflecting total Indianization of the dynasty
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv

(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following geographic regions was definitely NOT under the political control of the Kushana Empire at its zenith?
(1) Bactria
(2) Tamilakam
(3) Gandhara
(4) Mathura
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following statements regarding the Kushana Empire:
I. Mathura served as their second capital and a major center of art.
II. They derived immense wealth from controlling the Asian Silk Route.
III. Their gold coins were known for having higher purity than Gupta gold coins.
IV. Kanishka strictly persecuted all religions other than Buddhism.
V. The empire encompassed territories spanning five modern nations.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(1) I and V only
(2) IV only
(3) II, III, and V only
(4) III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

56. The commencement of the Saka Era, widely attributed to the accession of Kanishka, corresponds to which year?
(1) 78 CE
(2) 58 BCE
(3) 144 CE
(4) 319 CE
(5) Question not attempted

57. The capital city of Kanishka, which he transformed into a great center of learning and trade, was:
(1) Pataliputra
(2) Ujjain
(3) Purushapura (Peshawar)
(4) Pratishthana
(5) Question not attempted

58. Which of the following correctly describes the sequence of prominent foreign groups that invaded north-western India in the post-Mauryan period?
(1) Sakas, Indo-Greeks, Parthians, Kushanas
(2) Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Parthians, Kushanas
(3) Parthians, Indo-Greeks, Kushanas, Sakas
(4) Indo-Greeks, Kushanas, Sakas, Parthians
(5) Question not attempted

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59. What was the primary economic effect of the Kushana control over the regions encompassing the Silk Route?
(1) Complete economic isolation of Indian merchants from the larger Central Asian markets.
(2) Shift of all maritime trade away from the western coast to exclusively overland routes.
(3) Widespread collapse of indigenous Indian industries due to cheap foreign imports.
(4) Influx of gold and establishment of prosperous urban centers in North India.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Which statement is correct regarding Kanishka's patronage of Buddhism?
(1) He convened the Third Buddhist Council held at the Mauryan capital, Pataliputra.
(2) He held the Fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir to codify texts in Sanskrit.
(3) He officially patronized the Hinayana sect while banning all Mahayana teachings.
(4) He sent his royal son and daughter to Sri Lanka to propagate Buddhist doctrines.
(5) Question not attempted

61. The Gandhara School of Art is best defined as an art style that:
(1) Used purely indigenous Indian themes and avoided any foreign motifs.
(2) Exclusively depicted Jain Tirthankaras in red sandstone.
(3) Combined Buddhist themes with Greco-Roman stylistic features.
(4) Focused only on secular royal portraits carved in wood.
(5) Question not attempted

62. Identify the odd one out concerning the characteristics of the Mathura School of Art during the Kushana period.

(1) Use of spotted red sandstone
(2) Depiction of robust, smiling, and spiritually calm figures
(3) Patronage extended to Hindu, Jain, and Buddhist sculptures
(4) Deeply influenced by Hellenistic physical realism
(5) Question not attempted

63. Match List-I (School of Art) with List-II (Distinctive Material/Feature).
List I: (School of Art)
A. Gandhara School
B. Mathura School
C. Amaravati School
List II: (Distinctive Material/Feature)
i. Spotted red sandstone
ii. White marble and dynamic narrative panels
iii. Bluish-grey schist and stucco
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii
(5) Question not attempted

64. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the early representations of the Buddha.
(1) Gandhara Art: Buddha shown with wavy hair and Roman-style toga.
(2) Amaravati Art: Buddha strictly shown in aniconic forms throughout.
(3) Mathura Art: Buddha shown with a shaven head and a physical presence.
(4) Sunga Art: Buddha shown through symbols like the Bodhi tree or wheel.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Consider the following statements about art under the Kushanas:
I. For the first time, Buddha was depicted in human form in both Gandhara and Mathura schools.
II. The Mathura school entirely excluded the production of Brahmanical deities.
III. The Gandhara school primarily focused on themes drawn from the life of Buddha and Jataka stories.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

66. Who among the following is traditionally considered the founder of the Satavahana dynasty?
(1) Simuka
(2) Gautamiputra Satakarni
(3) Hala
(4) Yajna Sri Satakarni
(5) Question not attempted

67. Consider the following statements regarding the Satavahana rulers:
Statement I: The Satavahanas frequently used matronymics (names derived from their mothers) for their kings.
Statement II: The succession to the Satavahana throne was strictly matrilineal, passing to the king's sister's son.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both statements are correct.
(4) Both statements are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

68. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Satavahanas were orthodox Brahmanas who performed Vedic sacrifices.
Reason (R): They actively persecuted Buddhist monks and destroyed rock-cut Chaityas in the Western Ghats.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which of the following statements about Gautamiputra Satakarni is correct?
(1) He acted as the original founder of the imperial Satavahana dynasty.
(2) He authored the famous Prakrit poetic anthology titled Gatha Saptashati.
(3) He defeated the Saka ruler Nahapana and

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restored Satavahana prestige.
(4) He shifted the administrative capital from Pratishthana to Pataliputra.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Consider the following statements regarding the Satavahana period:
I. The Nanaghat inscription provides details about the achievements of Satakarni I.
II. The Nasik prashasti was composed by Gautami Balashri.
III. They issued a large number of coins made of lead and potin.
IV. They completely dismantled the Mauryan administrative division of Aharas.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

71. Which dynasty is noted for issuing a significant amount of currency in base metals like lead, copper, and potin, rather than gold?
(1) Kushana
(2) Indo-Greek
(3) Gupta
(4) Satavahana
(5) Question not attempted

72. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for the phenomenal economic prosperity of the Satavahana empire?
(1) Discovery of monsoon winds by Hippalus which increased Roman trade.
(2) State monopolization of the lucrative trans-Himalayan Silk Route trade.
(3) Successful conquest of the Magadha region yielding vast agrarian wealth.
(4) Large-scale export of specialized heavy iron weaponry to Central Asia.
(5) Question not attempted

73. Match List-I (Important Ports/Towns of Satavahana period) with List-II (Modern geographical context).
List I: (Important Ports/Towns of Satavahana period)
A. Barygaza (Bharuch)
B. Sopara
C. Pratishthana (Paithan)
D. Amaravati
List II: (Modern geographical context)
i. Coastal Maharashtra
ii. Inland capital on the banks of Godavari
iii. Major center in the lower Krishna valley
iv. Major port at the mouth of Narmada in Gujarat
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which of the following items was generally NOT exported from Indian ports to the Roman Empire during the Satavahana-Kushana period?
(1) Horses
(2) Spices (especially black pepper)
(3) Muslin and fine textiles
(4) Precious stones and pearls
(5) Question not attempted

75. Consider the following statements about trade and economy during the Post-Mauryan and Satavahana periods:
I. Trade guilds (Shrenis or Nigamas) emerged as powerful economic and banking institutions.
II. Internal trade flourished along well-connected overland routes like the Dakshinapatha.
III. Pliny the Elder lamented the drain of Roman gold to India in exchange for luxury goods.
IV. The western coastal ports exclusively traded with China and South-East Asia.
V. Merchant guilds were highly autonomous and even issued their own seals and coins.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and V only
(2) I, III, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

76. Identify the correct pair of ancient author and their literary work relevant to understanding the Mauryan period.
(1) Kalhana - Rajatarangini
(2) Vishakhadatta - Mudrarakshasa
(3) Sudraka - Mrichchhakatika

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(4) Somadeva - Kathasaritsagara
(5) Question not attempted

77. The historical significance of the early land grants (Agraharas and Brahmadeyas) initiated during the Satavahana period lies in the fact that they:
(1) Effectively abolished the hereditary Varna system across all rural areas.
(2) Resulted in the complete and total collapse of regional agricultural production.
(3) Led to political decentralization and the emergence of feudal systems.
(4) Were granted exclusively to foreign merchants to establish new trading posts.
(5) Question not attempted

78. Arrange the following Satavahana rulers in their correct chronological order:
I. Yajna Sri Satakarni
II. Simuka
III. Gautamiputra Satakarni
IV. Satakarni I
(1) II, IV, III, I
(2) II, III, IV, I
(3) IV, II, III, I
(4) II, IV, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

79. Consider the following statements regarding the Junagadh Inscription of Rudradaman:
Statement I: It is the first major inscription in ancient India composed entirely in chaste Sanskrit.
Statement II: It mentions the construction and repair of the Sudarshana Lake, which was originally built during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both statements are correct.
(4) Both statements are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

80. Which of the following is considered the most appropriate cultural consequence of the repeated foreign invasions (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Parthians, Kushanas) during the Post-Mauryan period?
(1) Complete destruction of indigenous Indian belief systems and primary languages.
(2) Assimilation and Indianization of invaders, creating a composite culture.
(3) Rigid national isolationism leading to the cessation of all international trade.
(4) Permanent shift of political power exclusively to the southern tip of India.
(5) Question not attempted

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Chandragupta Maurya
Chandragupta Maurya, with the strategic assistance of his mentor Chanakya, defeated Dhanananda, the last ruler of the Nanda dynasty. This significant victory around 322 BCE led to the establishment of the Maurya Empire. His reign marked the first time most of the Indian subcontinent was unified under a single centralized political authority, replacing regional kingdoms with imperial governance.

2. (1) Kalinga
While Chandragupta Maurya successfully expanded his empire across Northern India, Central India, and the North-Western regions, he did not conquer Kalinga. It remained an independent kingdom on the eastern coast until his grandson, Ashoka, undertook a bloody military campaign to annex it. The Mauryan territories under Chandragupta primarily focused on consolidating power after defeating the Nandas and Greeks.

3. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Historical identification of Chandragupta Maurya relies on Greek sources where Justin refers to him as Sandrokottos and Plutarch uses the name Androkottos. The Sanskrit play Mudrarakshasa uses the term Vrishala, often interpreted as being of humble origin. Piyadassi is the royal title found extensively in the Ashokan edicts, signifying the benevolent nature of the ruler towards his subjects.

4. (4) A peace treaty was signed where Seleucus ceded North-Western territories.
The military confrontation between Chandragupta Maurya and the Greek general Seleucus Nicator concluded with a diplomatic peace treaty around 305 BCE. Seleucus ceded the strategic territories of Arachosia, Paropamisadae, and Aria in exchange for five hundred war elephants. This agreement was further strengthened by a matrimonial alliance, establishing a lasting diplomatic relationship between the Mauryan Empire and the Hellenistic world.

5. (4) I, II and III
Traditional Jain accounts state that Chandragupta Maurya embraced Jainism toward the end of his life under the influence of the monk Bhadrabahu. He abdicated his throne and traveled to Shravanabelagola in modern Karnataka. Following the rigorous spiritual discipline of the faith, he eventually died by performing Sallekhana, which involves voluntary fasting unto death to achieve spiritual liberation from worldly existence.

6. (2) Statecraft, administration, and modern military strategy.
Kautilya's Arthashastra is a comprehensive ancient Indian treatise focusing on political science and economic policy. It provides detailed instructions on the duties of a king, the organization of civil administration, and methods of warfare. The text serves as a manual for maintaining state sovereignty, managing public finances, and ensuring internal security through an elaborate system of laws and diplomatic strategies.

7. (4) Purohita
Kautilya's Saptanga theory identifies seven vital limbs of the state necessary for its functioning. These include the Swami, Amatya, Janapada, Durga, Kosha, Danda, and Mitra. While the Purohita held a high position as a royal priest and advisor within the court, this specific role is not classified as one of the seven formal constituent elements of the state structure.

8. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Kautilya emphasized an extensive espionage network as crucial for the survival and stability of the Mauryan state. Spies were strategically deployed to gather intelligence on foreign powers, monitor the loyalty of high officials, and identify potential domestic unrest. This centralized intelligence system allowed the monarch to take preemptive actions against internal conspiracies and external threats, ensuring the overall security of the administration.

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9. (3) Natural enemy
The Mandala theory of diplomacy suggests that a state's immediate neighbor is its natural enemy, known as the Ari. This geopolitical concept posits that shared borders lead to inherent territorial conflicts and competition for resources. Conversely, the state located beyond the immediate neighbor is considered a natural ally, or Mitra, because both share a common interest in neutralizing the intervening hostile power.

10. (2) I, II, and IV only.
Kautilya's Arthashastra is a Sanskrit text composed of fifteen books. It outlines a sophisticated legal system that distinguishes between civil courts, known as Dharmasthiya, and criminal courts, called Kantakashodhana. The treatise also details an extensive intelligence network utilizing both stationary and wandering spies. Contrary to rejecting taxation, the text provides a highly organized framework for various state taxes to fund the imperial administration.

11. (4) Bindusara
Bindusara, the second Mauryan emperor and son of Chandragupta, was referred to by Greek writers as Amitrochates. This name is a transliteration of the Sanskrit title Amitraghata, meaning the slayer of enemies. His reign was characterized by the consolidation of the empire inherited from his father and the maintenance of diplomatic relations with various Hellenistic kingdoms in the West and Near East.

12. (2) Antiochus I
Deimachus was a Greek ambassador sent to the Mauryan court at Pataliputra by Antiochus I, the ruler of the Seleucid Empire. This diplomatic exchange occurred during the reign of Bindusara, continuing the tradition of international relations established by his father. Such interactions highlight the Mauryan Empire's integration into the wider Hellenistic world, facilitating the exchange of ambassadors, information, and various commercial goods.

13. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i
Different foreign envoys visited the Mauryan capital during various reigns. Megasthenes was sent by Seleucus Nicator to the court of Chandragupta Maurya. Deimachus served as the ambassador of Antiochus I during the reign of Bindusara. Dionysius was the representative of the Egyptian ruler Ptolemy II Philadelphus and is traditionally associated with the period of Ashoka, reflecting continued global diplomatic engagement.

14. (2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
Historical records indicate that Bindusara did not follow Buddhism; instead, that path was famously adopted by his son, Ashoka. Bindusara is noted for patronizing the Ajivika sect, an ascetic group that believed in the philosophy of Niyati or predestination. His religious inclination was distinct from his father's transition to Jainism and his son's later dedication to the Buddhist Dhamma and its propagation.

15. (3) V only.
Bindusara expanded Mauryan influence into the Deccan and maintained a cabinet where Chanakya briefly served. He faced a revolt in Taxila, which Ashoka suppressed. While he famously requested wine and figs from the Greeks, he did not issue gold coins. The introduction of regular gold currency in India is primarily associated with the Kushanas, specifically Vima Kadphises, rather than the early Mauryan rulers.

16. (2) Eighth year.
The Kalinga War took place in the eighth year following Ashoka's coronation, which corresponds to approximately 261 BCE. This conflict was the only major military campaign mentioned in his inscriptions. The extreme violence and suffering witnessed during the war became a pivotal turning point in his life, leading him to renounce military aggression and embrace the path of non-violence and moral governance.

17. (2) He replaced Bherighosha (physical conquest) with Dhammaghosha (cultural conquest).
Following the devastation of the Kalinga War, Ashoka underwent a profound spiritual transformation. He abandoned the traditional policy of Bherighosha, which emphasized territorial expansion through military force. Instead, he adopted Dhammaghosha, focusing on the conquest of hearts through the principles of Dhamma. This shift prioritized ethical conduct, social welfare, and religious tolerance

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over physical dominance, fundamentally altering the nature of Mauryan imperial policy.

18. (1) Coronation, Kalinga War, First visit to Bodhgaya, Appointment of Dhamma-mahamattas.
Ashoka's reign followed a distinct sequence of milestones. He was formally crowned around 269 BCE. In his eighth regnal year, the Kalinga War occurred, sparking his conversion to Buddhism. Subsequently, in his tenth year, he made his first pilgrimage to Bodhgaya to visit the site of Buddha's enlightenment. Later, in his thirteenth year, he created the office of Dhamma-mahamattas to propagate moral values.

19. (3) It was a new religion founded by Ashoka to directly rival Brahmanical systems.
Ashoka's Dhamma was not a new formal religion intended to compete with existing faiths like Brahmanism or Jainism. Instead, it was a practical ethical code aimed at promoting social harmony and responsible citizenship. It emphasized universal values such as non-violence, respect for elders, and religious tolerance. Ashoka intended for these principles to be followed by all his subjects, regardless of their personal sectarian beliefs.

20. (4) Propagate the code of Dhamma and ensure the welfare of the people.
Ashoka established the special class of officers known as Dhamma-mahamattas to implement his vision of a moral society. Their primary duties involved traveling throughout the empire to teach the principles of Dhamma and ensure the fair treatment of all subjects. They were also responsible for managing charitable activities, resolving social grievances, and promoting harmony among various religious communities, transcending purely administrative or military functions.

21. (3) Maski Minor Rock Edict.
While most inscriptions refer to the emperor as Devanampiya Piyadassi, the Maski Minor Rock Edict in Karnataka is historically significant because it explicitly mentions the personal name Ashoka. This identification was crucial for historians to link the Piyadassi of the inscriptions with the Ashoka described in Buddhist literary traditions. Similar personal references were later found in other minor rock edicts like Gujarra, Nittur, and Udegolam.

22. (2) Tamil-Brahmi.
Ashoka used several scripts and languages to communicate with his diverse subjects, including Brahmi, Kharosthi, Greek, and Aramaic. Brahmi was the most widespread, while Kharosthi was used in the North-West. Greek and Aramaic appeared in border regions like Afghanistan. However, Tamil-Brahmi, which is a variant of the Brahmi script adapted for the Tamil language, is not found in any of the known Ashokan inscriptions.

23. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Ashoka's Major Rock Edicts cover various aspects of his policy. Major Rock Edict I prohibits animal sacrifice and festive gatherings. Major Rock Edict II details medical facilities for humans and animals. Major Rock Edict VII appeals for tolerance among all religious sects, emphasizing self-control and purity of mind. Finally, Major Rock Edict XIII provides the famous historical account of the Kalinga War and his subsequent remorse.

24. (1) Bhabru-Bairat Edict.
The Bhabru-Bairat Rock Edict, located in Rajasthan, provides conclusive evidence of Ashoka's personal conversion to Buddhism. In this inscription, he explicitly addresses the Sangha and expresses his profound faith in the Buddha, the Dhamma, and the Sangha. He also recommends specific Buddhist texts for study by monks and lay followers, highlighting his deep involvement in the spiritual and doctrinal aspects of the Buddhist faith.

25. (2) I and II only.
James Prinsep successfully deciphered the Brahmi script in 1837, unlocking the historical records of the Mauryan period. In the North-Western frontier, inscriptions were indeed written in the Kharosthi script to suit local linguistic needs. However, the edicts found in Southern India were written in the Brahmi script and Prakrit language, not Greek. Greek inscriptions were limited to the westernmost regions like Kandahar in modern Afghanistan.

26. (1) Civil and criminal courts respectively.
Mauryan administration featured a dual judicial system to maintain law and order. Dharmasthiya courts dealt primarily with civil matters such as property disputes, marriage, and contracts, presided over by experts in sacred law. In contrast, Kantakashodhana courts, meaning "removal of thorns," were criminal courts handled by administrative officers. These focused on suppressing anti-social elements, investigating serious crimes against the state, and managing urban public safety.

27. (4) Sitadhyaksha - Superintendent of Crown Lands.
The Mauryan bureaucracy was highly specialized with various departments headed by superintendents called Adhyakshas. The Sitadhyaksha was specifically responsible for supervising the cultivation of crown lands, known as Sita. In contrast, the Samaharta was the chief collector of revenue, while the Sannidhata served as the chief treasurer. The Panyadhyaksha managed trade and commerce, ensuring that commodities were priced fairly and that the state's commercial interests were protected.

28. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Mauryan Empire maintained a professional, highly organized standing army, which was essential for controlling its vast territories. According to historical accounts, this military force included infantry, cavalry, chariots, and a significant elephant corps. It was not dependent on voluntary or temporary militias raised by governors; instead, soldiers were paid directly by the state, ensuring their loyalty to the central authority and maintaining constant military readiness.

29. (3) They were rural officials responsible for land measurement and dispensing justice.
Rajukas were important provincial officials in the Mauryan administration, particularly during the reign of Ashoka. Originally derived from "rajju" (rope), they were initially responsible for land measurement and surveying for revenue purposes. Over time, Ashoka granted them significant judicial and executive powers, allowing them to dispense justice and manage the welfare of the rural population, thereby bridging the gap between the central government and the villages.

30. (4) I, II, III, and IV.
Megasthenes described the municipal governance of Pataliputra as being managed by a city council of thirty members. This council was organized into six specialized boards, each consisting of five members. These boards oversaw specific functions such as trade regulation, manufactured goods, tax collection, and the vital task of registering births and deaths. The administrative officers in charge of these urban duties were referred to as Astynomoi.

31. (1) Seven.
In his work Indica, Megasthenes observed that Indian society was structured into seven distinct occupational classes. These included philosophers, husbandmen, herdsmen, artisans, soldiers, overseers, and councillors. He noted that individuals were generally not allowed to marry outside their class or change their profession. This classification was based on his external observations of the functional divisions in society rather than the traditional four-fold Varna system of Indian texts.

32. (2) The original manuscript of Indica has survived intact to the present day.
Megasthenes served as a Greek ambassador in the court of Chandragupta Maurya and documented his experiences in the book Indica. Although the original manuscript is lost, substantial portions of the work have survived through fragments quoted by later classical writers like Arrian, Strabo, and Diodorus. His writings provide valuable, though sometimes misinterpreted, insights into the social, political, and economic conditions of India during the early Mauryan period.

33. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Megasthenes identified various social groups based on their societal roles. Philosophers included Brahmins and ascetics who performed sacrifices. Husbandmen formed the largest class and were dedicated to farming, exempted from military duties. Overseers acted as inspectors or spies, reporting directly to the monarch about the state of affairs. Councillors were the smallest but most powerful group, serving as high-level

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advisors and administrative officials within the central government.

34. (2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
Megasthenes failed to accurately describe the complex four-fold Varna system, instead classifying society into seven groups based on occupation. However, he did provide intriguing details about South India, specifically mentioning the Pandya kingdom. He recorded a legend that the kingdom was founded by a daughter of Heracles and was ruled by women, who were provided with a massive army to protect and maintain the sovereign's authority.

35. (1) I, III, and V only.
Megasthenes made several remarkable claims, including the observation that famines never occurred in India and that Indians were unfamiliar with the art of writing for legal contracts. He identified the worship of Indian deities, which he associated with the Greek gods Dionysus and Heracles. Furthermore, he noted that the Indian military was well-organized, with soldiers typically equipped with formidable longbows and large, heavy broadswords.

36. (4) Pana (or Karshapana).
The Pana, also frequently referred to as the Karshapana, was the primary silver currency used during the Mauryan era. These coins were produced using the punch-mark technique, where various symbols such as the sun, moon, hills, and animals were stamped onto pieces of silver. These coins played a vital role in the highly monetized Mauryan economy, facilitating trade, tax collection, and the payment of salaries.

37. (3) Mining and metallurgy were state monopolies supervised by the Akaradhyaksha.
The Mauryan state exercised significant control over the economy to maximize revenue and ensure strategic resource management. Mining and metallurgy were considered vital sectors and were maintained as strict state monopolies. The Akaradhyaksha was the designated official responsible for overseeing all mining operations and metallurgical production. This centralized control allowed the empire to secure the necessary metals for weaponry, coinage, and various industrial purposes.

38. (1) I, II, IV, III
The Mauryan administration was organized in a clear hierarchy to ensure effective governance over its vast territory. The largest unit below the imperial level was the Janapada or province. This was followed by the Ahara, which functioned as a district. Below the district level were units like the Sthaniya, which consisted of 800 villages. The smallest and most fundamental unit of the administrative structure was the Grama.

39. (4) Visti.
During the Mauryan period, Bhaga, Bali, and Hiranya were different forms of financial or in-kind taxes paid to the state. Bhaga was the main land revenue, usually a share of the produce, while Hiranya was a tax paid specifically in cash. In contrast, Visti was not a monetary or agricultural tax; it referred to forced or unpaid labor that subjects were required to provide for state projects.

40. (1) Guilds of artisans and merchants.
In the Mauryan economy, the term Shrenis referred to the professional guilds formed by artisans and merchants. These organizations played a crucial role in economic life by regulating production, ensuring quality standards, and providing social security to their members. Over time, these guilds became highly organized and even functioned as banking institutions, accepting deposits and providing loans, which helped facilitate both internal and external trade networks.

41. (3) Ashoka's pro-Buddhist policies which triggered a strong Brahminic reaction.
Historian Haraprasad Shastri argued that the decline of the Mauryan Empire was primarily driven by a religious and social reaction from the Brahmanical community. He contended that Ashoka's bans on animal sacrifices and his promotion of Buddhist principles undermined the traditional social status and economic interests of the Brahmins. This perceived favoritism toward Buddhism allegedly created deep-seated resentment, eventually leading to the overthrow of the dynasty by Pushyamitra Sunga.

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42. (1) Ashoka's total disbandment of the army out of extreme pacifism.
While Ashoka adopted the policy of non-violence, historical evidence does not support the claim that he completely disbanded the Mauryan army. A massive standing military remained necessary to maintain order across the vast empire. Modern historians generally attribute the decline to other factors, such as the highly centralized bureaucracy, financial strain from heavy state spending, and the oppressive rule of provincial governors in regions far from the capital.

43. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Various scholars have proposed different theories for the Mauryan collapse. Haraprasad Shastri focused on the Brahminic reaction against Ashokan policies. H.C. Raychaudhuri argued that Ashoka's pacifism weakened the military's fighting spirit. D.D. Kosambi highlighted an economic crisis evidenced by the debasement of currency. Romila Thapar emphasized the inherent weaknesses of a highly centralized administration which failed when faced with incompetent successors.

44. (2) Brihadratha.
Brihadratha was the final monarch of the Mauryan dynasty. His reign came to a violent end around 185 BCE when he was assassinated during a military parade by his own commander-in-chief, Pushyamitra Sunga. This coup marked the definitive collapse of the Mauryan Empire and the rise of the Sunga dynasty. The event reflected the internal instability and loss of control that characterized the later years of Mauryan rule.

45. (1) I and II only.
Following the collapse of the Mauryan Empire, the eastern territories came under the control of Pushyamitra Sunga, who founded the Sunga dynasty. The weakening of central authority also left the North-Western frontier vulnerable to invasions by Indo-Greek rulers. However, the Satavahanas did not immediately replace the Mauryas in Pataliputra; they rose to prominence in the Deccan and Central India, rather than in the Magadhan heartland.

46. (4) Ashvamedha.
The Ayodhya inscription provides evidence that Pushyamitra Sunga, the founder of the Sunga dynasty, performed the Ashvamedha or horse sacrifice twice during his reign. This Vedic ritual was a powerful symbol of imperial sovereignty and the restoration of Brahmanical traditions after the Mauryan period. His performance of these sacrifices signifies his military successes against various enemies, including the Indo-Greeks, and his role as a patron of orthodox Vedic practices.

47. (1) Patanjali - Mahabhashya.
Patanjali is a renowned literary and grammatical figure associated with the Sunga period, specifically during the reign of Pushyamitra Sunga. He authored the Mahabhashya, a profound commentary on Panini's Sanskrit grammar. His work is historically significant as it reflects the revival of Sanskrit scholarship and Vedic culture under Sunga patronage. Patanjali is also traditionally credited with officiating as the priest during the Ashvamedha sacrifices performed by the Sunga monarch.

48. (3) A is true but R is false.
Later Buddhist texts like the Ashokavadana describe Pushyamitra Sunga as a hostile persecutor of Buddhism who destroyed monasteries. However, archaeological evidence from Sanchi and Bharhut contradicts the claim of total destruction. In fact, significant renovations and additions were made to these Buddhist stupas during the Sunga period, suggesting a more complex relationship where the state may have patronized these religious sites despite the king's personal dedication to Brahmanical traditions.

49. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The Kanva dynasty was established by Vasudeva Kanva, who seized power after killing Devabhuti, the last Sunga king. While they successfully established their authority in Magadha, their empire was significantly smaller than that of the Mauryas or early Sungas. The Kanvas did not rule over the entire Deccan; that region was primarily under the control of the rising Satavahana dynasty, which eventually contributed to the final downfall of the Kanvas.

50. (3) I, II, and III only.
During the Sunga period, Vidisha became a major political center alongside the traditional capital at

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Pataliputra. This era witnessed invasions by Indo-Greek kings, including the famous Menander. The Sunga prince Agnimitra is celebrated as the hero in Kalidasa's play Malavikagnimitram. Contrary to shifting to Prakrit, the Sunga period was actually marked by a significant revival of Sanskrit as the language of the royal court and high intellectual discourse.

51. (3) Yuezhi.
The Kushanas were a branch of the Yuezhi, a nomadic confederation originally inhabiting the grasslands of Central Asia near modern-day China. After being displaced by the Xiongnu, the Yuezhi migrated westward and eventually settled in Bactria. From this base, one of their five tribes, the Kushanas under Kujula Kadphises, unified the confederation and expanded southward into the Indian subcontinent, establishing one of the most powerful empires of the ancient world.

52. (4) The early Kushanas issued coins exclusively imitating Greek deities with no Indian influence.
The early Kushana rulers, beginning with Kujula Kadphises, established their power in the North-West. Vima Kadphises was notable for introducing a massive gold coinage system. While their initial coins showed significant Hellenistic influence, they were not exclusive to Greek motifs. For instance, Vima Kadphises' coins prominently featured Indian religious imagery, such as the depiction of Lord Shiva and his bull Nandi, reflecting the early and rapid Indianization of the dynasty's cultural identity.

53. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv.
Kushana monarchs are distinguished by their specific historical contributions. Kujula Kadphises founded the dynasty, issuing copper coins. Vima Kadphises is famous for his gold coinage featuring Shiva. Kanishka is traditionally credited with starting the Saka Era in 78 CE and being a great patron of Buddhism. Vasudeva, the last prominent ruler, bore a purely Indian name, signifying the deep cultural assimilation of the dynasty into Indian society.

54. (2) Tamilakam.
At its peak, the Kushana Empire was a vast transcontinental power covering Bactria, Gandhara, and much of Northern India, including Mathura. However, its political authority did not extend to Tamilakam, the southern tip of the Indian peninsula. That region remained under the independent control of the Sangam dynasties—the Cheras, Cholas, and Pandyas. The Kushana influence in the South was limited to indirect commercial ties rather than direct political or military administration.

55. (2) IV only.
The Kushana Empire flourished by controlling the Silk Route and maintaining two capitals at Purushapura and Mathura. Their gold coins were renowned for their high quality and purity. However, the claim that Kanishka persecuted non-Buddhist religions is incorrect. Like many Kushana rulers, Kanishka was noted for his religious eclecticism and tolerance, as evidenced by his coins which depict a diverse array of Greek, Persian, and Indian deities alongside Buddhist symbols.

56. (1) 78 CE.
The Saka Era, which is still used in the official Indian national calendar, is traditionally believed to have commenced in 78 CE. Most historians associate this date with the accession of the great Kushana emperor Kanishka to the throne. This era marked a period of significant political stability and cultural achievement in Northern India and Central Asia, serving as a vital chronological marker for dating various historical events.

57. (3) Purushapura (Peshawar).
Kanishka established his primary capital at Purushapura, known today as Peshawar. Under his patronage, the city became a magnificent center for international trade and Buddhist learning. He famously constructed a giant stupa and a monastery there, which attracted pilgrims and scholars from across Asia. The strategic location of Purushapura allowed the Kushanas to effectively manage their territories spanning from Central Asia to the Gangetic plains in Northern India.

58. (2) Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Parthians, Kushanas.
After the decline of the Mauryan Empire, North-Western India witnessed a series of foreign incursions. The Indo-Greeks were the first to establish kingdoms, famously under rulers like Menander. They were followed by the

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Sakas (Scythians), who migrated from Central Asia. Subsequently, the Parthians (Pahlavas) gained control over certain regions. Finally, the Kushanas arrived, eventually unifying these disparate territories into a powerful empire that reached its zenith under Kanishka.

59. (4) Influx of gold and establishment of prosperous urban centers in North India.
Kushana control over the vital land routes connecting China with the Roman Empire significantly boosted India's economy. By taxing the transit trade and participating in commerce, the empire saw a massive influx of gold, much of it from Rome. This wealth facilitated the issuance of high-quality gold coinage and supported the growth of prosperous urban centers and trade guilds. The resulting economic stability fostered a flourishing environment for culture.

60. (2) He held the Fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir to codify texts in Sanskrit.
Kanishka was a fervent patron of Buddhism and is best known for convening the Fourth Buddhist Council at Kundalavana in Kashmir. Under the leadership of Vasumitra and Ashvaghosha, the council aimed to resolve sectarian differences and systematize Buddhist doctrines. A significant outcome was the composition of extensive commentaries and the increasing use of Sanskrit for Buddhist literature, which facilitated the spread of Mahayana Buddhism across Asia.

61. (3) Combined Buddhist themes with Greco-Roman stylistic features.
The Gandhara School of Art, which flourished in the North-Western frontier under Kushana patronage, is characterized by its unique Greco-Buddhist style. It utilized Buddhist themes, particularly the life and stories of the Buddha, but rendered them using Hellenistic and Roman aesthetic techniques. This is evident in the depiction of the Buddha with wavy hair, muscular physiques, and heavy, pleated drapery resembling Roman togas, representing cultural synthesis.

62. (4) Deeply influenced by Hellenistic physical realism.
The Mathura School of Art was an indigenous tradition that primarily used local spotted red sandstone. It was remarkably inclusive, producing secular portraits alongside religious icons for Hindus, Jains, and Buddhists. Unlike the Gandhara school, which drew heavily from Greco-Roman realism, the Mathura style focused on robust, fleshy, and spiritually vibrant figures. Its aesthetic was rooted in earlier Indian traditions, emphasizing symbolic representation rather than anatomical realism.

63. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii
Different regional schools of art during the Kushana and Satavahana periods used distinct materials. The Gandhara school is known for using bluish-grey schist stone and stucco. The Mathura school predominantly utilized the locally available spotted red sandstone for its sculptures. The Amaravati school, located in the Krishna valley, is famous for its intricate narrative relief panels carved in white marble, depicting various Jataka stories with great detail.

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64. (2) Amaravati Art: Buddha strictly shown in aniconic forms throughout.
In early Buddhist art like the Sunga period, the Buddha was represented only through symbols such as the Bodhi tree. However, during the Kushana era, both the Gandhara and Mathura schools began depicting the Buddha in human form. The Amaravati school was transitional; while early phases used aniconic symbols, later phases also adopted the anthropomorphic representation of the Buddha, often depicting him in dynamic relief panels.

65. (3) I and III only.
The Kushana period was revolutionary for Indian art as it introduced the human representation of the Buddha in both the Gandhara and Mathura schools. The Gandhara school specialized in Buddhist themes, extensively illustrating Jataka tales and the Buddha's biography. While the Mathura school was a major center for Buddhist art, it was certainly not exclusive; it also produced some of the earliest known human images of Brahmanical deities.

66. (1) Simuka
Simuka is traditionally recognized as the historical founder of the Satavahana dynasty, which rose to power in the Deccan after the decline of the Mauryan and Kanva empires. He is believed to have established his rule around the

late first century BCE or early first century CE. His reign initiated a long period of Satavahana dominance that would eventually encompass vast territories spanning across Central India.

67. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
Satavahana kings frequently used matronymics, such as Gautamiputra and Vashishtiputra, which highlight the high social status of women in their royal family. However, this practice did not imply a matrilineal system of succession. The throne actually passed from father to son in a patrilineal manner. The inclusion of the mother's name was likely a way to emphasize the purity of the king's lineage and his religious status.

68. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Satavahana rulers were orthodox Brahmanas who performed Vedic sacrifices like the Ashvamedha and Rajasuya to legitimize their imperial status. Despite their personal Brahmanical faith, they were not persecutors of Buddhism. On the contrary, they practiced a policy of religious tolerance and provided significant land grants and financial support for the construction and maintenance of Buddhist rock-cut chaityas and viharas in the Western Ghats.

69. (3) He defeated the Saka ruler Nahapana and restored Satavahana prestige.
Gautamiputra Satakarni is considered the greatest ruler of the Satavahana dynasty. He is famous for defeating the Western Kshatrapa ruler Nahapana, which is confirmed by the discovery of a large hoard of Nahapana's coins restruck by Gautamiputra. This victory restored the political prestige and territorial integrity of the Satavahanas after a period of decline. He also took pride in his titles like "Ekabrahmana."

70. (1) I, II, and III only.
The Nanaghat inscription highlights the achievements of Satakarni I, while the Nasik prashasti, composed by Gautami Balashri, records the exploits of her son, Gautamiputra Satakarni. The Satavahanas are also noted for their unique coinage made from lead, copper, and potin. Administratively, they did not dismantle Mauryan systems; instead, they continued the use of administrative divisions like Aharas, showing continuity in the governance of Deccan.

71. (4) Satavahana
Unlike the Kushanas who issued high-purity gold coins or the Indo-Greeks who focused on silver, the Satavahanas are distinctive for their extensive use of base metals for currency. Most of their coins were minted in lead, copper, and potin (a mixture of copper and lead). These coins frequently featured symbols such as elephants, lions, and ships, the latter reflecting the empire's thriving maritime trade networks.

72. (1) Discovery of monsoon winds by Hippalus which increased Roman trade.
The economic prosperity of the Satavahana Empire was greatly bolstered by the expansion of maritime trade with the Roman Empire. This was facilitated by the discovery of the seasonal monsoon winds by the Greek navigator Hippalus, which allowed ships to cross the Arabian Sea more quickly and safely. This breakthrough enabled Indian ports to export luxury items in exchange for Roman gold, lead, and wine.

73. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Several towns were vital to the Satavahana economy. Barygaza (Bharuch) was a major port at the Narmada's mouth in Gujarat. Sopara served as a significant port on the Maharashtra coast. Pratishthana (Paithan), located on the banks of the Godavari, was the primary inland capital. Amaravati, situated in the lower Krishna valley, was a flourishing religious and commercial center. These locations formed a strategic trade network.

74. (1) Horses
During the Satavahana and Kushana periods, India was a major exporter of luxury goods to the Roman Empire. These exports included black pepper (known as "Yavanapriya"), fine muslin textiles, ivory, pearls, and various precious stones. However, horses were not an export item; in fact, India was a major importer of high-quality horses from Central and Western Asia to maintain effective cavalry and chariot forces.

75. (1) I, II, III, and V only.
Trade in the post-Mauryan period was highly organized, with autonomous merchant guilds

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(Shrenis) performing banking functions and issuing their own seals. Inland trade thrived along routes like the Dakshinapatha, which linked North India to the Deccan. The Roman historian Pliny expressed concern over the massive outflow of Roman gold to India for luxury goods. While western ports were active, they primarily traded with the Roman world.

76. (2) Vishakhadatta - Mudrarakshasa.
Vishakhadatta's Mudrarakshasa is a historical Sanskrit play that provides crucial insights into the rise of Chandragupta Maurya and the political strategies used by Chanakya to overthrow the Nanda dynasty. Although written much later, it preserves valuable traditions about the Mauryan revolution. Other works like the Rajatarangini focus on Kashmir's history, while the Mrichchhakatika is a social drama set in Ujjain. It remains unique.

77. (3) Led to political decentralization and the emergence of feudal systems.
The practice of granting tax-free land to Brahmanas and religious institutions, which began during the Satavahana period, had long-term political consequences. These grants transferred administrative and judicial rights from the central government to the beneficiaries. This process gradually led to the weakening of centralized authority and fostered political decentralization. Over centuries, these developments contributed significantly to the emergence of regional power centers and feudal structures.

78. (1) II, IV, III, I
The Satavahana dynasty followed a clear chronological progression of major rulers. Simuka founded the dynasty in the late first century BCE. He was followed by Satakarni I, who expanded the kingdom's influence. Much later, Gautamiputra Satakarni revived the dynasty's power in the early second century CE by defeating the Sakas. Finally, Yajna Sri Satakarni ruled toward the end of the second century CE.

79. (3) Both statements are correct.
The Junagadh Rock Inscription of the Saka ruler Rudradaman I is highly significant as it is the first major historical record composed in refined classical Sanskrit. It provides a detailed history of the Sudarshana Lake, noting its original construction by Pushyagupta under Chandragupta Maurya and the addition of canals by Tushaspa during Ashoka's reign. Rudradaman repaired the dam with his own personal resources.

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80. (2) Assimilation and Indianization of invaders, creating a composite culture.
The repeated invasions by groups like the Indo-Greeks, Sakas, and Kushanas did not lead to the destruction of Indian culture. Instead, these groups were gradually assimilated into Indian society, often adopting Indian names, languages, and religions. This process of Indianization resulted in a vibrant composite culture, evidenced by syncretic art styles and the introduction of new elements in coinage, technology, and advanced astronomy.

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CHAPTER 05

Gupta Empire, Post-Gupta Period

1. Who among the following Gupta rulers was the first to adopt the imperial title of Maharajadhiraja and struck coins in the joint names of himself, his queen, and the Lichchhavi nation?
(1) Sri Gupta
(2) Chandragupta I
(3) Ghatotkacha
(4) Samudragupta
(5) Question not attempted

2. Which of the following statements correctly describes the nature of the Allahabad Pillar Inscription?
(1) It is a prashasti by Harisena detailing Samudragupta's military conquests.
(2) It is a royal decree issued by Ashoka strictly prohibiting animal sacrifice.
(3) It is a detailed edict regarding land grants made by Chandragupta II.
(4) It is a eulogy praising the administrative reforms implemented by Skandagupta.
(5) Question not attempted

3. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the reign of Chandragupta II?
(1) He defeated the Saka Kshatrapas of western India and annexed Gujarat and Malwa.
(2) He made Ujjain the second capital of the Gupta Empire.
(3) He was the first Gupta ruler to issue copper coins extensively for everyday transactions.
(4) His court was adorned by a group of distinguished scholars and artists known as the Navaratnas.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Consider the following statements regarding Fa Hien's account of Gupta India:
I. He visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II primarily to obtain authentic Buddhist texts.
II. He noted that the Chandalas lived outside the main settlements and were treated as untouchables.
III. He provided a detailed description of the complex political and administrative structure of the central Gupta government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

5. In the context of Gupta administration, the term 'Uparika' refers to which of the following?
(1) The hereditary head of the village council responsible for local dispute resolution
(2) The chief military commander in charge of frontier defenses and army logistics
(3) The provincial governor appointed to administer a Bhukti
(4) The principal revenue collector responsible for managing the central treasury
(5) Question not attempted

6. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the terminology used for land classification during the Gupta period:
(1) Kshetra - Cultivable land
(2) Aprahata - Pasture land
(3) Khila - Waste land
(4) Vasti - Habitable land
(5) Question not attempted

7. Match List-I (Literary Work) with List-II (Author) regarding Gupta period literature:
List I: Literary Work
A. Mudrarakshasa
B. Mrichchhakatika
C. Kiratarjuniya
D. Ritusamhara
List II: Author
i. Kalidasa
ii. Bharavi
iii. Shudraka

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iv. Vishakhadatta

Which of the following matches is correct?

(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

8. All of the following scholars are closely associated with the advancement of mathematics and astronomy during the Gupta and Post-Gupta period, except:

(1) Charaka
(2) Aryabhata
(3) Varahamihira
(4) Brahmagupta
(5) Question not attempted

9. Consider the following statements regarding the art and architecture of the Gupta period:

I. The Sarnath school of art is renowned for its seated Buddha statues carved from Chunar sandstone.
II. The Dashavatara temple at Deogarh is an early example of a Panchayatana style temple.
III. The mural paintings at Ajanta exclusively depict themes from the Ramayana and Mahabharata.
IV. The transition from rock-cut shrines to structural temples began significantly during this era.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(1) I, II and III
(2) I, II and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

10. The frequent invasions of the Hunas during the later part of the fifth century CE primarily resulted in which of the following?

(1) Disruption of overland trade routes and an economic drain on the treasury
(2) The successful expansion of the Gupta empire into the heart of Central Asia
(3) The complete and permanent eradication of Buddhism from the Indian subcontinent
(4) The establishment of a strong centralized military administration across the north
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following events was not a part of Harsha's military campaigns?

(1) The successful and strategic military expedition against the ruler of Valabhi
(2) The conquest and annexation of Magadha and Sasanka's territories
(3) The campaign to assert dominance over regions in Odisha (Udra and Kongoda)
(4) The decisive victory over the Chalukya king Pulakeshin II at the Narmada
(5) Question not attempted

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12. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the rulers of the Pushyabhuti dynasty?

(1) Prabhakaravardhana, Rajyavardhana, Harshavardhana, Adityavardhana
(2) Adityavardhana, Prabhakaravardhana, Rajyavardhana, Harshavardhana
(3) Naravardhana, Adityavardhana, Harshavardhana, Rajyavardhana
(4) Rajyavardhana, Adityavardhana, Prabhakaravardhana, Harshavardhana
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following statements is a factual representation of the grand assemblies organized by Harshavardhana?

(1) The Prayag assembly was held every year to distribute wealth exclusively among Buddhist monks.
(2) Harsha organized his assemblies mainly to plan military strategies against the southern kingdoms.
(3) The Kannauj assembly honored Xuanzang and promoted Mahayana Buddhism.
(4) The assemblies were characterized by the complete and total exclusion of Brahmana scholars.
(5) Question not attempted

14. Consider the following statements regarding the administration and economy during Harsha's reign:

I. The empire was divided into Bhuktis, Vishayas, and Gramas.
II. Land revenue was the principal source of state income, usually charged at one-sixth of the produce.
III. Harsha established a highly centralized bureaucratic apparatus completely devoid

of feudal elements.
IV. High-ranking officers and state officials were frequently paid through land grants rather than cash salaries.
V. The period witnessed a dramatic decline in the use of coins for regular commercial transactions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II
(2) III only
(3) IV and V
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

15. Which of the following regional dynasties established themselves in Saurashtra with their capital at Valabhi during the decline of the Gupta Empire?
(1) The Maitrakas
(2) The Maukharis
(3) The Vakatakas
(4) The Pushyabhutis
(5) Question not attempted

16. The matrimonial alliance established by Chandragupta I with which powerful clan greatly elevated the political status of the early Guptas?
(1) The Vakatakas
(2) The Lichchhavis
(3) The Nagas
(4) The Maukharis
(5) Question not attempted

17. Match List-I (Policy of Samudragupta) with List-II (Region/Rulers affected) based on the Allahabad Pillar Inscription:
List I: Policy of Samudragupta
A. Prasabhoddharana (Violent extermination)
B. Grahana-Mokshanugraha (Capture and release)
C. Sarvakaradana (Paying all tributes)
D. Kanyopayanadana (Offering of maidens)
List II: Region/Rulers affected
i. Frontier states like Kamarupa and Nepal
ii. Foreign rulers like Daivaputra Shahi Shahanushahi
iii. Rulers of Dakshinapatha (South India)
iv. Rulers of Aryavarta (North India)
Which of the following matches is correct?
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

18. Which statement correctly identifies the outcome of Chandragupta II's matrimonial alliances?
(1) He married his daughter Prabhavatigupta to the Vakataka king Rudrasena II.
(2) He married a Lichchhavi princess to secure the vital eastern borders of Magadha.
(3) He arranged a marriage with the Kadamba dynasty to gain naval superiority in the Arabian Sea.
(4) He married a Huna princess to halt their incursions into the northwestern plains.
(5) Question not attempted

19. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Fa Hien's travelogue provides extremely limited information about the political history and the ruling emperor of the Gupta Empire.
Reason (R): Fa Hien was primarily a Chinese Buddhist pilgrim whose main objective was to visit Buddhist pilgrimage sites and collect authentic Vinaya Pitaka texts.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

20. In the administrative system of the Gupta Empire, the 'Pustapala' functioned primarily as the:
(1) The chief architect in charge of all major royal structures
(2) The chief commander of the elephant corps and heavy infantry
(3) The royal physician who maintained imperial health records
(4) A record-keeper for land transaction registers
(5) Question not attempted

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21. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the members of the Adhishthana Adhikarana (city administration board) in the Gupta period:
(1) Nagarasreshthi - Chief of the city merchants
(2) Prathamakulika - Chief of the artisan community
(3) Sarthavaha - Chief representative of the artisan guilds
(4) Prathamakayastha - Chief of the scribes
(5) Question not attempted

22. Consider the following ancient Indian astronomers and mathematicians:
I. Brahmagupta
II. Aryabhata
III. Varahamihira
IV. Bhaskaracharya
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their flourishing period?
(1) II, III, I, IV
(2) III, II, IV, I
(3) II, I, III, IV
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

23. Which of the following terms is the odd one out in the context of the Gupta land revenue administration?
(1) Udranga
(2) Uparikara
(3) Hiranya
(4) Sandhivigrahika
(5) Question not attempted

24. Consider the following statements regarding the Sarnath image of the Buddha belonging to the Gupta period:
I. It depicts the Buddha in the Dharmachakrapravartana mudra.
II. It is characterized by heavy, prominent drapery with distinct folds covering the shoulders.
III. The halo around the Buddha's head is profusely decorated with floral motifs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

25. The shift of importance from Pataliputra to Kannauj during the Post-Gupta period was primarily a result of:
(1) The drying up of the Ganges river, making Pataliputra uninhabitable
(2) An earthquake that completely destroyed the old Magadhan capital
(3) The rising importance of control over the Doab trade routes and defense against northwestern invasions
(4) A direct edict from the last Gupta king ordering a massive population transfer
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding Banabhatta's Harshacharita?
(1) The first historical Sanskrit biography documenting Harsha's life and rise.
(2) It was written by Xuanzang in Chinese and later translated into Sanskrit by Harsha.
(3) It focuses exclusively on the administrative and legal regulations regarding village boundaries.
(4) It provides a detailed account of Harsha's successful southern campaign against Pulakeshin II.
(5) Question not attempted

27. Match List-I (Term from Xuanzang's account) with List-II (Meaning) regarding social and economic conditions in the 7th century:
List I: Term from Xuanzang's account
A. Shudras
B. Chandalas
C. Kautumba
D. Sreshthi
List II: Meaning
i. Agriculturists
ii. Wealthy merchants
iii. Outcastes living outside towns
iv. Household/family unit
Which of the following matches is correct?
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

28. Which of the following plays is historically attributed to Harshavardhana himself?
(1) Malatimadhava

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(2) Nagananda
(3) Mattavilasa Prahasana
(4) Uttaramacharita
(5) Question not attempted

29. Consider the following statements regarding the decline of Harsha's empire:
I. Harsha died without leaving a recognized heir, leading to immediate political instability.
II. Arjuna, a local minister, attempted to usurp the throne of Kannauj shortly after Harsha's death.
III. The Chinese envoy Wang-hiuen-tse led a military force with Tibetan help against the usurper in Kannauj.
IV. Following Harsha's death, the Chalukyas successfully invaded and permanently occupied Magadha.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, II and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

30. Which of the following statements about the political fragmentation after Harsha is not true?
(1) North India broke into several regional principalities struggling for the control of Kannauj.
(2) The Gurjara-Pratiharas later emerged as one of the prominent powers in western and central India.
(3) Regional kingdoms began granting land to Brahmanas and officials, furthering the feudalization of the state.
(4) The Maukharis completely disappeared as a political force and merged into the Chalukya state.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Which of the following represents the most appropriate description of the 'Golden Age' characterization of the Gupta period?
(1) It reflects a significant growth in classical Sanskrit literature, art, and sciences.
(2) It was an era of complete social equality with the abolition of the varna system.
(3) It witnessed the highest output of gold production from domestic mines in Indian history.
(4) It represents the only period in ancient Indian history to remain free of any foreign invasions.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Who among the following Gupta kings performed the Ashvamedha sacrifice to celebrate his military victories and issued coins depicting a horse standing before a sacrificial post?
(1) Sri Gupta
(2) Samudragupta
(3) Ramagupta
(4) Vishnugupta
(5) Question not attempted

33. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the religious policy of the Gupta rulers:
(1) The Guptas were primarily Vaishnavites and referred to themselves as Parama-Bhagavatas.
(2) They actively persecuted followers of Jainism and Buddhism, leading to the destruction of many viharas.
(3) Brahmanism saw a major revival, and temple construction gained significant momentum.
(4) Buddhist art and institutions continued to flourish at centers like Sarnath and Nalanda under their reign.
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider the following statements regarding the social and economic conditions during the Gupta period:
I. The position of shudras improved slightly as they were permitted to listen to the epics and Puranas.
II. The number of untouchables (Chandalas) increased, and their social disabilities intensified.
III. Guilds of merchants and artisans possessed considerable administrative and judicial powers over their members.
IV. Land grants to Brahmanas (Agrahara) decreased the central authority's direct control over revenue collection.
V. Roman trade was the most significant driver of the Gupta economy, far surpassing internal agricultural output.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?

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(1) I and III only
(2) IV and V only
(3) V only
(4) II, III and V
(5) Question not attempted

35. The term 'Bhitari pillar inscription' is most closely associated with the reign of which Gupta ruler, and documents his struggle against the Pushyamitras and Hunas?
(1) Chandragupta I
(2) Kumaragupta I
(3) Skandagupta
(4) Purugupta
(5) Question not attempted

36. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the agricultural crops and their economic significance in the Gupta period:
(1) Yava - Barley
(2) Godhuma - Wheat
(3) Ikshu - Sugarcane
(4) Hiranya - Cotton
(5) Question not attempted

37. Match List-I (Text) with List-II (Theme/Subject) from the Gupta period:
List I: Text
A. Panchasiddhantika
B. Ashtangahridaya
C. Amarakosha
D. Aryabhatiya
List II: Theme/Subject
i. Lexicography (Dictionary)
ii. Astronomy and Mathematics
iii. Compilation of five astronomical treatises
iv. Medicine (Ayurveda)
Which of the following matches is correct?
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

38. The widespread issuance of land grants (Brahmadeya and Agrahara) during the Gupta and post-Gupta periods effectively caused which of the following?
(1) Complete abolition of agricultural taxes across the entire empire
(2) The rise of landed intermediaries and decentralized political power
(3) The immediate and total collapse of the urban merchant guilds across the empire
(4) The transition of the economy from agriculture to exclusive reliance on maritime trade
(5) Question not attempted

39. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The cave paintings of Ajanta achieved their highest level of sophistication during the Vakataka-Gupta period.
Reason (R): The Vakataka rulers completely abandoned structural temples and mandated that all artistic endeavors be directed strictly towards rock-cut architecture.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

40. Which of the following statements correctly identifies Toramana?
(1) A Huna king who conquered parts of western and central India.
(2) He was a brilliant astronomer in the court of Chandragupta II.
(3) He was the founder of the Maitraka dynasty in Valabhi.
(4) He was the commander-in-chief of Harsha's newly established naval fleet.
(5) Question not attempted

41. Xuanzang noted that the penal system during Harsha's reign was characterized by:
(1) Mild punishments with no instances of any physical mutilation
(2) Complete and total abolition of the death penalty under all circumstances
(3) Trial by ordeal and severe punishments for treason against the king
(4) Exile being the only form of punishment utilized for all criminal activities
(5) Question not attempted

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42. Find the odd one out among the following kingdoms that emerged immediately after the decline of the Gupta Empire in North India:
(1) The Cholas of Thanjavur
(2) The Maukharis of Kannauj
(3) The Pushyabhutis of Thanesar
(4) The Later Guptas of Magadha
(5) Question not attempted

43. Which of the following does not represent a feature of the social conditions as documented by Xuanzang in the 7th century?
(1) The society was heavily divided along the lines of the varna system.
(2) Brahmanas and Kshatriyas generally led a life of simplicity, purity, and high moral standards.
(3) Dietary restrictions, such as the avoidance of onions and garlic, were practiced by the higher varnas.
(4) Celebrated inter-caste marriages forming the basis of royal alliances.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Consider the following statements regarding the political condition following the decline of Harsha's empire:
I. North India experienced long periods of stability under a unified central authority based in Pataliputra.
II. A tripartite struggle eventually emerged for the control of Kannauj involving the Pratiharas, Palas, and Rashtrakutas.
III. Feudalism became more entrenched as regional lords asserted their independence.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

45. Which of the following provides the best explanation for the shift from gold coins to copper and cowrie shells in everyday transactions during the post-Gupta period?
(1) A sudden exhaustion of all gold mines in the Indian subcontinent
(2) A royal decree by Harsha prohibiting the use of precious metals by commoners
(3) Declining long-distance trade and the rise of self-sufficient village economies
(4) The widespread and total destruction of all minting facilities by the invading Hunas
(5) Question not attempted

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46. According to standard historical consensus, the Gupta Era commenced in which of the following years, coinciding with the accession of Chandragupta I?
(1) 78 CE
(2) 319-320 CE
(3) 240 CE
(4) 455 CE
(5) Question not attempted

47. Match List-I (Gupta Official) with List-II (Department/Function):
List I: Gupta Official
A. Sandhivigrahika
B. Kumaramatya
C. Mahadandanayaka
D. Bhandagaradhikrita
List II: Department/Function
i. Chief Judicial Officer / Chief of Police
ii. Minister of Peace and War
iii. Head of the royal treasury
iv. High-ranking administrative official
Which of the following matches is correct?
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

48. In the context of Gupta revenue administration, the term 'Bhaga' is defined as:
(1) A periodic supply of fruits and firewood by villagers to the king
(2) The customary king's share of the agricultural produce, usually one-sixth
(3) A toll tax collected from traveling merchants
(4) A penalty levied on guilds for delayed deliveries
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following statements regarding Fa Hien's observations:
I. He found the people in the Middle Kingdom to be prosperous and happy.
II. He recorded that the kings governed without corporal punishment, relying mostly on

fines.
III. He mentioned that the administration required individuals to register their households for mandatory military conscription.
IV. He observed that respectable people generally avoided consuming meat or intoxicating liquors.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, II and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

50. Identify the incorrect pair regarding regions and their notable post-Gupta ruling dynasties:
(1) Valabhi - Kadambas
(2) Thanesar - Pushyabhutis
(3) Kamarupa - Varmans
(4) Kannauj - Maukharis
(5) Question not attempted

51. The famous iron pillar, notable for its rust-resistant composition and bearing an inscription of a king named 'Chandra', is located at:
(1) Sarnath, near Varanasi
(2) Udayagiri, Madhya Pradesh
(3) Mehrauli, Delhi
(4) Vaishali, Bihar
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following Chinese travelers who visited India:
I. Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang)
II. Fa Hien (Faxian)
III. I-Tsing (Yijing)
IV. Song Yun

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their visits?
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) IV, II, I, III
(4) II, IV, III, I
(5) Question not attempted

53. The rapid disintegration of the Gupta Empire in the 6th century can be primarily attributed to which cause and effect relationship?
(1) Heavy taxation led to massive peasant revolts that overthrew the state apparatus.
(2) An outbreak of plague decimated the population, forcing the complete abandonment of major administrative centers.
(3) Huna invasions weakened the military and drained the treasury, leading to provincial independence.
(4) The spread of Mahayana Buddhism pacifism caused the complete disbandment of the imperial standing army.
(5) Question not attempted

54. Consider the following statements regarding the art and structural developments of the Gupta era:
I. The period witnessed the construction of early free-standing structural stone temples.
II. The Dashavatara temple is notable for its intricate carvings depicting Vishnu reclining on Ananta.
III. Terracotta art reached a high level of refinement and was widely used for decorating temples and homes.
IV. The Bhitargaon temple is a remarkable example of an early Gupta brick temple.
V. The Ellora caves were entirely excavated during the Gupta period by Chandragupta II.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) V only
(3) II and IV only
(4) I, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

55. Which of the following statements regarding the regional kingdoms of the post-Gupta period is incorrect?
(1) Sasanka, the ruler of Gauda, was a staunch patron of Shaivism.
(2) The Maukharis fiercely resisted the Huna invasions in the Gangetic Doab region.
(3) The Pushyabhuti dynasty initially ruled from Thanesar before Harsha shifted the capital to Kannauj.
(4) The Maitrakas of Valabhi were entirely eradicated by Harsha and their territories annexed to Magadha forever.
(5) Question not attempted

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56. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the scientific contributions of Aryabhata?
(1) He proposed that the Earth rotates on its own axis and provided a scientific explanation for solar and lunar eclipses.
(2) He authored the Brihat Samhita, an encyclopedic work on architecture, astrology, and planetary movements.
(3) He was the first Indian physician to perform cataract surgery.
(4) He vehemently opposed the concept of zero and the decimal system.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Match List-I (Harshavardhana's Administration) with List-II (Corresponding feature):
List I: Harshavardhana's Administration
A. Mahasandhivigrahadhikrita
B. Ayuktakas
C. Mahapratiara
D. Udranga
List II: Corresponding feature
i. Ordinary officials in charge of district administration
ii. The chief of the palace guards
iii. A tax collected from agriculturists
iv. The supreme director of war and peace
Which of the following matches is correct?
(1) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

58. Which of the following offers the best characterization of the economy during the late Gupta and post-Gupta period?
(1) An increasingly localized economy marked by a decline in long-distance trade and a rise in land grants
(2) A heavily monetized economy with increasing volume of Roman gold trade
(3) A completely state-controlled command economy with no private land ownership
(4) An industrial economy driven entirely by specialized artisan guilds in large metropolitan centers
(5) Question not attempted

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59. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): After the death of Harsha, his vast empire rapidly fragmented into numerous independent regional kingdoms.
Reason (R): Harsha's administration lacked a permanent, highly centralized bureaucratic structure and relied heavily on the loyalty of subordinate feudal lords (Samantas).
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Which of the following rulers is NOT associated with the Later Gupta dynasty of Magadha and Malwa?
(1) Krishnagupta
(2) Mihirakula
(3) Kumaragupta (of Later Guptas)
(4) Adityasena
(5) Question not attempted

61. Who among the following was the founder of the Gupta dynasty, although he did not assume the imperial title of Maharajadhiraja?
(1) Bimbisara
(2) Kanishka
(3) Sri Gupta
(4) Pushyamitra Shunga
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which of the following provides the correct sequence of the categories of Samudragupta's military campaigns as generally reconstructed from the Allahabad Pillar Inscription?
(1) Campaigns in Aryavarta, Campaigns in Dakshinapatha, Conquest of forest tribes, Subjugation of frontier states, Relations with foreign powers
(2) Campaigns in Dakshinapatha, Campaigns in Aryavarta, Conquest of forest tribes, Subjugation of frontier states, Relations with foreign powers
(3) Campaigns in Aryavarta, Conquest of forest tribes, Campaigns in Dakshinapatha, Relations with foreign powers, Subjugation

of frontier states
(4) Conquest of forest tribes, Campaigns in Aryavarta, Campaigns in Dakshinapatha, Subjugation of frontier states, Relations with foreign powers
(5) Question not attempted

63. Identify the odd one out concerning the prominent educational centers in the Gupta and post-Gupta era:
(1) Lothal
(2) Nalanda
(3) Valabhi
(4) Vikramashila
(5) Question not attempted

64. Consider the following statements regarding the decentralized features of Gupta administration:
I. The administrative control over provinces and districts was absolute, with village councils having no autonomy.
II. Local administrative boards included representatives of merchant and artisan guilds, showing a sharing of power.
III. The increasing practice of granting tax-free land to Brahmanas and temples created autonomous administrative pockets.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

65. The term 'Shreni' in the context of the Gupta economy strictly refers to:
(1) A military regiment of foot soldiers
(2) A guild of merchants or artisans of a particular trade
(3) A specific and rare type of gold coin issued by Skandagupta's treasury
(4) The boundary marker of a granted village
(5) Question not attempted

66. Identify the incorrect pair regarding post-Gupta literature:
(1) Bhavabhuti - Surya Siddhanta
(2) Banabhatta - Kadambari
(3) Harshavardhana - Ratnavali
(4) Dandin - Dasakumaracharita
(5) Question not attempted

67. Match List-I (Text) with List-II (Author) regarding ancient Indian sciences:
List I: Text
A. Brihat Samhita
B. Brahmasphutasiddhanta
C. Sushruta Samhita
D. Lilavati
List II: Author
i. Brahmagupta
ii. Bhaskaracharya
iii. Varahamihira
iv. Sushruta
Which of the following matches is correct?
(1) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

68. In Gupta literature and administration, what is the meaning of the term 'Vishti'?
(1) The highest council of ministers
(2) A specialized cavalry unit
(3) The principal trading port on the western coast
(4) Forced labor exacted by the state or landlords
(5) Question not attempted

69. Consider the following statements regarding the Huna invasions and the decline of the Guptas:
I. The Hunas were a nomadic group from Central Asia who pushed into India via the northwest.
II. Skandagupta was completely defeated by the Hunas in his first encounter, losing Pataliputra.
III. Mihirakula, a prominent Huna king, is historically noted for his patronage of Buddhism.
IV. The prolonged resistance against the Hunas severely depleted the financial resources of the Gupta Empire.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and IV
(2) I, II and IV
(3) II and III
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

70. Which of the following correctly describes the contribution of Kalidasa to Sanskrit literature?

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(1) He wrote primarily philosophical treatises on Vedanta.
(2) He elevated the kavya style of poetry and wrote masterpieces like Abhijnanashakuntalam and Meghaduta.
(3) He was the foremost grammatical commentator of Panini's Ashtadhyayi during the Gupta era.
(4) He translated early Greek astronomical texts into Sanskrit.
(5) Question not attempted

71. All of the following were notable ports facilitating trade during the Gupta period, except:
(1) Tamralipti
(2) Bharuch (Broach)
(3) Kalyan
(4) Pataliputra
(5) Question not attempted

72. Which of the following statements provides the best understanding of the religious atmosphere during Harsha's reign?
(1) He patronized Buddhism in his later years while maintaining tolerance towards Hinduism and Jainism.
(2) Harsha mandated Jainism as the sole state religion and strictly suppressed all other faiths.
(3) Harsha was a devout Muslim who introduced Islamic architectural and cultural elements to Kannauj.
(4) He banned the worship of Shiva and Surya, strictly focusing his empire's resources on Hinayana Buddhism.
(5) Question not attempted

73. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the status of women during the Gupta period?
(1) Women of the upper classes had access to literary education.
(2) The practice of Sati is documented for the first time in an epigraph from this period (Eran inscription).
(3) Women enjoyed absolute equality in property rights and inheritance identical to men.
(4) In literary works, higher-class women and men spoke Sanskrit, while women and lower classes often spoke Prakrit.
(5) Question not attempted

74. Consider the following statements regarding the regional kingdoms that emerged in the post-Gupta period:
I. The Gauda kingdom under Sasanka was a major rival to the Pushyabhutis.
II. The Varmans established a powerful kingdom in Kamarupa (Assam).
III. The Maitrakas made Valabhi a prominent center of learning, rivaling Nalanda.
IV. The Maukharis controlled the strategic region of Kannauj before Harsha's ascension.
V. The region of Rajasthan was entirely untouched by post-Gupta political fragmentation and remained under direct Gupta control.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) V only
(2) I and II only
(3) III and IV only
(4) I, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

75. The famous copper-plate inscriptions that often record land grants to Brahmanas during the Gupta period are generally referred to as:
(1) Prashastis
(2) Rock Edicts
(3) Stupa reliquaries
(4) Tamrapatras
(5) Question not attempted

76. The widespread adoption of the Bhakti concept during the Gupta period primarily resulted in:
(1) The decline of idol worship and structural temples
(2) Popularized image worship and the synthesis of local cults into the Brahmanical fold.
(3) A shift towards complex Vedic sacrifices as the sole means of salvation
(4) The complete and permanent replacement of Sanskrit with Pali in all religious and courtly rituals.
(5) Question not attempted

77. Match List-I (Historical figure) with List-II (Associated Kingdom/Dynasty) in the post-Gupta era:

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List I: Historical figure
A. Grahavarman
B. Bhaskaravarman
C. Dhruvasena II
D. Sasanka
List II: Associated Kingdom/Dynasty
i. Kamarupa
ii. Gauda
iii. Maukharis
iv. Maitrakas
Which of the following matches is correct?
(1) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

78. Which of the following terms from the Gupta period is the odd one out as it pertains to a different category?
(1) Dinara
(2) Suvarna
(3) Rupayaka
(4) Kumaramatya
(5) Question not attempted

79. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Harsha's empire was not as politically cohesive and centralized as that of the Mauryas.
Reason (R): The post-Gupta polity was characterized by the presence of powerful Samantas who possessed their own military forces and administrative control over their territories.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

80. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the historical significance of the Eran inscription of 510 CE?
(1) It details the administrative divisions of the Maurya Empire.
(2) It provides the first epigraphical evidence of the practice of Sati.
(3) It describes the exact mathematical calculation of Pi by Aryabhata.
(4) It is a decree issued by Harsha granting land to the Nalanda University.
(5) Question not attempted

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Chandragupta I
Chandragupta I was the first powerful ruler of the Gupta dynasty to assume the title Maharajadhiraja, marking the transition from a local to an imperial power. His marriage to Kumaradevi of the Lichchhavi clan enhanced his political status. He issued gold coins featuring portraits of himself and his queen along with the name of the Lichchhavi nation.

2. (1) It is a prashasti by Harisena detailing Samudragupta's military conquests.
The Allahabad Pillar Inscription, also known as the Prayag Prashasti, is a significant historical source composed by Harisena. It provides an extensive account of the military conquests and achievements of Samudragupta. Written in classical Sanskrit, it describes his victories in both northern and southern India and details the various policies he applied to different conquered regions.

3. (3) He was the first Gupta ruler to issue copper coins extensively for everyday transactions.
Chandragupta II was primarily known for issuing high-quality gold coins and becoming the first Gupta king to issue silver coins after defeating the Sakas. While copper coins were minted, they were not issued extensively for everyday transactions compared to the widespread use of cowries and local exchange systems. His reign is most celebrated for its cultural and territorial expansion.

4. (1) I and II only
Fa Hien visited India to procure Buddhist scriptures and focused heavily on religious aspects rather than secular administration. He noted the prosperity of the Middle Kingdom and the harsh social exclusion of the Chandalas, who lived outside cities. However, he did not provide a detailed description of the central Gupta government's political or administrative structure in his writings.

5. (3) The provincial governor appointed to administer a Bhukti
In the Gupta administrative hierarchy, the empire was divided into provinces known as Bhuktis. These Bhuktis were governed by high-ranking officials called Uparikas. These governors were typically appointed by the emperor and were responsible for maintaining law, order, and revenue collection within their provinces. This position was crucial for managing the large and decentralized imperial structure.

6. (2) Aprahata - Pasture land
During the Gupta period, land was classified based on its usage and fertility for revenue purposes. While Kshetra referred to cultivable land and Khila to waste land, the term Aprahata specifically denoted uncultivated jungle or forest land rather than pasture land. Pasture land was generally referred to as Ga-patha-sarah. This classification helped the state determine appropriate tax rates.

7. (4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
The Gupta period was a golden era for Sanskrit literature with many classic works. Vishakhadatta wrote Mudrarakshasa, a political drama about the Mauryas. Shudraka authored Mrichchhakatika, depicting social life. Bharavi wrote the epic Kiratarjuniya, while Kalidasa, the most famous poet, composed Ritusamhara. These works reflect the high level of intellectual and artistic development during this significant historical era.

8. (1) Charaka
While the Gupta period saw immense progress in mathematics and astronomy with scholars like Aryabhata, Varahamihira, and Brahmagupta, Charaka belonged to an earlier period. Charaka was a renowned physician associated with the court of Kanishka in the Kushana Empire. He authored the Charaka Samhita, which remains a foundational text in the ancient Indian medical system of Ayurveda.

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9. (2) I, II and IV
Gupta art is characterized by the refinement seen in the Sarnath Buddha statues and the emergence of structural temples like Deogarh's Dashavatara temple. This period marked a transition from rock-cut architecture to independent stone structures. However, Ajanta's murals are not exclusive to epics; they primarily depict Jataka tales and scenes from the life of the Buddha in great detail.

10. (1) Disruption of overland trade routes and an economic drain on the treasury
The repeated invasions by the Hunas during the late fifth century severely strained the Gupta Empire. These conflicts led to a significant drain on the imperial treasury and disrupted vital overland trade routes connecting India with Central Asia. This economic decline, combined with the military pressure, weakened central authority and encouraged regional governors to assert their own independence.

11. (4) The decisive victory over the Chalukya king Pulakeshin II at the Narmada
Harshavardhana was a powerful ruler who expanded his control over much of northern India, including Valabhi, Magadha, and parts of Odisha. However, his southward expansion was successfully checked by the Chalukya king Pulakeshin II. The two forces met on the banks of the Narmada River, where Harsha suffered a decisive defeat, preventing him from expanding into the Deccan.

12. (2) Adityavardhana, Prabhakaravardhana, Rajyavardhana, Harshavardhana
The Pushyabhuti dynasty rose to prominence in Thanesar. Adityavardhana was an early ruler, followed by the powerful Prabhakaravardhana, who assumed imperial titles. After his death, his elder son Rajyavardhana ascended the throne but was soon killed by Sasanka. Harshavardhana then took over, eventually shifting the capital to Kannauj and establishing a vast empire across most of northern India.

13. (3) The Kannauj assembly honored Xuanzang and promoted Mahayana Buddhism.
Harshavardhana organized grand religious assemblies to demonstrate his patronage and discuss theological matters. The Kannauj assembly was specifically held to honor the Chinese pilgrim Xuanzang and to promote the Mahayana school of Buddhism. These events were attended by various kings, scholars, and monks, highlighting Harsha's religious tolerance and his role as a great patron of learning and Buddhist philosophy.

14. (2) III only
Harsha's administration maintained the traditional divisions of Bhuktis and Gramas, with land revenue as the primary income. However, it was not a highly centralized bureaucratic apparatus. Instead, it was characterized by growing feudal elements, where high-ranking officials were often compensated with land grants. This decentralization meant that the state relied heavily on the loyalty and military support of subordinate feudal lords.

15. (1) The Maitrakas
As the Gupta Empire declined, several regional powers emerged. The Maitrakas established themselves in the Saurashtra region with their capital at Valabhi. They became a significant political and cultural force, and Valabhi evolved into a renowned center of learning. Although they initially served as subordinates to the Guptas, they eventually declared independence and maintained power for several centuries.

16. (2) The Lichchhavis
The early political rise of the Gupta dynasty was significantly bolstered by the marriage of Chandragupta I to the Lichchhavi princess Kumaradevi. The Lichchhavis were a powerful and prestigious clan ruling from Vaishali. This matrimonial alliance provided the Guptas with the necessary legitimacy and territorial support to expand their influence and eventually establish an imperial presence in northern India.

17. (2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Samudragupta followed distinct policies for different regions. In Aryavarta, he practiced "violent extermination" to incorporate territories directly. For Dakshinapatha rulers, he adopted "capture and release," allowing them to rule as subordinates. Frontier states were required to pay tributes, while foreign powers like the Kushanas offered maidens. These strategic policies ensured

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the stability and wide reach of the growing Gupta Empire.

18. (1) He married his daughter Prabhavatigupta to the Vakataka king Rudrasena II.
Chandragupta II strategically used matrimonial alliances to consolidate his power. By marrying his daughter Prabhavatigupta to the Vakataka king Rudrasena II, he secured a vital ally in the Deccan. This alliance was instrumental during his campaign against the Saka Kshatrapas of western India, as it provided protection for his southern flank and facilitated the annexation of Gujarat and Malwa.

19. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Fa Hien's primary mission in India was religious, as he sought to collect authentic Buddhist scriptures and visit holy sites. Consequently, his travelogue provides very little information regarding the contemporary political history or the specific identity of the ruling emperor. His accounts focus on social conditions and Buddhist practices, making the religious objective the direct cause for the political omissions.

20. (4) A record-keeper for land transaction registers
The Gupta administration was meticulous in its record-keeping, especially regarding land ownership and revenue. The Pustapala was the official designated as the keeper of records at the district level. Their primary responsibility was to maintain the registers of land transactions and ownership, ensuring that all transfers were properly documented to prevent disputes and facilitate the accurate collection of land taxes.

21. (3) Sarthavaha - Chief representative of the artisan guilds
The city administration in the Gupta period involved a board of representatives. The Nagarasreshthi represented the city merchants, the Prathamakulika led the artisans, and the Prathamakayastha served as the chief of scribes. However, the Sarthavaha was specifically the leader of the merchant caravans or trading guilds, not a representative of the artisan community, who had their own distinct leader.

22. (1) II, III, I, IV
Ancient India saw a sequence of brilliant mathematicians. Aryabhata flourished in the late fifth century, followed by Varahamihira in the sixth century. Brahmagupta made his contributions in the seventh century, particularly in the field of algebra and gravity. Much later, in the twelfth century, Bhaskaracharya authored the Lilavati. This progression illustrates the continuous and evolving tradition of scientific inquiry in India.

23. (4) Sandhivigrahika
In the context of Gupta administration, Udranga and Uparikara were types of taxes, and Hiranya referred to tax paid in cash. These were all related to the revenue system. In contrast, the Sandhivigrahika was a high-ranking official title, specifically the minister in charge of peace and war. This office dealt with foreign policy and diplomacy rather than financial management.

24. (3) I and III only
The Sarnath Buddha from the Gupta period is a masterpiece showing the Buddha in the Dharmachakrapravartana mudra, representing the first sermon. It is characterized by smooth, transparent drapery without folds, contrasting with earlier Gandhara styles. The halo behind the head is intricately carved with beautiful floral patterns, reflecting the artistic refinement and spiritual serenity associated with the Sarnath school of art.

25. (3) The rising importance of control over the Doab trade routes and defense against northwestern invasions
During the post-Gupta period, the political center of gravity shifted from Pataliputra to Kannauj. This change occurred because Kannauj occupied a more strategic position in the fertile Ganga-Yamuna Doab. Control over this region allowed rulers to dominate internal trade routes and better manage defenses against potential invasions from the northwest, making it the premier prize for competing regional dynasties like the Pratiharas.

26. (1) The first historical Sanskrit biography documenting Harsha's life and rise.
Harshacharita, written by the court poet Banabhatta, is a landmark in Sanskrit literature

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as the first formal historical biography. It provides a vivid, though idealized, account of Harshavardhana's ancestry and his rise to power. The text offers valuable insights into the social, religious, and political life of the seventh century, depicting Harsha's struggles to secure his family's honor and his kingdom.

27. (4) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
Xuanzang's detailed accounts categorize the various social and economic groups of the seventh century. He identified Shudras primarily as agriculturists and described Chandalas as outcastes forced to live outside the towns. The Kautumba referred to the basic household or family unit, while the Sreshthi denoted the wealthy merchant class. These observations highlight the increasing rigidity and complexity of the contemporary Indian social structure.

28. (2) Nagananda
Harshavardhana was not only a great warrior and administrator but also a distinguished scholar and patron of the arts. He is traditionally credited with authoring three famous Sanskrit plays: Ratnavali, Priyadarsika, and Nagananda. These works demonstrate his literary proficiency and interest in Buddhist themes and courtly romance, setting him apart as a rare example of a "poet-king" in ancient Indian history.

29. (1) I, II and III
Following Harsha's death without an heir, the empire fell into chaos. A minister named Arjuna usurped power in Kannauj and mistreated a Chinese diplomatic mission. In response, the envoy Wang-hiuen-tse returned with a combined force of Tibetan and Nepalese soldiers to defeat the usurper. This episode highlights the immediate political instability and the involvement of foreign powers in northern Indian affairs after Harsha.

30. (4) The Maukharis completely disappeared as a political force and merged into the Chalukya state.
After Harsha's reign, North India fragmented into several regional powers, leading to the Tripartite Struggle. While the Gurjara-Pratiharas became dominant, the Maukharis did not merge into the Chalukya state. The Maukhari line essentially ended with Grahavarman, and their kingdom was absorbed into Harsha's empire earlier. The subsequent era was marked by the rise of various Rajput clans and the deepening of feudalism.

31. (1) It reflects a significant growth in classical Sanskrit literature, art, and sciences.
The "Golden Age" label for the Gupta period is primarily based on the extraordinary achievements in the realms of Sanskrit literature, art, and the sciences. It was an era of cultural efflorescence where classical forms of drama, poetry, and sculpture reached their peak. Scientific advancements in mathematics and astronomy were equally significant, making it a period of high intellectual accomplishment and refined artistic expression.

32. (2) Samudragupta
Samudragupta revived the ancient Vedic Ashvamedha sacrifice to commemorate his extensive military conquests across the Indian subcontinent. To mark this grand event, he issued a special series of gold coins known as the Ashvamedha type. These coins depicted a sacrificial horse standing in front of a ritual post, symbolizing his imperial sovereignty and his restoration of the traditional Brahmanical rituals of kingship.

33. (2) They actively persecuted followers of Jainism and Buddhism, leading to the destruction of many viharas.
The Gupta rulers were predominantly followers of Vaishnavism, yet they maintained a policy of religious tolerance. While they promoted Brahmanical traditions and temple construction, they did not persecute other faiths. In fact, Buddhism and Jainism continued to thrive during this period. Major Buddhist centers like Nalanda and Sarnath received royal patronage, and religious art for various sects flourished side by side throughout the empire.

34. (3) V only
During the Gupta period, while long-distance trade existed, Roman trade had actually declined compared to the earlier Kushana era. The economy was increasingly driven by agriculture and internal trade. The claim that Roman trade was the most significant economic driver, far surpassing agriculture, is incorrect. Instead, the period saw the rise of landed intermediaries

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and a more localized, rural-oriented economic structure through land grants.

35. (3) Skandagupta
The Bhitari pillar inscription is a vital historical record belonging to the reign of Skandagupta. It provides a detailed account of his heroic struggles to defend the Gupta Empire against serious internal and external threats. The inscription specifically documents his successful military campaigns against the Pushyamitras and his decisive victory over the invading Hunas, which temporarily preserved the integrity of the imperial borders.

36. (4) Hiranya - Cotton
Agriculture was the backbone of the Gupta economy, with crops like Yava (barley), Godhuma (wheat), and Ikshu (sugarcane) being widely cultivated. However, the term Hiranya did not refer to cotton. In the context of the Gupta revenue system, Hiranya specifically meant a tax that was paid in cash or gold, as opposed to taxes paid in kind, which were more common.

37. (3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The Gupta period produced foundational texts across various disciplines. Varahamihira's Panchasiddhantika compiled five astronomical systems, while Vagbhata's Ashtangahridaya summarized Ayurvedic medicine. Amarasimha's Amarakosha became the standard Sanskrit dictionary. Aryabhata authored the Aryabhatiya, covering advanced mathematics and astronomy. These works standardized knowledge and provided a framework for future scientific and literary developments in the Indian subcontinent.

38. (2) The rise of landed intermediaries and decentralized political power
The practice of granting land to Brahmanas and temples, known as Agrahara or Brahmadeya, became very common during the Gupta and post-Gupta eras. These grants often included the transfer of administrative and judicial rights to the recipients. Consequently, this led to the rise of a class of powerful landed intermediaries, which decentralized political power and laid the foundations for a feudal social structure.

39. (3) A is true but R is false.
The cave paintings of Ajanta reached their artistic zenith during the Gupta-Vakataka era, specifically under the patronage of the Vakatakas. However, the reason provided is incorrect because the Vakataka rulers did not abandon structural temples or mandate rock-cut architecture. They patronized various forms of art and architecture simultaneously, and the focus on rock-cut caves was a choice rather than a restrictive royal mandate.

40. (1) A Huna king who conquered parts of western and central India.
Toramana was a powerful leader of the Hunas who successfully invaded northern India during the late fifth and early sixth centuries. He managed to conquer significant parts of western and central India, establishing Huna authority over regions previously held by the Guptas. His reign, followed by his son Mihirakula, marked a period of great disruption and the beginning of the end for Gupta hegemony.

41. (3) Trial by ordeal and severe punishments for treason against the king
According to Xuanzang's observations, the penal system during Harshavardhana's reign was quite stern. While the administration generally tried to maintain order, those guilty of treason or social rebellion faced severe punishments, including imprisonment or trial by ordeal. This contrasted with the earlier Gupta period described by Fa Hien, indicating that the state had become more rigid in its enforcement of law and order.

42. (1) The Cholas of Thanjavur
After the decline of the Gupta Empire, North India saw the rise of several regional dynasties like the Maukharis of Kannauj, the Pushyabhutis of Thanesar, and the Later Guptas of Magadha. However, the Cholas of Thanjavur were a southern Indian power that rose to prominence much later, during the ninth century. They were not part of the immediate political landscape of northern India.

43. (4) Celebrated inter-caste marriages forming the basis of royal alliances.
Xuanzang's accounts of the seventh century describe a society strictly divided by the varna system, where Brahmanas and Kshatriyas held

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high status. He noted dietary restrictions and a general emphasis on purity. However, he did not state that inter-caste marriages were celebrated or formed the basis of royal alliances. On the contrary, social rules regarding marriage were becoming increasingly rigid and restricted to within castes.

44. (2) II and III only
The death of Harsha led to significant political fragmentation in North India. Without a strong central authority, regional lords became more independent, further entrenching feudalism. This eventually culminated in the famous Tripartite Struggle, where the Gurjara-Pratiharas, the Palas, and the Rashtrakutas competed fiercely for nearly two centuries to gain control over the strategic city of Kannauj, the symbol of imperial power.

45. (3) Declining long-distance trade and the rise of self-sufficient village economies
The transition from high-value gold coins to copper and cowrie shells for daily transactions in the post-Gupta period was largely due to economic changes. Long-distance maritime and overland trade had declined, leading to the rise of self-sufficient village economies. This reduced the need for a highly monetized exchange system, as local needs were increasingly met through barter or low-value currency within decentralized regions.

46. (2) 319-320 CE
Historians generally agree that the Gupta Era began in 319-320 CE. This date is associated with the coronation of Chandragupta I, who was the first truly significant ruler of the dynasty. By assuming the title of Maharajadhiraja, he established the foundations of the Gupta Empire, and this era remained the standard chronological reckoning for centuries across northern and central India.

47. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The Gupta administrative machine utilized specialized officials for various tasks. The Sandhivigrahika managed external relations as the minister of peace and war. Kumaramatyas were high-ranking administrative officers often serving as provincial heads. The Mahadandanayaka acted as the chief judicial or police officer, while the Bhandagaradhikrita was responsible for the royal treasury. This structured hierarchy ensured the smooth functioning of the vast imperial administration.

48. (2) The customary king's share of the agricultural produce, usually one-sixth
In the Gupta revenue system, 'Bhaga' was the most important agricultural tax. It represented the customary share of the produce that the king was entitled to receive from every farmer. Usually fixed at one-sixth of the total crop, it was the primary source of state income. This tax reflected the sovereign's claim over the land and was essential for maintaining the imperial court and military.

49. (2) I, II and IV
Fa Hien's account of the Middle Kingdom paints a picture of a peaceful and prosperous society. He noted that the government was mild, relying primarily on fines rather than corporal punishment. He also observed that the people were generally vegetarian and avoided alcohol. However, he did not mention any system of mandatory military conscription or household registration, which were not features he emphasized in his writings.

50. (1) Valabhi - Kadambas
After the Guptas, several dynasties rose in specific regions. The Pushyabhutis ruled Thanesar, the Varmans were in Kamarupa, and the Maukharis controlled Kannauj. However, the Kadambas were a dynasty that ruled in the Karnataka region of South India. The city of Valabhi in the Saurashtra region was actually the capital of the Maitraka dynasty, which was a prominent power in western India.

51. (3) Mehrauli, Delhi
The famous iron pillar, renowned for its incredible resistance to corrosion despite being over fifteen hundred years old, is located in the Qutb Minar complex at Mehrauli, Delhi. It bears a Sanskrit inscription mentioning a king named 'Chandra', widely identified by historians as Chandragupta II. The pillar is a testament to the advanced metallurgical skills achieved by Indian craftsmen during the Gupta period.

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52. (1) II, IV, I, III
Chinese pilgrims visited India at different times to study Buddhism. Fa Hien came first in the fifth century during the Gupta period. Song Yun followed in the early sixth century. Xuanzang arrived in the seventh century during Harsha's reign, and I-Tsing came later in the same century. Their collective accounts provide invaluable information on the transformation of Indian society and religion over three centuries.

53. (3) Huna invasions weakened the military and drained the treasury, leading to provincial independence.
The fall of the Gupta Empire was primarily caused by the relentless Huna invasions from Central Asia. These wars placed an enormous burden on the imperial treasury and weakened the military's strength. As central authority faded, ambitious provincial governors and subordinate rulers began to assert their independence, leading to the fragmentation of the once-mighty empire into several smaller, competing regional kingdoms in the sixth century.

54. (2) V only
The Gupta era saw the birth of structural temples like those at Deogarh and Bhitargaon and refined terracotta art. However, it is incorrect to say that the Ellora caves were entirely excavated during the Gupta period by Chandragupta II. While some early work might have begun, the major excavation of the Ellora caves took place much later, primarily under the patronage of the Rashtrakuta and Kalachuri dynasties.

55. (4) The Maitrakas of Valabhi were entirely eradicated by Harsha and their territories annexed to Magadha forever.
While Sasanka was a Shaivite rival to Harsha and the Maukharis resisted Hunas, the statement about the Maitrakas is incorrect. Although Harsha defeated the Maitraka ruler Dhruvasena II, he did not eradicate the dynasty. Instead, he established a matrimonial alliance by marrying his daughter to Dhruvasena II, allowing the Maitrakas to continue ruling Valabhi as his subordinates and maintaining it as a center of learning.

56. (1) He proposed that the Earth rotates on its own axis and provided a scientific explanation for solar and lunar eclipses.
Aryabhata was a revolutionary scientist who authored the Aryabhatiya. He correctly proposed that the Earth is a sphere and rotates on its own axis, causing day and night. He also provided a scientific, non-mythological explanation for solar and lunar eclipses based on shadows. Furthermore, his work on the value of Pi and the decimal system laid the foundation for modern mathematics and astronomy globally.

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57. (3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Harsha's government followed a structured administrative pattern. The Mahasandhivigrahadhikrita was the supreme director of war and peace. Ayuktakas were officials managing district-level affairs. The Mahapratihara served as the chief of the palace guards, ensuring the king's security. Udranga was a specific land tax collected from farmers. These roles highlight the mixture of military, civil, and fiscal management necessary to govern Harsha's extensive northern Indian empire.

58. (1) An increasingly localized economy marked by a decline in long-distance trade and a rise in land grants
The economy during the late Gupta and post-Gupta periods was characterized by a distinct shift toward localization. Long-distance maritime trade, particularly with the West, had declined, leading to a decrease in the circulation of metallic currency. Concurrently, the increasing frequency of land grants to religious and secular officials fostered a self-sufficient village economy and the rise of local landed intermediaries, marking the transition toward feudalism.

59. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Harsha's empire was built more on personal military prestige and a network of alliances than on a deep-rooted, centralized bureaucracy. He relied heavily on the loyalty of subordinate Samantas who maintained their own armies. Consequently, upon his death, there was no institutional mechanism to hold the diverse regions together, leading to the rapid fragmentation of the empire as these feudal lords declared their independence.

60. (2) Mihirakula
The Later Gupta dynasty included rulers like Krishnagupta, Kumaragupta, and Adityasena, who ruled over parts of Magadha and Malwa after the main imperial Gupta line declined. Mihirakula, however, was not a member of this dynasty. He was a notorious and powerful king of the Hunas, known for his military campaigns in northern India and his fierce opposition to Buddhism during the early sixth century.

61. (3) Sri Gupta
Sri Gupta is historically recognized as the founder of the Gupta dynasty in the late third century. Unlike his later successors who became mighty emperors, he held a relatively modest status and assumed only the title of 'Maharaja' rather than the imperial 'Maharajadhiraja'. His reign marked the beginning of a lineage that would eventually rise to dominate most of the Indian subcontinent under his descendants.

62. (1) Campaigns in Aryavarta, Campaigns in Dakshinapatha, Conquest of forest tribes, Subjugation of frontier states, Relations with foreign powers
The Allahabad Pillar Inscription systematically records Samudragupta's military progress. He first consolidated his power in Aryavarta (North India), then moved to conquer the Dakshinapatha (South India) rulers. Following this, he subdued various forest tribes and exacted tribute from frontier states like Nepal and Kamarupa. Finally, he established diplomatic and political relations with distant foreign powers, including the Kushanas and the rulers of Sri Lanka.

63. (1) Lothal
During the Gupta and post-Gupta periods, Nalanda, Valabhi, and later Vikramashila emerged as world-renowned centers of higher learning and Buddhist philosophy. These universities attracted students from across Asia. Lothal, however, was a major port city belonging to the much older Indus Valley Civilization. By the Gupta era, it had long ceased to be a significant urban or educational center, making it the odd one out.

64. (2) II and III only
Gupta administration was notably decentralized. Local administrative boards in cities and districts often included representatives from merchant and artisan guilds, allowing for community participation in governance. Furthermore, the increasing practice of granting tax-free land to Brahmanas and temples (Agraharas) created autonomous pockets where the central government had limited authority. These features provided a degree of local autonomy while gradually weakening the overall central control of the empire.

65. (2) A guild of merchants or artisans of a particular trade
In the Gupta economy, the term 'Shreni' refers to a guild. These were professional organizations of merchants or artisans belonging to a specific trade. Shrenis were highly organized and possessed their own rules, judicial powers over members, and even their own seals and banners. They played a vital role in manufacturing, trade, and banking, often receiving large endowments and acting as trustees for religious grants.

66. (1) Bhavabhuti - Surya Siddhanta
Bhavabhuti was a celebrated Sanskrit dramatist known for works like Malatimadhava and Uttararamacharita. However, Surya Siddhanta is a foundational astronomical treatise, not a literary work by Bhavabhuti. Its authorship is traditionally attributed to mythical origins or various astronomers who revised it over centuries. The other pairs, like Banabhatta with Kadambari and Harsha with Ratnavali, are correctly matched literary associations from the post-Gupta period.

67. (3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Ancient Indian scientific literature was highly advanced. Varahamihira authored the encyclopedic Brihat Samhita. Brahmagupta wrote the Brahmasphutasiddhanta, introducing profound concepts in algebra. Sushruta is the legendary father of Indian surgery, whose Samhita remains a medical classic. Bhaskaracharya, though later, is famous for Lilavati, a masterpiece on mathematics. These scholars collectively established India as a leading center of scientific and mathematical knowledge in the ancient world.

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68. (4) Forced labor exacted by the state or landlords
In the social and economic system of the Gupta period, 'Vishti' referred to the practice of forced labor. The state or local landlords could demand labor from the common people, especially villagers, for various public works or personal services without providing any payment. This became a common feature of the rural economy and is often cited as an indicator of the growing feudalization of society during this era.

69. (1) I and IV
The Hunas were Central Asian nomads whose incursions into India via the northwest caused significant instability. While Skandagupta successfully repelled their initial attacks, the prolonged military effort severely drained the empire's financial resources. Mihirakula, a prominent Huna king, was actually known for persecuting Buddhists rather than patronizing them. The combined impact of these wars and economic strain directly contributed to the eventual collapse of Gupta imperial authority.

70. (2) He elevated the kavya style of poetry and wrote masterpieces like Abhijnanashakuntalam and Meghaduta.
Kalidasa is regarded as the greatest poet and dramatist of the Gupta age. He mastered the kavya style, characterized by sophisticated language and rich imagery. His masterpieces, such as the play Abhijnanashakuntalam and the lyrical poem Meghaduta, explored themes of nature, love, and mythology. His work set the standard for classical Sanskrit literature and remains a vital part of India's cultural and literary heritage.

71. (4) Pataliputra
During the Gupta period, maritime trade was facilitated by several major ports. Tamralipti in the east served trade with Southeast Asia and China, while Bharuch (Broach) and Kalyan on the western coast handled trade with the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf. Pataliputra, however, was an inland city and the imperial capital located on the banks of the Ganges. While it was a hub for riverine trade, it was not a seaport.

72. (1) He patronized Buddhism in his later years while maintaining tolerance towards Hinduism and Jainism.
Harshavardhana's religious policy was characterized by broad tolerance. Although he was a devotee of Shiva and Surya in his early years, he became a great patron of Mahayana Buddhism later in life, influenced by Xuanzang. However, he never imposed his personal faith on his subjects and continued to support Brahmanas and other sects, maintaining a balanced and peaceful religious atmosphere throughout his vast northern Indian empire.

73. (3) Women enjoyed absolute equality in property rights and inheritance identical to men.
During the Gupta period, the status of women showed mixed trends. While upper-class women were educated and there were instances of women in administration, they did not enjoy absolute equality in property rights. Legal texts generally limited their inheritance to 'Stridhana' (movable property given at marriage). The period also saw the first recorded instance of Sati and a general trend toward earlier marriages for girls, indicating a decline in social freedom.

74. (1) V only
Following the decline of the Gupta Empire, various regional powers arose across the north. The Gaudas, Varmans, Maitrakas, and Maukharis all established independent domains. The statement that Rajasthan remained under direct Gupta control is incorrect. In reality, Rajasthan also experienced political changes, with various local clans and tribes, including the early Gurjaras, asserting their influence and moving toward independent political formations during the post-Gupta era.

75. (4) Tamrapatras
In ancient India, particularly during the Gupta period, royal orders regarding land grants were frequently engraved on copper plates to ensure their permanence. These copper-plate inscriptions are known as Tamrapatras. They typically include details about the donor, the recipient (often Brahmanas or temples), the boundaries of the land, and the specific rights or tax exemptions granted, making them invaluable primary sources for studying socio-economic history.

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76. (2) Popularized image worship and the synthesis of local cults into the Brahmanical fold.
The rise of the Bhakti movement during the Gupta period transformed Indian religion. It emphasized a personal, emotional bond between the devotee and a specific deity, primarily Vishnu or Shiva. This led to the popularization of image worship and the construction of many structural temples to house these idols. It also facilitated the integration of various local and tribal cults into the broader fold of Brahmanical Hinduism through Puranic stories.

77. (3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
The post-Gupta political landscape was dominated by several key figures. Grahavarman was a prominent ruler of the Maukharis of Kannauj. Bhaskaravarman ruled Kamarupa and was an ally of Harsha. Dhruvasena II was the king of the Maitrakas of Valabhi and Harsha's son-in-law. Sasanka was the powerful king of Gauda (Bengal). Their interactions, alliances, and conflicts shaped the history of northern India during the early seventh century.

78. (4) Kumaramatya
In the Gupta period, several terms were used to denote different types of currency. 'Dinara' and 'Suvarna' were names for gold coins, while 'Rupayaka' referred to the silver coins introduced after the defeat of the Sakas. These terms are all related to the monetary system. In contrast, 'Kumaramatya' was a prestigious administrative title for high-ranking officials, making it the odd one out in a list of currency terms.

79. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Harsha's empire lacked the highly centralized and extensive bureaucratic machinery that characterized the Mauryan state. His political authority was more decentralized, relying on a system of feudal subordinates known as Samantas. These lords managed their own territories and maintained their own armies, only owing allegiance to Harsha. This structural reliance on local powerful figures meant the empire was less cohesive and more prone to fragmentation after the ruler's death.

80. (2) It provides the first epigraphical evidence of the practice of Sati.
The Eran pillar inscription, dated to 510 CE during the reign of the later Gupta king Bhanugupta, holds great historical significance. It provides the first clear epigraphical evidence for the practice of Sati in ancient India. The inscription records that the wife of a general named Goparaja burned herself on his funeral pyre after he died in battle, documenting a significant social custom of the era.

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CHAPTER 06

South Indian Dynasties : Chalukya, Pallava and Chola

1. Pulakesi II, the most famous ruler of the Chalukyas of Vatapi, decisively defeated the North Indian emperor Harshavardhana on the banks of which river?
(1) Godavari
(2) Narmada
(3) Krishna
(4) Tungabhadra
(5) Question not attempted

2. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Harshavardhana could not expand his empire southward beyond the Deccan.
Reason (R): Pulakesi II defeated Harshavardhana in a decisive battle and halted his southern march.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Chalukya ruler Pulakesi II:
I. His military achievements are detailed in the Aihole inscription composed by Ravikirti.
II. He successfully defeated the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I and captured Kanchipuram.
III. He sent a diplomatic embassy to the court of the Persian king Khusrau II.
Which of the above combinations of statements is correct?
(1) Only I and II
(2) Only II and III
(3) Only I and III
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

4. Consider the following two statements regarding the Chalukyas:
Statement I: The initial capital of the early Chalukyas was located at Aihole before it was moved to Vatapi.
Statement II: Pulakesi I is generally considered the real founder of the Chalukyan dynasty of Vatapi.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

5. Which of the following rulers did NOT suffer a military defeat at the hands of the Chalukya king Pulakesi II?
(1) Harshavardhana of Kannauj
(2) Mahendravarman I of the Pallava dynasty
(3) Narasimhavarman I of the Pallava dynasty
(4) The Kadambas of Banavasi
(5) Question not attempted

6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Temple at Aihole)
A. Durga Temple
B. Lad Khan Temple
C. Meguti Temple
D. Hucchimalli Gudi Temple
List II: (Key Feature)
i. Jain temple built on a raised platform
ii. Apsidal plan resembling a Buddhist chaitya
iii. Features a rekha-nagara (northern style) shikhara
iv. Panchayatana style with a flat roof and log-

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like stone slabs
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

7. Which of the following statements correctly describes the rock-cut cave temples at Badami?
(1) Dedicated exclusively to Jain Tirthankaras reflecting early medieval art.
(2) Excavated primarily during the reign of the Later Chalukyas of Kalyani.
(3) Built entirely of structural granite without any rock-cut excavations.
(4) Four caves featuring Brahmanical and Jain rock-cut shrines.
(5) Question not attempted

8. Consider the following statements regarding Chalukya architecture:
I. It represents the nascent stages of the Vesara style, blending northern and southern architectural features.
II. Their structural temples were built using a mortarless assembly technique with precisely fitted stones.
III. The architecture includes both rock-cut cave temples and freestanding structural temples.
IV. It exclusively utilized the Dravida style for all temple shikharas.
Which of the following combinations of statements is incorrect?
(1) Only I and II
(2) Only III
(3) Only IV
(4) Only II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

9. Among the four rock-cut caves at Badami, which cave is the largest and contains intricately carved reliefs dedicated to Lord Vishnu?
(1) Cave 1
(2) Cave 2
(3) Cave 3
(4) Cave 4
(5) Question not attempted

10. An archaeologist observing an early medieval structural temple characterized by an apsidal floor plan, an ambulatory passage, and early experimentation with a northern-style Shikhara would most likely be studying which site?
(1) Durga Temple, Aihole
(2) Kailasanatha Temple, Kanchipuram
(3) Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram
(4) Brihadeeswarar Temple, Thanjavur
(5) Question not attempted

11. Arrange the following Chalukya dynastic branches in their correct chronological order of establishment.
1. Chalukyas of Vatapi (Badami)
2. Later Chalukyas of Kalyani
3. Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(1) 1, 2, 3
(2) 1, 3, 2
(3) 3, 1, 2
(4) 2, 1, 3
(5) Question not attempted

12. Who among the following was appointed as the viceroy of Vengi by Pulakesi II and later founded the independent Eastern Chalukya dynasty?
(1) Tailapa II of the Later Chalukya branch
(2) Kubja Vishnuvardhana
(3) Vikramaditya I of the Badami dynasty
(4) Someshvara I of the Western Chalukyas
(5) Question not attempted

13. Consider the following two statements about the Later Chalukyas of Kalyani:
Statement I: The dynasty was established by Tailapa II after overthrowing the Rashtrakutas.
Statement II: King Vikramaditya VI of this dynasty started the Chalukya-Vikrama era in 1076 CE.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) Only Statement I
(2) Only Statement II
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

14. Find the odd one out among the following literary figures based on their association with the Later Chalukyas of Kalyani.
(1) Bilhana

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(2) Vijnaneshwara
(3) Someshvara III
(4) Ravikirti
(5) Question not attempted

15. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Eastern Chalukya kingdom of Vengi eventually merged with the Chola empire.
Reason (R): Kulothunga I, who ascended the Chola throne in 1070 CE, was an Eastern Chalukya prince born of a Chola princess.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

16. Consider the following statements regarding the Pallava king Mahendravarman I:
I. He authored the Sanskrit satirical play Mattavilasa Prahasana.
II. He was originally a Jain but was converted to Shaivism by the saint Appar.
III. He decisively defeated the Chalukya king Pulakesi II at the Battle of Pullalur.
IV. He is credited with introducing rock-cut cave architecture to the Tamil country.
V. He assumed titles such as Vichitrachitta and Gunabhara.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, II, III, and V
(2) I, II, IV, and V
(3) II, III, IV, and V
(4) I, III, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

17. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Pallava King)
A. Mahendravarman I
B. Narasimhavarman I
C. Narasimhavarman II
D. Nandivarman II
List II: (Popular Title/Epithet)
i. Rajasimha
ii. Pallavamalla
iii. Mamalla
iv. Vichitrachitta
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

18. Which Pallava king successfully captured the Chalukyan capital of Vatapi, killed Pulakesi II, and assumed the title of "Vatapikonda"?
(1) Narasimhavarman I
(2) Mahendravarman I
(3) Parameswaravarman I
(4) Narasimhavarman II
(5) Question not attempted

19. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding ancient South Indian dynasties and their achievements.
(1) Pulakesi II - Victory over Harshavardhana of Kannauj
(2) Narasimhavarman I - Capture of the Chalukyan capital Vatapi
(3) Mahendravarman I - Destruction of the Rashtrakuta capital
(4) Rajaraja I - Successful naval conquest of the Maldives
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which of the following statements about Narasimhavarman I is incorrect?
(1) He founded the coastal city of Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram).
(2) The Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang visited Kanchipuram during his reign.
(3) He sent two naval expeditions to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) to help his friend Manavamma.
(4) He built the structural Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram.
(5) Question not attempted

21. What was the primary cause for Narasimhavarman I dispatching two naval expeditions to Sri Lanka?
(1) To establish a monopoly over the spice trade in the Indian Ocean.
(2) To spread Shaivism by suppressing Theravada Buddhism in the island.

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(3) To restore the Sinhalese prince Manavamma to the throne of Sri Lanka.
(4) To retaliate against a direct naval attack launched by Sri Lankan pirates on Mahabalipuram.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Select the correct chronological order of the evolution of Pallava temple architecture styles.
(1) Mahendra style, Mamalla style, Rajasimha style, Nandivarman style
(2) Mamalla style, Mahendra style, Nandivarman style, Rajasimha style
(3) Mahendra style, Rajasimha style, Mamalla style, Nandivarman style
(4) Rajasimha style, Mahendra style, Mamalla style, Nandivarman style
(5) Question not attempted

23. The Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram, a fine example of structural stone temple architecture, was constructed during the reign of which Pallava king?
(1) Mahendravarman I
(2) Narasimhavarman I
(3) Paramesvaravarman I
(4) Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha)
(5) Question not attempted

24. Consider the following statements regarding the Pancha Rathas at Mahabalipuram:
I. They are monolithic structures carved out of single boulders of granite.
II. The Dharmaraja Ratha is the largest among the five rathas.
III. They were excavated under the direct patronage of Mahendravarman I.
Which of the above combinations of statements is correct?
(1) Only I and II
(2) Only II and III
(3) Only I and III
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

25. In the context of the Mamalla style of Pallava architecture, what does the term 'Mandapa' primarily refer to?
(1) A structural stone vimana located directly above the main deity
(2) A monolithic chariot-shaped temple structure carved from rock
(3) An open rock-cut cave with pillared halls and sculpted panels
(4) The massive outer gateway characteristic of the temple complex
(5) Question not attempted

26. Consider the following two statements about the Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram:
Statement I: It is primarily an example of a monolithic rock-cut cave temple.
Statement II: The complex houses separate shrines dedicated to both Shiva and Vishnu.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

27. The famous Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchipuram, marking a high point in Pallava architectural achievement, was commissioned by?
(1) Mahendravarman I
(2) Narasimhavarman I
(3) Aparajitavarman
(4) Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha)
(5) Question not attempted

28. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Temple)
A. Kailasanatha Temple, Kanchipuram
B. Brihadeeswarar Temple, Thanjavur
C. Vaikunta Perumal Temple, Kanchipuram
D. Pancha Rathas, Mahabalipuram
List II: (Patron Builder)
i. Rajaraja I
ii. Nandivarman II
iii. Narasimhavarman I
iv. Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha)
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

29. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a key feature of the Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchipuram?

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(1) It lacks a vimana and relies entirely on a barrel-vaulted roof.
(2) It was the first temple in South India to feature a monumental gopuram taller than the main shrine.
(3) It is a structural temple built primarily of sandstone, representing the climax of early Dravidian style.
(4) It is an entirely rock-cut excavation dedicated exclusively to Lord Vishnu.
(5) Question not attempted

30. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchipuram significantly influenced the design of the Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora.
Reason (R): The Rashtrakuta king Krishna I brought architects and sculptors from Kanchipuram following successful campaigns in the Pallava territory.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Which of the following is NOT a prominent characteristic of the Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchipuram?
(1) The exclusive use of white marble for the main deity's sanctum.
(2) Extensive use of rampant lion pilasters.
(3) A pyramidal vimana with a multi-tiered structural roof.
(4) A sub-shrine enclosure wall containing numerous minor shrines.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Consider the following statements regarding literature during the Pallava period:
I. Dandin, the author of Dashakumaracharita, lived in the Pallava court.
II. Bharavi, who composed the Sanskrit epic Kiratarjuniya, was associated with the Pallavas.
III. King Mahendravarman I composed the Sanskrit work Mattavilasa Prahasana.
IV. The Nayanar saint Appar composed hymns that became part of the Tevaram.
Which of the above combinations of statements is correct?
(1) Only I, II, and III
(2) Only II, III, and IV
(3) Only I and IV
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

33. The Alvar saints, who flourished and composed deeply emotional devotional literature during the Pallava period, were primarily devotees of which deity?
(1) Shiva
(2) Vishnu
(3) Murugan
(4) Shakti
(5) Question not attempted

34. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Author/Saint)
A. Dandin
B. Perundevanar
C. Appar
D. Mahendravarman I
List II: (Associated Work/Contribution)
i. Bharata Venba (Tamil translation of Mahabharata)
ii. Mattavilasa Prahasana
iii. Dashakumaracharita
iv. Tevaram hymns
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

35. What was the most appropriate sociological impact of the Bhakti movement led by the Alvars and Nayanars during the Pallava period?
(1) Leading to the complete and permanent eradication of the caste system in the South
(2) Resulting in a major mass conversion from mainstream Hinduism toward Buddhism
(3) Popularizing Shaivism and Vaishnavism, causing the decline of Jainism
(4) Replacing Sanskrit with Tamil as the sole language of royal court administration

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(5) Question not attempted

36. Identify the correct pair representing a prominent saint of the Pallava period and their respective devotional tradition.
(1) Appar - Alvar tradition
(2) Sambandar - Alvar tradition
(3) Nammalvar - Nayanar tradition
(4) Andal - Alvar tradition
(5) Question not attempted

37. The founder of the Imperial Chola line, Vijayalaya, captured the city of Thanjavur in 850 CE from which ruling family?
(1) Pandyas of Madurai
(2) Pallavas of Kanchi
(3) Muttaraiyars
(4) Cheras of Mahodayapuram
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following two statements regarding the early history of the Imperial Cholas:
Statement I: Vijayalaya was initially a feudatory chief subordinate to the Pallavas.
Statement II: After capturing Thanjavur, Vijayalaya built a temple dedicated to the goddess Nishumbhasudini.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

39. Consider the following statements about the rise of the Chola dynasty:
I. Aditya I put an end to the Pallava kingdom by defeating Aparajitavarman.
II. Parantaka I suffered a major defeat at the hands of the Rashtrakutas at the Battle of Takkolam.
III. Vijayalaya expanded the Chola empire by directly conquering the entire Pandya kingdom of Madurai.
Which of the above combinations of statements is incorrect?
(1) Only I
(2) Only II
(3) Only III
(4) Only I and III
(5) Question not attempted

40. Which Rashtrakuta monarch severely checked the early expansion of the Imperial Cholas by defeating Parantaka I at the Battle of Takkolam in 949 CE?
(1) Krishna III
(2) Amoghavarsha I
(3) Krishna II
(4) Indra III
(5) Question not attempted

41. Identify the odd one out among the following rulers, as he does NOT belong to the Imperial Chola dynasty.
(1) Vijayalaya
(2) Aditya I
(3) Simhavishnu
(4) Parantaka I
(5) Question not attempted

42. Consider the following conquests and achievements attributed to the Chola King Rajaraja I:
I. He destroyed the Chera navy at Kandalur Salai.
II. He conquered the northern part of Sri Lanka and named it Mummudichola Mandalam.
III. He successfully conquered the Maldives islands.
IV. He defeated the Later Chalukyas of Kalyani in multiple engagements.
V. He launched a naval expedition and captured the Srivijaya empire.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, II, III, and IV
(2) II, III, IV, and V
(3) I, III, IV, and V
(4) I, II, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

43. In the Chola administrative system systematically reorganized by Rajaraja I, the term 'Valanadu' referred to which of the following?
(1) A local village assembly of Brahmins managing temple land
(2) A specialized royal military regiment stationed in the capital
(3) A tax levied exclusively on the local merchant and trade guilds
(4) An administrative division between a Nadu and a Mandalam

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(5) Question not attempted

44. Rajaraja I was known for his comprehensive administrative reforms and assumption of several titles. Which of the following titles was NOT assumed by him?
(1) Jayankonda
(2) Gangaikonda
(3) Sivapadasekhara
(4) Mummudi Chola
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Chola Administrative Unit)
A. Mandalam
B. Valanadu
C. Nadu
D. Kurram
List II: (Description)
i. A group of contiguous villages
ii. A province or large regional territory
iii. An agricultural district
iv. A larger territorial division created by bifurcating provinces
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

46. Which of the following statements regarding the administration of Rajaraja I is incorrect?
(1) He initiated a massive land survey in 1000 CE to standardize revenue collection.
(2) He divided his empire into several Mandalams for better administration.
(3) He maintained a standing army consisting of infantry, cavalry, and a powerful elephant corps.
(4) He systematically abolished all local village assemblies to establish absolute central autocracy.
(5) Question not attempted

47. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Rajendra I assumed the prestigious title of 'Gangaikonda Chola'.
Reason (R): He successfully led a northern military campaign up to the river Ganga, defeating the Pala king Mahipala of Bengal.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

48. What was the most significant geopolitical motivation behind Rajendra Chola's unprecedented naval expedition against the Srivijaya Empire in Southeast Asia?
(1) Spreading mainstream Hinduism into Southeast Asian regions dominated by Buddhism
(2) Securing Chola trade by breaking Srivijaya's Malacca Strait monopoly
(3) Acquiring large quantities of agricultural labor for the Kaveri delta region
(4) Pre-empting a planned invasion of the Tamil coast by the Srivijaya naval force
(5) Question not attempted

49. Arrange the following military campaigns of Rajendra I in their generally accepted chronological sequence:
1. Conquest of the whole of Sri Lanka
2. Military campaign to the Ganges
3. Naval expedition to Kadaram (Srivijaya)
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(1) 2, 1, 3
(2) 1, 2, 3
(3) 3, 1, 2
(4) 1, 3, 2
(5) Question not attempted

50. Consider the following statements regarding the achievements of Rajendra Chola I:
I. He founded a new capital city called Gangaikonda Cholapuram.
II. He excavated a massive artificial irrigation reservoir known as Cholagangam.
III. He established a renowned Vedic educational institution at Ennayiram.
IV. His naval forces were disastrously defeated by the ruler of Kadaram.
Which of the above combinations of statements

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is correct?
(1) I, II, and III
(2) II, III, and IV
(3) I, III, and IV
(4) I, II, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

51. Identify the incorrect statement connecting a South Indian ruler with their northern or contemporary rival.
(1) Pulakesi II - Harshavardhana
(2) Rajendra I - Mahipala
(3) Rajaraja I - Harshavardhana
(4) Narasimhavarman I - Pulakesi II
(5) Question not attempted

52. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Chola Village Assembly)
A. Ur
B. Sabha
C. Nagaram
D. Nattar
List II: (Nature of Assembly)
i. Assembly of merchants and traders
ii. General assembly of common tax-paying villagers
iii. Assembly of the entire Nadu district
iv. Exclusive assembly of Brahmins in a Brahmadeya village
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

53. If a dispute arose regarding the maintenance and water distribution of an irrigation tank in a Brahmadeya village during the Chola period, which specific administrative body would most likely adjudicate it?
(1) The Pon-variyam
(2) The Totta-variyam
(3) The Eri-variyam
(4) The Nyaya-variyam
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following statements correctly highlights the historical significance of the Uttaramerur inscriptions issued during the reign of Parantaka I?
(1) Detailed account of Chola naval conquests across the Southeast Asian islands
(2) Rules and qualifications for the election of members to the village Sabha
(3) Descriptions of the techniques used in casting bronze statues of deities
(4) Documentation regarding the complete abolition of the local caste system
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following statements regarding the specialized committees (Variyams) of the Chola Sabha:
I. The Totta-variyam was responsible for managing village gardens and orchards.
II. The Pon-variyam managed matters related to gold and local currency.
III. The Nyaya-variyam was specifically tasked with overseeing foreign maritime trade.
Which of the above combinations of statements is correct?
(1) Only I and III
(2) Only I and II
(3) Only II and III
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

56. What was the specific name of the lottery-based election system used to select committee members for the village assemblies during the Chola period?
(1) Kudavolai
(2) Vettiyankudi
(3) Variyam
(4) Valanadu
(5) Question not attempted

57. According to the Uttaramerur inscriptions, which of the following was NOT a valid qualification to become a ward member of the village Sabha?
(1) Owning at least one-fourth veli of tax-paying land.
(2) Possessing a house built on legally owned land.
(3) Being aged above 75 years.
(4) Having knowledge of the Vedas and Brahmanakas.
(5) Question not attempted

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58. Consider the following statements about the Brihadeeswarar Temple at Thanjavur:
I. It is constructed almost entirely of interlocking granite blocks.
II. Its construction was completed around 1010 CE.
III. It features a massive monolithic sculpture of Nandi facing the main shrine.
IV. The main vimana (tower) rises to a height of about 216 feet.
V. It was commissioned by the Chola king Rajendra I.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, II, III, and V
(2) I, II, III, and IV
(3) II, III, IV, and V
(4) I, III, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

59. In the context of Chola temple architecture, what does the term 'Gopuram' specifically refer to?
(1) The sacred inner sanctum where the main deity is placed.
(2) The pyramidal tower constructed directly over the main sanctum.
(3) The pillared hall used for ritual dances and public gatherings.
(4) The monumental, richly decorated entrance tower at the boundary wall.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Brihadeeswarar Temple of Thanjavur.
(1) The uppermost crowning structure (Shikhara) rests on a massive single block of stone.
(2) The principal deity enshrined in the sanctum sanctorum is Lord Vishnu.
(3) The temple walls are adorned with beautiful Chola fresco paintings.
(4) It exemplifies the mature phase of the Dravida style of architecture.
(5) Question not attempted

61. Consider the following two statements:
Statement I: The Brihadeeswarar temple at Thanjavur is widely regarded as the climax of the Dravida style of temple architecture.
Statement II: It has been designated as a UNESCO World Heritage site as part of the "Great Living Chola Temples".
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

62. Select the correct chronological order of construction for the following famous South Indian temples:
1. Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram
2. Kailasanatha Temple, Kanchipuram
3. Brihadeeswarar Temple, Thanjavur
4. Airavatesvara Temple, Darasuram
(1) 1, 2, 3, 4
(2) 2, 1, 4, 3
(3) 1, 3, 2, 4
(4) 2, 3, 1, 4
(5) Question not attempted

63. The world-renowned Chola bronze sculptures were primarily cast using which of the following traditional metallurgical techniques?
(1) Cire-perdue or the lost-wax process
(2) Traditional cold forging of copper
(3) Sand casting in specialized molds
(4) Die casting using permanent frames
(5) Question not attempted

64. In the iconic Chola bronze sculpture of Nataraja, what does the dwarf demon (Apasmara Purusha) being trampled under Lord Shiva's right foot symbolize?
(1) The cycle of birth and death
(2) Human ignorance, ego, and illusion
(3) The destruction of the universe
(4) The power of divine grace
(5) Question not attempted

65. Consider the following symbolic elements depicted in the Nataraja bronze sculpture:
I. The upper right hand holds a drum (Damaru) symbolizing the primordial sound of creation.
II. The upper left hand holds a flame (Agni) symbolizing destruction and transformation.
III. The lower right hand is held in the Abhaya Mudra, offering protection to devotees.
IV. The encompassing ring of fire (Prabha

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Mandala) represents the continuous cosmic cycle of creation and destruction.

Which of the above combinations of statements is correct?

(1) Only I, II, and III
(2) Only II, III, and IV
(3) Only I, III, and IV
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

66. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

List I: (Iconographic Feature of Nataraja)

A. Damaru (Drum)
B. Agni (Fire)
C. Abhaya Mudra
D. Apasmara (Dwarf)

List II: (Symbolic Meaning)

i. Protection and reassurance
ii. Destruction of the old universe
iii. Ignorance and illusion
iv. Sound of creation

(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

67. While the Nataraja is the most celebrated form, which of the following was also a highly popular subject for bronze casting during the Chola period?

(1) The Buddha depicted in the Bhumisparsha mudra posture
(2) Lord Mahavira standing in the stiff Kayotsarga posture
(3) The Somaskanda featuring Shiva, Parvati, and Skanda
(4) The Ashokan lion capital found at the Sarnath pillar
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following statements regarding Chola trade and overseas expansion:

I. Manigramam and Ayyavole were prominent and powerful merchant guilds.
II. Trade embassies were actively dispatched to the Song dynasty in China.
III. The Cholas established mercantile cantonments known as Virapattinams.
IV. The Srivijaya empire controlled the strategic maritime chokepoint of the Malacca Strait.
V. The Cholas were major exporters of war-horses to the Arab world.

Which of the above combination of statements is correct?

(1) I, II, III, and IV
(2) II, III, IV, and V
(3) I, III, IV, and V
(4) I, II, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which of the following statements correctly differentiates the prominent merchant guilds of the Chola period?

(1) The Manigramam was an assembly of landowners, while the Anjuvannam managed irrigation
(2) The Ayyavole guild was formed by the royalty, while the Valanjiyar were peasants
(3) The Anjuvannam comprised foreign traders, while the Manigramam engaged in domestic trade
(4) The Nanadesi operated within the delta, while the Manigramam managed trade with Rome
(5) Question not attempted

70. The powerful merchant guild known as 'Ainnurruvar' (The Five Hundred) originated and was headquartered at which historically significant town?

(1) Kanchipuram
(2) Aihole
(3) Madurai
(4) Mahabalipuram
(5) Question not attempted

71. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

List I: (Merchant Guild)

A. Manigramam
B. Anjuvannam
C. Ayyavole
D. Nanadesi

List II: (Description)

i. An apex merchant guild originating from Karnataka
ii. A guild of traders operating across various countries and regions
iii. A body primarily composed of foreign traders and maritime merchants

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iv. A guild primarily engaged in domestic and regional commerce
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

72. The diplomatic and commercial embassies sent by the Chola emperors (such as Rajaraja I and Kulothunga I) to the court of the Chinese Song dynasty primarily resulted in?
(1) Enhanced maritime trade and commercial privileges for merchants
(2) A formal military alliance against the expanding Mongol Empire
(3) Spread of Tamil Bhakti literature into Chinese court philosophy
(4) Administrative control of Canton being ceded to the Chola state
(5) Question not attempted

73. Consider the following two statements:
Statement I: The Chola state maintained a strong and specialized naval fleet to protect their expansive maritime trade routes.
Statement II: The Bay of Bengal was virtually converted into a "Chola Lake" during the reign of Rajendra I due to his naval supremacy.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

74. Who among the following was the last recognized ruler of the Imperial Chola dynasty, whose defeat by the Pandyas in 1279 CE marked the formal end of the empire?
(1) Rajendra III
(2) Kulothunga III
(3) Rajaraja III
(4) Vikrama Chola
(5) Question not attempted

75. Which of the following statements incorrectly identifies a factor contributing to the decline and eventual fall of the Chola Empire?
(1) The rapid resurgence of the Pandya dynasty in the south severely weakened Chola authority.
(2) The rise of the Hoysalas in the northwest created a two-front military threat.
(3) Constant and exhausting military conflicts with the Later Chalukyas and their successors drained state resources.
(4) The Portuguese naval invasion of the Coromandel coast directly destroyed the Chola capital.
(5) Question not attempted

76. What was the immediate regional political consequence in South India following the collapse of the Chola empire in the late 13th century?
(1) The establishment of the Delhi Sultanate's permanent rule in the South
(2) The resurgence of the Pandyas and the rise of Hoysalas and Kakatiyas
(3) The complete disintegration of local assemblies and merchant guilds
(4) The immediate founding of the Bahmani Sultanate within the Kaveri delta
(5) Question not attempted

77. Consider the following two statements regarding the transitional period following the Chola decline:
Statement I: The power vacuum created by the subsequent decline of the Pandyas and Hoysalas eventually paved the way for the rise of the Vijayanagar Empire.
Statement II: Harihara and Bukka officially established the Vijayanagar Empire in 1336 CE to consolidate Hindu resistance in the South.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

78. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the late medieval South Indian dynasties and their primary capital or political center after the decline of the Cholas.
(1) Later Cholas - Gangaikonda Cholapuram
(2) Pandyas - Madurai
(3) Hoysalas - Dwarasamudra
(4) Kakatiyas - Thanjavur
(5) Question not attempted

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79. The Hoysala dynasty, which played a crucial role in the geopolitics that led to the decline of the Cholas, ruled primarily from which present-day region?
(1) Karnataka
(2) Andhra Pradesh
(3) Kerala
(4) Odisha
(5) Question not attempted

80. During the Chola administration, the primary source of state revenue was land tax. What was the specific term used to denote the land revenue or tax collected from the cultivators?
(1) Vetti
(2) Kadamai
(3) Ur-Natham
(4) Manigramam
(5) Question not attempted

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Narmada
Pulakesi II, the most powerful Chalukya king of Vatapi, successfully defended his territory against the southern expansion of Emperor Harshavardhana of Kannauj. This decisive battle took place on the banks of the Narmada River around 618 CE. Following this victory, Harshavardhana was forced to accept the Narmada as the southern boundary of his empire.

2. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Harshavardhana aimed to expand his North Indian empire into the Deccan region but was thwarted by the Chalukyan ruler Pulakesi II. The military defeat at the Narmada River effectively halted Harsha's southward march. Therefore, the successful defense by the Chalukyas explains why the Pushyabhuti dynasty could not extend its sovereign control into the Deccan plateau.

3. (3) Only I and III
Pulakesi II is celebrated for his extensive military conquests, which are recorded in the Aihole inscription by his court poet Ravikirti. He also established international relations by sending a diplomatic mission to the Persian King Khusrau II. While he fought the Pallavas, he was ultimately defeated and killed by Narasimhavarman I, who subsequently captured the capital, Vatapi.

4. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
The early Chalukyas initially established their political center at Aihole, which served as a significant commercial and religious hub before the capital was shifted to Vatapi. Pulakesi I is recognized as the dynasty's real founder because he fortified the hill at Vatapi and performed Vedic sacrifices to assert his independent sovereignty, marking the formal beginning of their power.

5. (3) Narasimhavarman I of the Pallava dynasty
Pulakesi II was a formidable conqueror who defeated several contemporary rivals, including Harshavardhana of Kannauj, Mahendravarman I of the Pallavas, and the Kadambas of Banavasi. However, he met his downfall against the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I. In a series of retaliatory battles, Narasimhavarman I defeated Pulakesi II, leading to the destruction of Vatapi and the Chalukyan king's death.

6. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The Aihole temple complex exhibits diverse architectural experiments. The Durga temple is unique for its apsidal plan, while the Lad Khan temple features a flat roof with log-like stone slabs. The Meguti temple is a significant Jain shrine situated on a high platform. Additionally, the Hucchimalli Gudi temple is notable for introducing a northern-style shikhara within the early Chalukyan architectural tradition.

7. (4) Four caves featuring Brahmanical and Jain rock-cut shrines.
The rock-cut architecture at Badami consists of four main caves excavated into the sandstone cliffs. These caves are dedicated to different religious traditions, including three Brahmanical shrines primarily focused on Shiva and Vishnu, and one Jain cave. They represent the early development of Hindu cave architecture in the Deccan, showcasing intricate relief sculptures and sophisticated pillared halls from the sixth century.

(3) Only IV
Chalukya architecture is significant for blending Nagara and Dravida styles, laying the foundation for the hybrid Vesara style. Their structural temples utilized precisely fitted stones without mortar. However, they did not exclusively use the Dravida style; instead, they experimented with various forms, including the northern-style shikhara. Therefore, stating that they only used Dravida features for all temple towers is historically inaccurate.

9. (3) Cave 3
Cave 3 is the largest and most ornate among the four rock-cut caves at Badami. It is dedicated to Lord Vishnu and contains exceptionally detailed carvings of his various incarnations, such as Varaha and Narasimha. This cave

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was commissioned by Mangalesha in 578 CE and is celebrated for its massive proportions, intricate ceiling panels, and high level of artistic craftsmanship in sandstone.

10. (1) Durga Temple, Aihole
The Durga temple at Aihole is an exceptional example of early experimental architecture. It is characterized by an unusual apsidal or semi-circular floor plan that mimics the design of Buddhist chaitya halls. The structure includes a perambulatory passage around the sanctum and features one of the earliest instances of a northern-style shikhara, marking a transition toward more complex structural temple designs.

11. (2) 1, 3, 2
The Chalukyas of Vatapi were the original branch, rising to power in the sixth century. The Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi were established shortly after, during the seventh century, as an offshoot under Pulakesi II's brother. Finally, the Later Chalukyas of Kalyani emerged in the late tenth century, reclaiming power in the Western Deccan after the decline of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

12. (2) Kubja Vishnuvardhana
Kubja Vishnuvardhana, the brother of the famous Vatapi king Pulakesi II, was initially appointed as the viceroy to govern the newly conquered eastern territories of Vengi. Over time, he asserted his independence and established the Eastern Chalukya dynasty. This branch ruled the coastal Andhra region for several centuries, maintaining a distinct political identity while preserving cultural links to their western ancestors.

13. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
Tailapa II founded the Later Chalukya dynasty by overthrowing the Rashtrakuta ruler Karka II, establishing a new capital at Kalyani. Later, the most prominent ruler of this line, Vikramaditya VI, inaugurated the Chalukya-Vikrama era in 1076 CE to commemorate his accession. His reign is often considered a golden age for the dynasty, marked by significant military successes and extensive patronage of literature.

14. (4) Ravikirti
Bilhana, Vijnaneshwara, and Someshvara III are all closely associated with the Later Chalukyas of Kalyani. Bilhana wrote the Vikramankadevacharita, Vijnaneshwara composed the Mitakshara, and Someshvara III authored the Manasollasa. In contrast, Ravikirti was the court poet of Pulakesi II of the early Chalukyas of Vatapi. He is famous for composing the Aihole inscription, which predates the Kalyani branch by several centuries.

15. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Eastern Chalukya kingdom of Vengi eventually merged with the Chola empire through a series of matrimonial alliances. Kulothunga I, a prince of the Eastern Chalukya line and grandson of Rajendra Chola I, ascended the Chola throne in 1070 CE. His dual lineage facilitated the administrative and political integration of the Vengi region into the Chola sovereign state, creating a unified power.

16. (2) I, II, IV, and V
Mahendravarman I was a versatile Pallava ruler who pioneered rock-cut architecture and authored the Sanskrit play Mattavilasa Prahasana. Initially a Jain, he converted to Shaivism under the influence of the saint Appar and assumed titles like Vichitrachitta. While he engaged in conflict with the Chalukyas, it was his son, Narasimhavarman I, rather than Mahendravarman himself, who decisively defeated Pulakesi II in battle.

17. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Pallava monarchs often adopted grand titles to reflect their achievements and personalities. Mahendravarman I used the title Vichitrachitta to signify his inventive mind. Narasimhavarman I was known as Mamalla, meaning the great wrestler. Narasimhavarman II adopted the name Rajasimha, representing a lion among kings. Lastly, Nandivarman II was referred to as Pallavamalla, reflecting his military prowess during a period of dynastic transition.

18. (1) Narasimhavarman I
Narasimhavarman I, the son of Mahendravarman I, sought to avenge his father's previous humiliations by the Chalukyas. He launched a successful invasion of the Chalukyan kingdom, capturing and burning their capital city, Vatapi. Following this significant military victory and the death of his rival Pulakesi II, Narasimhavarman

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I assumed the prestigious title of Vatapikonda, which translates to the conqueror of Vatapi.

19. (3) Mahendravarman I - Destruction of the Rashtrakuta capital
Pulakesi II famously defeated Harshavardhana, and Narasimhavarman I captured Vatapi from the Chalukyas. Rajaraja I is noted for his naval conquests, including the Maldives. However, Mahendravarman I was a contemporary of the early Chalukyas and did not destroy any Rashtrakuta capital, as the Rashtrakuta dynasty only rose to prominence much later by overthrowing the Chalukyas. This makes the association historically inaccurate.

20. (4) He built the structural Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram.
Narasimhavarman I is credited with founding the port city of Mahabalipuram and hosting the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang. He also provided military aid to the Sinhalese prince Manavamma. While he commissioned several monolithic rathas and cave temples at the site, the structural Shore Temple was actually built later during the reign of Narasimhavarman II, also known as Rajasimha, marking a shift from rock-cut to structural masonry.

21. (3) To restore the Sinhalese prince Manavamma to the throne of Sri Lanka.
Narasimhavarman I dispatched two significant naval expeditions to the island of Sri Lanka for political reasons rather than religious or trade-related ones. The primary objective was to provide military support to his ally, the Sinhalese prince Manavamma, who had sought refuge in the Pallava court. With Pallava assistance, Manavamma was eventually able to defeat his domestic rivals and successfully reclaim the Sinhalese throne.

22. (1) Mahendra style, Mamalla style, Rajasimha style, Nandivarman style
Pallava architecture evolved through four distinct phases. It began with the Mahendra style, which introduced rock-cut cave temples. This was followed by the Mamalla style, characterized by monolithic rathas and mandapas. Next, the Rajasimha style marked the transition to structural stone temples, such as the Shore Temple. Finally, the Nandivarman style represented a later, more modest phase of structural temple construction during the dynasty's decline.

23. (4) Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha)
The Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram is a landmark in South Indian architecture, representing one of the earliest examples of freestanding structural stone temples. It was constructed under the patronage of the Pallava king Narasimhavarman II, popularly known as Rajasimha. Unlike earlier rock-cut structures, this temple was built using blocks of granite, signifying a major technological advancement in the transition from excavating caves to building masonry shrines.

24. (1) Only I and II
The Pancha Rathas are iconic monolithic structures at Mahabalipuram, each carved from a single massive granite boulder to resemble processional chariots. Among these, the Dharmaraja Ratha is the tallest and most complex. Although Mahabalipuram was developed as a port by Narasimhavarman I, these specific monolithic temples were commissioned during his reign rather than Mahendravarman I's, who primarily focused on excavating simpler rock-cut cave temples.

25. (3) An open rock-cut cave with pillared halls and sculpted panels
In the context of the Mamalla style of architecture developed under Narasimhavarman I, a mandapa refers to an open-fronted, rock-cut cave temple. These structures are distinguished by their shallow pillared halls and walls decorated with magnificent relief sculptures depicting various mythological themes. Unlike the monolithic rathas or later structural temples, these mandapas represent a refined stage of rock excavation where artistic focus was on internal wall carvings.

26. (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The Shore Temple is a structural masonry building rather than a rock-cut cave temple, which makes the first assertion incorrect. It is a complex comprising three distinct shrines, two of which are dedicated to Lord Shiva, while the third houses a reclining image of Lord Vishnu. This multi-deity layout reflects the religious pluralism of the Pallava period and the

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sophisticated planning inherent in Rajasimha-style architecture.

27. (4) Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha)
The Kailasanatha Temple in Kanchipuram is a masterpiece of Pallava structural architecture, commissioned by Narasimhavarman II, also known as Rajasimha, in the eighth century. Built predominantly of sandstone, it features a towering pyramidal vimana and is surrounded by an enclosure wall containing fifty-eight small shrines. This temple is considered the culmination of the Rajasimha style and served as a prototype for subsequent Dravidian temple designs.

28. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Famous South Indian temples were built by various prominent monarchs. Narasimhavarman II commissioned the Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchipuram, while the great Chola king Rajaraja I built the massive Brihadeeswarar Temple in Thanjavur. Nandivarman II was responsible for the Vaikunta Perumal Temple, noted for its historical sculptures. Lastly, the monolithic Pancha Rathas at Mahabalipuram are associated with the patronage of the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I.

29. (3) It is a structural temple built primarily of sandstone, representing the climax of early Dravidian style.
The Kailasanatha Temple is a premier example of structural masonry, moving away from rock-cut excavations. It was built using sandstone and features a multi-tiered pyramidal vimana that became a standard element of Dravidian architecture. The temple is renowned for its rhythmic arrangement of sub-shrines and its extensive relief carvings. It represents the most developed stage of Pallava artistic achievement before the transition to later dynasties.

30. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The architectural design of the Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchipuram exerted a profound influence on the rock-cut Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora. Following successful military campaigns against the Pallavas, Rashtrakuta monarchs like Krishna I were impressed by the structural grandeur of Kanchipuram's shrines. Consequently, they brought skilled architects and sculptors back to the Deccan to replicate and adapt these sophisticated southern styles into their own monumental projects.

31. (1) The exclusive use of white marble for the main deity's sanctum.
The Kailasanatha Temple is characterized by structural sandstone construction and features a prominent pyramidal vimana. It is also famous for its rampant lion pilasters, which are a signature element of Rajasimha-style architecture. Additionally, the temple complex includes an enclosure wall with numerous minor sub-shrines. However, white marble was not used in its construction; sandstone was the primary material employed for both the sanctum and the outer carvings.

32. (4) I, II, III, and IV
The Pallava period was a golden age for literature in both Sanskrit and Tamil. Dandin and Bharavi, two giants of Sanskrit literature, were associated with the Pallava court. King Mahendravarman I himself was a playwright who authored the Mattavilasa Prahasana. Simultaneously, the Bhakti movement flourished, with Nayanar saints like Appar composing devotional hymns in Tamil that were later compiled into the sacred Tevaram collection.

33. (2) Vishnu
The Alvar saints were a group of twelve poet-saints who lived during the Pallava and early Chola periods. They were intensely devoted to Lord Vishnu and expressed their piety through soulful Tamil poetry. Their collected works, known as the Nalayira Divya Prabandham, formed the core of the Vaishnavite Bhakti tradition in South India. They emphasized personal devotion and divine grace, often challenging rigid social hierarchies.

34. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Dandin is the celebrated author of the Dashakumaracharita, while Perundevanar is known for translating the Mahabharata into Tamil as Bharata Venba. The Nayanar saint Appar contributed significantly to the Tevaram, a collection of Shaivite devotional hymns. King Mahendravarman I, a versatile scholar, wrote the satirical Sanskrit play Mattavilasa Prahasana. These figures highlight the rich and

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diverse literary culture that flourished under the patronage of the Pallava dynasty.

35. (3) Popularizing Shaivism and Vaishnavism, causing the decline of Jainism.
The Bhakti movement led by the Alvars and Nayanars had a profound impact on the religious landscape of South India. By emphasizing emotional devotion and using the vernacular Tamil language, these saints made Hinduism more accessible to the common people. This massive surge in popular Shaivism and Vaishnavism gradually eroded the influence of Jainism and Buddhism, which had previously enjoyed significant royal and social support in the region.

36. (4) Andal - Alvar tradition
Andal is the only female president among the twelve Alvars and is renowned for her deep devotion to Lord Vishnu. In contrast, Appar and Sambandar were prominent Nayanar saints who belonged to the Shaivite tradition. Nammalvar was one of the most celebrated Alvar poet-saints, not a Nayanar. Therefore, the association of Andal with the Alvar tradition is the only correctly matched pair among the given religious figures.

37. (3) Muttaraiyars
Vijayalaya, the founder of the Imperial Chola dynasty, rose to power in the mid-ninth century by taking advantage of the conflicts between the Pallavas and Pandyas. In approximately 850 CE, he captured the strategic city of Thanjavur from the Muttaraiyar family, who were then feudatories of the Pandyas. Thanjavur subsequently became the prestigious capital of the Chola empire, serving as the center for their future political expansion.

38. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
Vijayalaya began his career as a minor feudatory chief, likely subordinate to the Pallavas, before establishing an independent power base. After his significant victory in capturing Thanjavur, he commemorated his success by building a temple dedicated to the goddess Nishumbhasudini. This act was both a religious offering and a political statement, marking the beginning of the Cholas' rise as a major sovereign power in the Tamil region.

39. (3) Only III
Aditya I expanded Chola power by defeating the Pallava king Aparajitavarman, while Parantaka I faced a setback against the Rashtrakutas at the Battle of Takkolam. However, Vijayalaya did not conquer the entire Pandya kingdom; he only captured Thanjavur from a feudatory family. It was his successors, particularly Parantaka I and later Rajaraja I, who systematically subdued the Pandyas and brought the Madurai region under direct Chola administration.

40. (1) Krishna III
The expansion of the early Imperial Cholas was severely interrupted by a major military defeat at the Battle of Takkolam in 949 CE. The Rashtrakuta king Krishna III led a powerful coalition that crushed the Chola forces under Parantaka I. This defeat resulted in the death of the Chola crown prince Rajaditya and the loss of northern territories, forcing the Cholas into a period of temporary political decline.

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41. (3) Simhavishnu
Vijayalaya, Aditya I, and Parantaka I were all instrumental figures in the establishment and early expansion of the Imperial Chola dynasty from the ninth century onwards. In contrast, Simhavishnu was a prominent ruler of the Pallava dynasty who lived much earlier, in the late sixth century. He is credited with reviving Pallava power in the Tondaimandalam region, making him the odd one out among the listed Chola monarchs.

42. (1) I, II, III, and IV
Rajaraja I was a brilliant military strategist who destroyed the Chera navy and conquered northern Sri Lanka, establishing a province called Mummudichola Mandalam. He also extended Chola influence to the Maldives and engaged in successful conflicts with the Later Chalukyas. However, the naval conquest of the Srivijaya empire in Southeast Asia was the specific achievement of his son and successor, Rajendra I, rather than Rajaraja himself.

43. (4) An administrative division between a Nadu and a Mandalam
During the administrative reorganization under Rajaraja I, the Chola empire was structured into several tiers for efficient governance. The largest

unit was the Mandalam (province). To improve local oversight, several Nadus (districts) were grouped together to form a larger territorial unit called a Valanadu. This intermediary division helped the central government manage revenue collection and local administration more effectively across the diverse regions of the expanding Chola state.

44. (2) Gangaikonda
Rajaraja I assumed several prestigious titles to commemorate his various achievements, including Jayankonda (the victorious), Sivapadasekhara (one who places his crown at the feet of Shiva), and Mummudi Chola (the Chola who wears three crowns). However, the title Gangaikonda, meaning the conqueror of the Ganges, was exclusively adopted by his son, Rajendra I, after his successful military expedition to the northern river Ganga and the defeat of the Pala king.

45. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
The Chola administration was hierarchical and well-organized. The empire was divided into provinces called Mandalams. These were subdivided into Valanadus, which were larger territorial blocks. The basic agricultural district was known as a Nadu, which consisted of several smaller groups of villages called Kurrams. This structured system allowed the Chola monarchs to maintain centralized control while facilitating efficient local governance and revenue collection throughout their extensive coastal and inland territories.

46. (4) He systematically abolished all local village assemblies to establish absolute central autocracy.
Rajaraja I is noted for his administrative efficiency, including a major land survey and the division of the empire into Mandalams. He maintained a strong standing army with various specialized corps. However, he did not abolish local village assemblies; instead, the Chola system was unique for its high degree of local autonomy. Assemblies like the Ur and Sabha continued to manage local affairs, irrigation, and justice under the central government's supervision.

47. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rajendra I earned the prestigious title of Gangaikonda Chola following his ambitious military expedition to North India. His forces marched to the banks of the Ganges, defeating local rulers including the Pala king, Mahipala of Bengal. To commemorate this triumph, he established a new capital city named Gangaikonda Cholapuram and brought holy water from the Ganges to fill a massive irrigation tank, symbolizing his far-reaching authority and military success.

48. (2) Securing Chola trade by breaking Srivijaya's Malacca Strait monopoly.
The naval expedition against the Srivijaya Empire by Rajendra I was primarily driven by economic and commercial interests. Srivijaya controlled the strategic Malacca Strait, which was the main maritime route for Chola trade with China. By imposing heavy duties or obstructing passage, Srivijaya threatened Chola merchant guilds. Therefore, the Chola monarch launched a naval campaign to break this monopoly, ensure free maritime passage, and protect the lucrative overseas commercial interests.

49. (2) 1, 2, 3
Rajendra I's military career began with consolidating his father's conquests, including the complete annexation of Sri Lanka early in his reign. This was followed by his famous northern expedition to the Ganges around 1022-1023 CE, which earned him the title Gangaikonda. Finally, his unprecedented naval expedition against the Srivijaya kingdom in Southeast Asia took place around 1025 CE, marking the peak of Chola maritime expansion and naval supremacy in the region.

50. (1) I, II, and III
Rajendra I's reign was marked by significant civil and educational contributions, such as founding Gangaikonda Cholapuram and creating the Cholagangam reservoir. He also supported higher learning by establishing a Vedic college at Ennayiram. While he conducted an ambitious naval campaign in Southeast Asia, it was a resounding success that resulted in the capture of various Srivijaya ports, rather than a disastrous

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defeat. This makes the fourth statement about his naval failure historically incorrect.

51. (3) Rajaraja I - Harshavardhana
Historical chronologies must match for ruler-rival pairs to be valid. Pulakesi II and Harshavardhana were famous seventh-century rivals, and Narasimhavarman I also fought Pulakesi II during that period. Rajendra I successfully campaigned against Mahipala of the Pala dynasty in the eleventh century. However, Rajaraja I lived in the late tenth and early eleventh centuries, long after Harshavardhana's death in 647 CE, making any direct military engagement between them an impossibility.

52. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Chola society featured diverse local assemblies. The Ur was a general assembly of common villagers. The Sabha was an exclusive body of learned Brahmins found in tax-free Brahmadeya villages. The Nagaram served the specific interests of merchants and traders in commercial centers. Above these, the Nattar represented the interests of the entire Nadu or district. These bodies played a crucial role in local administration, land management, and tax collection within the empire.

53. (3) The Eri-variyam
The Chola village Sabha functioned through several specialized committees called Variyams. Each committee was responsible for a specific administrative task. The Eri-variyam was the dedicated tank committee, tasked with the maintenance of irrigation tanks, desilting, and the equitable distribution of water among cultivators. Given its specialized role, it would have been the primary body responsible for resolving any technical or administrative disputes related to the village's vital irrigation infrastructure.

54. (2) Rules and qualifications for the election of members to the village Sabha.
The Uttaramerur inscriptions, issued during the reign of Parantaka I, are exceptionally important for understanding Chola local governance. They provide a detailed manual on how the village Sabha was organized, specifically outlining the strict qualifications required for candidates, the disqualification criteria, and the precise procedure for the lottery-based election of committee members. These records offer unique historical evidence of highly organized and participatory local administration in early medieval South India.

55. (2) Only I and II
The Chola administrative system utilized specialized committees for efficient local management. The Totta-variyam oversaw gardens and orchards, while the Pon-variyam handled matters related to gold and local currency. These descriptions are accurate. However, the Nyaya-variyam was actually responsible for judicial matters and the administration of justice at the village level, rather than overseeing foreign maritime trade, which was typically the domain of powerful merchant guilds or the central government.

56. (1) Kudavolai
The Cholas employed a unique and democratic lottery system called Kudavolai to select members for their village committees. Under this method, the names of eligible candidates were written on palm-leaf slips and placed into a pot (kuda). A young boy was then asked to draw the slips one by one to determine the winners. This system was designed to ensure fairness and prevent any single individual or family from monopolizing local political power.

57. (3) Being aged above 75 years.
According to the Uttaramerur inscriptions, candidates for the village Sabha had to meet several stringent requirements. They were required to own a certain amount of tax-paying land, possess a house on their own land, and demonstrate knowledge of sacred texts like the Vedas. The eligible age range was strictly defined as being between 35 and 70 years. Therefore, being above 75 years was a disqualification rather than a valid qualification for serving as a member.

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58. (2) I, II, III, and IV
The Brihadeeswarar Temple is a marvel of engineering, built mostly of granite and completed in 1010 CE. It features a massive monolithic Nandi and a vimana that reaches a height of 216 feet. However, it was commissioned by Rajaraja I, the father, rather than Rajendra I, who built his own separate temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram. Therefore, the assertion that Rajendra I was

the patron builder of the Thanjavur temple is historically incorrect.

59. (4) The monumental, richly decorated entrance tower at the boundary wall.
In South Indian temple architecture, particularly during the Chola and later periods, the Gopuram refers to the towering entrance gateway located at the perimeter of the temple complex. These structures are often heavily ornamented with sculptures of deities and mythological scenes. While early temples like those at Thanjavur focused on a massive central vimana, the Gopurams became increasingly larger and more elaborate in the subsequent centuries, eventually dominating the temple's external visual profile.

60. (2) The principal deity enshrined in the sanctum sanctorum is Lord Vishnu.
The Brihadeeswarar Temple, also known as the Rajarajeshwaram, is one of the most famous Shaivite shrines in India. The principal deity worshipped in its massive sanctum is Lord Shiva, represented by a giant stone lingam. While the temple displays a wide range of religious art, including Chola frescos and various sculptural reliefs, the primary dedication is to Shiva rather than Vishnu. This core religious identity is essential to the temple's historical and architectural purpose.

61. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
The Brihadeeswarar Temple at Thanjavur is widely celebrated as the pinnacle of the Dravida architectural style due to its massive scale and perfect proportions. It represents the height of Chola artistic and technical achievement. Recognizing its immense cultural value, UNESCO has designated it a World Heritage Site. It is part of the "Great Living Chola Temples" group, which also includes the significant shrines at Gangaikonda Cholapuram and Darasuram, all preserved as active religious centers.

62. (1) 1, 2, 3, 4
The construction of these temples follows the rise of the respective dynasties. The Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram was built in the early eighth century, followed by the Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchipuram shortly after. The massive Brihadeeswarar Temple at Thanjavur was completed in 1010 CE during the peak of Chola power. Finally, the Airavatesvara Temple at Darasuram was built in the twelfth century, representing a later and more ornate phase of Chola temple architecture.

63. (1) Cire-perdue or the lost-wax process
Chola bronze sculptures are world-famous for their grace and technical perfection. They were created using the Cire-perdue or lost-wax casting method. In this process, a detailed wax model is covered in clay and heated to melt the wax away, leaving a hollow mold. Molten bronze is then poured into the cavity to create a solid metal image. This sophisticated technique allowed Chola artisans to achieve a high level of intricate detail and fluid movement in their sculptures.

64. (2) Human ignorance, ego, and illusion
In the Nataraja icon, Lord Shiva is depicted performing the cosmic dance of Tandava. He tramples upon a dwarf-like figure known as Apasmara Purusha. This demon is not a literal creature but a powerful symbol representing human ignorance, forgetfulness, and the deluding power of the ego. By pinning the demon down, Shiva symbolizes the destruction of these spiritual obstacles, which is a necessary step for the devotee to achieve enlightenment and liberation from the cycle of suffering.

65. (4) I, II, III, and IV
The Nataraja bronze is rich with cosmic symbolism. The drum represents the initial sound of creation, while the flame signifies the inevitable destruction that allows for transformation. The Abhaya Mudra provides reassurance and protection to the faithful. Encircling the entire figure is the ring of fire, which symbolizes the vast universe and the eternal, recurring cycle of time. Together, these elements convey the complex philosophical concepts of divine action, cosmic balance, and spiritual salvation.

66. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
Each element of the Nataraja icon carries a specific philosophical meaning. The drum or Damaru represents the sound of creation. Fire or Agni signifies the destruction of the old universe. The Abhaya Mudra is a gesture of protection and divine reassurance for the devotee. Finally, the dwarf demon Apasmara represents the ignorance and illusion that cloud human perception. These

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symbols collectively narrate the five-fold activities of the deity: creation, preservation, destruction, illusion, and ultimate grace.

67. (3) The Somaskanda featuring Shiva, Parvati, and Skanda
While the Nataraja is the most iconic Chola bronze, other religious subjects were also highly popular among sculptors and patrons. The Somaskanda, which depicts Lord Shiva seated with his consort Parvati and their child Skanda, was a very common theme. These bronzes were often used as processional icons in temples. In contrast, Buddhist and Jain figures were less common during this period of Hindu resurgence, and the Ashokan capital belongs to a much earlier historical era.

68. (1) I, II, III, and IV
The Chola period was an era of intense maritime activity. Powerful merchant guilds like Manigramam and Ayyavole managed international commerce, and the state sent diplomatic missions to China to facilitate trade. The empire established specialized mercantile towns known as Virapattinams. This expansion often brought them into conflict with the Srivijaya empire, which controlled the vital Malacca Strait. However, the Cholas were primarily importers of horses from Arabia rather than exporters, making the fifth statement incorrect.

69. (3) The Anjuvannam comprised foreign traders, while the Manigramam engaged in domestic trade.
Chola merchant guilds were specialized based on their composition and scope of operations. The Anjuvannam was a distinct body primarily consisting of foreign merchants, including Arabs, Jews, and Christians, who were active in maritime trade along the western and eastern coasts. In contrast, the Manigramam was a guild that largely focused on internal and regional commerce within the Indian subcontinent. Both played vital roles in the economic prosperity and international commercial connectivity of the Chola state.

70. (2) Aihole
The Ainnurruvar, also known as the Five Hundred Lords of Ayyavole, was one of the most powerful and influential merchant guilds in South India. It originated and was headquartered in the town of Aihole, which was an important commercial center under the Chalukyas. Over time, the guild's influence spread extensively, and it eventually operated across the Chola and Hoysala territories, managing a vast network of international and domestic trade across Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean.

71. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Medieval South Indian trade was managed by diverse guilds with specific roles. The Manigramam focused on regional and domestic trade, while the Anjuvannam was largely composed of foreign maritime merchants. The Ayyavole was a powerful apex guild that originated in Karnataka and expanded its influence widely. Finally, the Nanadesi represented a group of traders who operated across various countries. These organizations provided security, financial services, and standardized rules for merchants operating in a complex international environment.

72. (1) Enhanced maritime trade and commercial privileges for merchants
The diplomatic missions sent by Chola emperors like Rajaraja I and Kulothunga I to the Song court were primarily economic in nature. These embassies aimed to secure better trading conditions and royal protection for Indian merchant guilds operating in Chinese ports. As a result, Tamil merchants gained significant commercial privileges, which led to a surge in the export of textiles, spices, and ivory. This fostered a period of unprecedented economic prosperity and cultural exchange between South India and China.

73. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
The Chola Empire was a formidable maritime power that maintained a specialized naval fleet to protect its merchant ships from piracy and foreign interference. Under Rajendra I, the navy achieved such dominance that the Bay of Bengal was frequently referred to as a "Chola Lake." This naval supremacy allowed the Cholas to launch successful expeditions to Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia, ensuring their control over strategic sea lanes and solidifying their status as a major regional superpower.

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74. (1) Rajendra III
Rajendra III was the final monarch of the Imperial Chola dynasty. During his reign, the empire faced increasing pressure from the rising power of the Pandyas and the Hoysalas. Despite his efforts to maintain authority, he was eventually defeated by the Pandyan king Maravarman Kulasekara Pandyan I in 1279 CE. This military collapse led to the total absorption of the remaining Chola territories into the Pandyan kingdom, marking the end of nearly four centuries of Chola imperial rule.

75. (4) The Portuguese naval invasion of the Coromandel coast directly destroyed the Chola capital.
Several factors led to the decline of the Chola Empire, including the resurgence of the Pandyas and the rising military pressure from the Hoysalas and Later Chalukyas. These constant conflicts exhausted the state's treasury and weakened its administrative control. However, the Portuguese did not arrive in India until the late fifteenth century, long after the Chola Empire had already ceased to exist in the thirteenth century. Therefore, a Portuguese invasion could not have caused the dynasty's downfall.

76. (2) The resurgence of the Pandyas and the rise of Hoysalas and Kakatiyas
The fall of the Chola Empire in the late thirteenth century led to a major shift in the political landscape of South India. The power vacuum was immediately filled by the resurgence of the Pandyas of Madurai, who became the dominant force in the Tamil region. Simultaneously, other regional powers like the Hoysalas in Karnataka and the Kakatiyas in Andhra Pradesh expanded their territories. This period was characterized by intense competition among these successor states for regional hegemony.

77. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
The decline of major regional powers like the Pandyas and Hoysalas following the Chola collapse created a period of political instability. This fragmentation made the South vulnerable to invasions from the Delhi Sultanate. In response to these external threats and the need for regional stability, Harihara and Bukka founded the Vijayanagar Empire in 1336 CE. Their objective was to consolidate local Hindu resistance and preserve traditional South Indian culture, leading to the rise of a new imperial era.

78. (4) Kakatiyas - Thanjavur
The Pandyas were based in Madurai, the Hoysalas ruled from Dwarasamudra, and the Later Cholas continued to use Gangaikonda Cholapuram as their political center. However, the Kakatiya dynasty was centered in the Deccan region of present-day Telangana, with Warangal (Orugallu) as their primary capital. Thanjavur was the historical capital of the Cholas and later became a seat for the Pandyas and Nayakas, but it was never the capital of the Kakatiya kingdom, making this pair incorrect.

79. (1) Karnataka
The Hoysala dynasty was a prominent South Indian power that ruled between the tenth and fourteenth centuries. Their kingdom was primarily located in the Malnad and plateau regions of present-day Karnataka. From their capital at Dwarasamudra (modern-day Halebidu), they played a crucial role as a buffer state and a major military power in the conflicts between the Cholas and the Chalukyas. They are also celebrated for their unique and highly decorative temple architecture found throughout the Karnataka region.

80. (2) Kadamai
Land revenue was the backbone of the Chola economy, and the state maintained a meticulous system of land survey and assessment. The general term used for the land tax or the share of the produce payable to the king by the cultivators was Kadamai. This tax was usually collected in kind, although payments in gold were also accepted. It was distinct from other levies, such as Vetti (forced labor), and was essential for funding the empire's massive military and architectural projects.

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CHAPTER 07

Art, Architecture and Scientific Development in Ancient India

1. Which of the following best describes the primary structural foundation of the Ajanta caves?
(1) They are structural temples built using interlocking blocks of granite and marble.
(2) They are rock-cut monuments excavated from a horseshoe-shaped riverine gorge.
(3) They are brick-based constructions typical of the Mauryan period's architectural style.
(4) They are natural limestone caverns adapted for early Buddhist monastic habitation.
(5) Question not attempted

2. Which of the following statements regarding the Ellora caves is incorrect?
(1) They were excavated entirely during the reign of the Mauryan empire under Ashoka.
(2) The site features monuments associated with Buddhism, Hinduism, and Jainism.
(3) They were excavated out of the vertical face of the Charanandri hills.
(4) The Kailasanatha temple is a notable monolithic rock-cut structure found here.
(5) Question not attempted

3. Match the items in List I with the items in List II to identify the correct architectural combinations.
List I: (Ancient Temple Architecture Styles)
A. Nagara
B. Dravida
C. Vesara
D. Panchayatana
List II: (Defining Features)
i. Pyramidal vimana and prominent gopurams
ii. Hybrid style combining northern and southern elements
iii. Curvilinear shikhara and prevalent in Northern India
iv. A central shrine surrounded by four subsidiary shrines
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

4. The ancient stupa at Bharhut is primarily renowned for which of the following artistic features?
(1) Its massive monolithic pillars surmounted by stylized animal-themed capitals.
(2) The extensive use of polished white marble slabs in its main construction.
(3) Elaborate multi-colored frescoes painted throughout its massive inner dome.
(4) Detailed narrative bas-reliefs depicting Jataka tales and Buddha's life.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Read the following statements regarding the Sanchi Stupa:
I. The original brick core of the Great Stupa was commissioned by Emperor Ashoka.
II. The elaborately carved stone gateways (toranas) were added during the Gupta period.
III. It contains the bodily relics of the Buddha and his prominent disciples.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

6. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of the Gandhara School of Art?
(1) Extensive use of bluish-grey schist and stucco.
(2) Depiction of Buddha solely through symbolic forms like footprints.

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(3) Realistic representation of human anatomy and muscular details.
(4) Drapery characterized by thick, realistic folds resembling Greco-Roman styles.
(5) Question not attempted

7. Identify the odd one out among the following sculptural traditions based on their primary geographic and stylistic origins in ancient India.
(1) Gandhara School
(2) Mathura School
(3) Amaravati School
(4) Vesara School
(5) Question not attempted

8. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Gandhara school of art is frequently referred to as Greco-Buddhist art.
Reason (R): It seamlessly combined Indian Buddhist themes with Hellenistic and Roman aesthetic techniques.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

9. Read the following statements regarding the mural paintings of Ajanta:
Statement I: The paintings were executed using the true fresco technique where pigments are applied to wet plaster.
Statement II: The principal themes of these paintings are the Jataka stories and the life of Gautama Buddha.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

10. Read the following statements regarding ancient Indian mathematics:
I. Aryabhata authored the foundational text Aryabhatiya.
II. Aryabhata calculated the approximate value of pi to four decimal places.
III. The Bakhshali manuscript contains early evidence of the use of zero as a placeholder.
IV. Brahmagupta was the first to give rules for computing with zero.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and IV only
(3) III only
(4) None of the statements is incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following pairs of ancient Indian medical texts and their primary focus is correctly matched?
(1) Charaka Samhita - Surgical procedures and instruments
(2) Sushruta Samhita - Internal medicine and use of herbs
(3) Ashtanga Hridaya - Veterinary science specifically for elephants
(4) Madhava Nidana - Diagnosis of diseases
(5) Question not attempted

12. The metallurgical prowess of ancient India is best exemplified by the Iron Pillar of Delhi. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for its remarkable rust resistance?
(1) The application of a thick coat of lead on its exterior.
(2) The formation of a protective passive film of misawite.
(3) Its composition of high-carbon steel from the Roman Empire.
(4) The continuous anointing of the pillar with protective oils.
(5) Question not attempted

13. Match the items in List I with the items in List II to identify the correct educational associations.
List I: (Ancient Educational Institutions)
A. Nalanda
B. Vikramshila
C. Takshashila
D. Vallabhi
List II: (Patron Dynasties or Key Figures)

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i. Dharmapala of the Pala Dynasty
ii. Maitraka Dynasty
iii. Kumaragupta I of the Gupta Dynasty
iv. Chanakya (associated as a renowned teacher)
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

14. An archaeologist discovers retorts and distillation furnaces in Zawar, Rajasthan, dating back to ancient and medieval times. This archaeological evidence primarily highlights ancient India's advanced capabilities in which of the following metallurgical processes?
(1) Gold purification
(2) Iron forging
(3) Bronze casting
(4) Zinc smelting
(5) Question not attempted

15. Read the following statements regarding ancient Indian astronomy:
I. Varahamihira authored the Brihat Samhita, an encyclopedic work on various subjects including astronomy.
II. The Panchasiddhantika of Varahamihira summarizes five earlier astronomical treatises.
III. The Romaka Siddhanta shows clear evidence of Greek astronomical influence.
IV. Aryabhata provided a scientific explanation for solar and lunar eclipses, rejecting mythological beliefs.
V. Aryabhata stated that the apparent rotation of the heavens is due to the axial rotation of the Earth.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

16. The Sulba Sutras are appendices to the Vedas that provide detailed geometric instructions. What was the primary cause or requirement that led to the development of these mathematical texts in ancient India?
(1) The requirement to measure agricultural lands for state-level taxation purposes.
(2) The need for precise measurements in constructing complex Vedic fire altars.
(3) The necessity of mapping extensive land-based trade routes across the subcontinent.
(4) The desire to standardise weights and measures for urban markets.
(5) Question not attempted

17. In the context of ancient Indian temple architecture, which of the following best defines the term "Amalaka"?
(1) The large pillared assembly hall used for public gatherings and ritual dances.
(2) The large, ribbed, stone disk placed at the top of a Nagara style shikhara.
(3) The innermost sanctum sanctorum where the primary deity is placed.
(4) The circumambulatory pathway around the main shrine.
(5) Question not attempted

18. Select the correct chronological sequence of the evolution of sculptural art styles in ancient India from the options given below.
(1) Mauryan art, Sunga art, Kushana art, Gupta art
(2) Kushana art, Mauryan art, Gupta art, Sunga art
(3) Mauryan art, Gupta art, Sunga art, Kushana art
(4) Sunga art, Kushana art, Mauryan art, Gupta art
(5) Question not attempted

19. Aryabhata, a pioneer of ancient Indian mathematics, is credited with establishing the rules for which of the following operations?
(1) Solving differential equations
(2) Development of non-Euclidean geometry
(3) Extraction of square and cube roots
(4) Formulation of the Fibonacci sequence
(5) Question not attempted

20. The Amaravati Stupa, situated in the lower Krishna valley, is most famous for its intricate marble sculptures. Under which of the following dynasties did it receive its most significant patronage and structural embellishment?
(1) Maurya dynasty

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(2) Gupta dynasty
(3) Chola dynasty
(4) Satavahana dynasty
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes the rock-cut caves of Ajanta and Ellora?
(1) Ajanta caves are situated on a flat plain, whereas Ellora caves are cut into a deep gorge.
(2) Ajanta caves were primarily carved during the Rashtrakuta period, whereas Ellora belongs entirely to the Vakataka period.
(3) Ajanta features only Buddhist monuments, whereas Ellora contains Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain monuments.
(4) Ajanta is exclusively known for sculptures without paintings, whereas Ellora is famous for its extensive murals.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Which of the following elements is not traditionally associated with the Dravida style of temple architecture?
(1) Vimana
(2) Curvilinear Shikhara
(3) Gopuram
(4) Mandapa
(5) Question not attempted

23. Match the items in List I with the items in List II to identify the correct scholarly contributions.
List I: (Scientific Scholars)
A. Sushruta
B. Charaka
C. Varahamihira
D. Nagarjuna
List II: (Notable Contributions or Texts)
i. Rasa Ratnakara (Alchemy and Chemistry)
ii. Brihat Samhita
iii. Rhinoplasty and surgical instruments
iv. Foundational text on Ayurveda and internal medicine
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

24. Identify the odd one out concerning the prominent centers of the Gandhara School of Art.
(1) Sarnath
(2) Taxila
(3) Peshawar
(4) Bamiyan
(5) Question not attempted

25. Read the following statements regarding the Mathura School of Art:
I. It developed indigenously without significant foreign stylistic influence.
II. It predominantly used spotted red sandstone for its sculptures.
III. It produced sculptures exclusively of Buddhist deities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) III only
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

26. The Gandhara sculptures often depict the Buddha with curly hair, athletic physique, and flowing drapery. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for this specific aesthetic representation?
(1) Influence of Hellenistic and Roman artistic traditions.
(2) Direct patronage by the indigenous Sunga royal dynasty.
(3) Strict adherence to the sculptural injunctions of the ancient Vedic texts.
(4) The exclusive use of soft soapstone which necessitated such broad features.
(5) Question not attempted

27. Read the following statements regarding ancient Indian medical sciences:
Statement I: The Sushruta Samhita contains detailed descriptions of complex surgical procedures including rhinoplasty and cataract surgery.
Statement II: The Charaka Samhita emphasizes preventive medicine, diagnosis, and the concept of digestion, metabolism, and immunity.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.

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(2) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

28. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Vesara style of temple architecture is prominently observed in the Deccan region.
Reason (R): The Vesara style originated as an independent architectural order completely uninfluenced by the pre-existing Nagara and Dravida styles.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Which of the following pairs concerning stupa architecture is incorrectly matched?
(1) Medhi - The circular or square base supporting the stupa dome
(2) Anda - The hemispherical dome of the stupa
(3) Chhatra - The circumambulatory pathway around the base
(4) Harmika - A balcony-like structure at the top of the dome
(5) Question not attempted

30. Read the following statements regarding scientific development in ancient India:
I. The decimal system of numeration was developed in India.
II. Ancient Indian chemists successfully practiced the process of zinc smelting long before it was known in Europe.
III. Alchemy in ancient India was strongly associated with Ayurveda and the quest for elixirs of life.
IV. The Iron Pillar of Delhi was constructed during the Mauryan period.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

31. A student observing a piece of ancient Indian art notes dynamic movement, crowded compositions, and a strong emphasis on narrative reliefs depicting the Jatakas, carved primarily in white limestone. Based on these characteristics, which school of art is the student most likely observing?
(1) Amaravati School
(2) Gandhara School
(3) Mathura School
(4) Sarnath School
(5) Question not attempted

32. The discovery of extensive ancient slag heaps in the Aravalli region of Rajasthan suggests large-scale metallurgical activity. What was the direct effect of mastering zinc extraction techniques in ancient India?
(1) It led to the mass production of lightweight protective iron armours.
(2) It enabled high-quality brass production through cementation.
(3) It allowed for the casting of colossal structural pillars like the Ashokan columns.
(4) It entirely replaced the use of copper in making ancient Indian coinage.
(5) Question not attempted

33. Match the items in List I with the items in List II to identify the correct definitions of architectural terms.
List I: (Rock-cut Architecture Terms)
A. Chaitya
B. Vihara
C. Stupa
D. Torana
List II: (Precise Definitions)
i. A residential hall or monastery for monks
ii. A prayer hall containing a stupa at one end
iii. A highly ornamented gateway
iv. A solid hemispherical mound containing relics
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii

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(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

34. In the context of ancient Indian astronomy, the term "Siddhanta" is best defined as:
(1) A comprehensive astronomical or mathematical treatise.
(2) A royal decree regulating the observation of celestial events.
(3) A purely mythological text describing the origins of the universe.
(4) An ancient astrolabe used for maritime navigation.
(5) Question not attempted

35. Read the following statements regarding chemistry and material sciences in ancient India:
I. Rasa Shastra was a specialised branch of knowledge dealing with mercury and other metals.
II. Nagarjuna is traditionally regarded as a profound scholar of ancient Indian alchemy.
III. Ancient Indians lacked the knowledge of preparing natural dyes.
IV. Glass-making was practiced in ancient India as evidenced by archaeological finds at Hashinapur.
V. The preparation of alkalis (kshara) was documented in ancient surgical texts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III only
(3) IV and V only
(4) III and V only
(5) Question not attempted

36. Which prominent ancient Indian mathematician and astronomer first formulated the concept that the Earth is a sphere that rotates on its own axis, causing the apparent movement of the stars?
(1) Brahmagupta
(2) Bhaskaracharya
(3) Varahamihira
(4) Aryabhata
(5) Question not attempted

37. The Khandakhadyaka, a significant ancient Indian text on astronomy and mathematics, was authored by which of the following scholars?
(1) Aryabhata
(2) Mahavira
(3) Brahmagupta
(4) Lalla
(5) Question not attempted

38. Arrange the following architectural developments of ancient India in their correct chronological order.
I. Construction of the monolithic Kailasanatha temple at Ellora
II. Excavation of the earliest rock-cut caves at Barabar
III. Erection of the free-standing structural Dashavatara temple at Deogarh
IV. Construction of the brick stupa core at Sanchi by Ashoka
Select the correct order from the options given below.
(1) II, IV, III, I
(2) IV, II, I, III
(3) II, IV, I, III
(4) IV, III, II, I
(5) Question not attempted

39. Which of the following statements about the development of sculpture during the Gupta period is incorrect?
(1) Gupta sculpture is characterized by spiritual serenity and balanced physical proportions.
(2) The Sultanganj Buddha is a prominent example of Gupta era bronze sculpture.
(3) The elaborate halos around the heads of deities became a common feature.
(4) The Gandhara influence became highly pronounced, completely replacing indigenous styles.
(5) Question not attempted

40. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the contribution of the ancient Indian text "Surya Siddhanta"?
(1) It provides rules for calculating the motions of various planets and the timing of eclipses.
(2) It is primarily a medical manual detailing herbal cures for tropical diseases.
(3) It is the earliest known text on classical Indian music and dance.
(4) It exclusively details the architectural rules for building Dravidian temples.
(5) Question not attempted

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41. Which of the following features is not associated with the Ajanta cave paintings?
(1) Use of linear perspective to create an illusion of depth.
(2) Employment of the tempera technique on dry mud plaster.
(3) Depiction of scenes from the Ramayana as primary themes.
(4) Utilization of local minerals and plants for deriving pigments.
(5) Question not attempted

42. Identify the odd one out among the following structural temples of ancient India based on their architectural style.
(1) Brihadeshwara Temple, Thanjavur
(2) Kandariya Mahadeva Temple, Khajuraho
(3) Lingaraja Temple, Bhubaneswar
(4) Sun Temple, Konark
(5) Question not attempted

43. Match the items in List I with the items in List II to identify the correct symbolic meanings in architecture.
List I: (Stupa Architecture Features)
A. Anda
B. Harmika
C. Chhatra
D. Pradakshina Patha
List II: (Symbolic Meanings)
i. The abode of the gods
ii. The path of reverence and spiritual progress
iii. The three jewels of Buddhism (Buddha, Dharma, Sangha)
iv. The universe or cosmic mound
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

44. The renowned painting of "Padmapani Bodhisattva" at Ajanta is a masterpiece of ancient Indian art. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of this painting?
(1) It is found in Cave 16 and depicts the Bodhisattva holding a vajra (thunderbolt).
(2) It is located in Cave 1 and portrays the compassionate Bodhisattva holding a blue lotus.
(3) It is a fresco painted directly on stone in Cave 10 depicting the birth of Buddha.
(4) It is an abstract geometric representation of the cosmos found in Cave 26.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Read the following statements regarding scientific knowledge found in Vedic and post-Vedic texts:
I. The Atharvaveda contains hymns related to diseases and their cures, reflecting early medical knowledge.
II. The Vedanga Jyotisha is one of the earliest Indian texts devoted specifically to astronomy.
III. The Rigveda contains explicit, advanced trigonometric formulas used for navigation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

46. Read the following statements regarding the Mathura and Gandhara schools of art:
Statement I: The Mathura school relied heavily on grey sandstone and focused on realistic musculature.
Statement II: The Gandhara school predominantly used spotted red sandstone and depicted spiritual serenity.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

47. Which of the following features concerning ancient Indian metallurgy is correctly matched?
(1) Wootz steel - A crucible steel featuring distinct bands.
(2) Iron Pillar of Delhi - Constructed using the lost-wax casting technique.
(3) Zawar mines - Ancient center for extracting native aluminum.
(4) Sultanganj Buddha - An early example of a

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solid cast iron sculpture.
(5) Question not attempted

48. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Nalanda emerged as an internationally renowned center of learning during the post-Gupta period.
Reason (R): It received extensive patronage from the rulers of the Pala dynasty and foreign kings like Balaputradeva of Srivijaya.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

49. A modern civil engineer studying ancient construction techniques observes that ancient Indian architects utilised proportional geometry and precise directional alignments. This application of mathematical concepts in early India was primarily codified in which texts?
(1) The Upanishads
(2) The Sulba Sutras
(3) The Aranyakas
(4) The Puranas
(5) Question not attempted

50. Read the following statements regarding ancient Indian universities:
I. Takshashila was known as a great center for the study of medicine, military science, and law.
II. Chanakya is believed to have taught at Takshashila.
III. Nalanda was exclusively devoted to the study of Hinayana Buddhism.
IV. Vikramshila was established by Dharmapala to rival Nalanda.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III only
(3) III and IV only
(4) II, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

51. What was the most significant effect of the compilation of the Charaka Samhita on the practice of medicine in ancient India?
(1) It shifted the medical focus to surgical interventions.
(2) It mandated the use of mercury as the primary treatment.
(3) It systematized knowledge into eight rational branches.
(4) It restricted medical practice to the priestly class.
(5) Question not attempted

52. In the context of ancient Indian temple architecture, the "Garbhagriha" is defined as:
(1) The large assembly hall used for prayers and ritual gatherings.
(2) The sacred reservoir situated within the temple complex.
(3) The towering pyramidal roof over the entrance gateway.
(4) The main sanctum where the principal deity is enshrined.
(5) Question not attempted

53. Match the items in List I with the items in List II to identify the correct fields of scientific expertise.
List I: (Scholars of Ancient India)
A. Brahmagupta
B. Palakapya
C. Salihotra
D. Susruta
List II: (Primary Field of Scientific Expertise)
i. Veterinary science (horses)
ii. Mathematics and Astronomy
iii. Surgery
iv. Veterinary science (elephants)
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

54. The mural paintings of Ajanta represent the pinnacle of ancient Indian artistic achievement. During which dynasty did the later, more extensive phase of painting at Ajanta primarily occur?
(1) Mauryan dynasty
(2) Vakataka dynasty

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(3) Chola dynasty
(4) Sunga dynasty
(5) Question not attempted

55. Read the following statements regarding the Iron Pillar of Delhi:
I. It bears an inscription mentioning a king named Chandra.
II. It was originally erected at Vishnupadagiri.
III. It exhibits a high resistance to corrosion due to the presence of high phosphorus content.
IV. It is completely rust-free because it is made of pure titanium.
V. It is currently located in the Qutb complex in Delhi.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) III only
(2) IV only
(3) II and IV only
(4) I, III and V only
(5) Question not attempted

56. The Amaravati Stupa in Andhra Pradesh is a magnificent example of ancient structural architecture. Which prominent Buddhist sect is traditionally associated with the development of the Mahachaitya at Amaravati?
(1) Mahasanghika
(2) Theravada
(3) Vajrayana
(4) Zen
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which of the following statements correctly highlights a major contribution of Aryabhata to mathematics?
(1) He invented the concept of negative numbers.
(2) He was the first to develop the binomial theorem.
(3) He provided a precise approximation for pi as 3.1416.
(4) He authored the Lilavati, a fundamental text on arithmetic.
(5) Question not attempted

58. Select the correct sequence of the architectural progression of Buddhist structures from the earliest to the latest.
(1) Sanchi Stupa (original core), Bharhut Stupa, Amaravati Stupa embellishments, Ajanta Mahayana Caves
(2) Bharhut Stupa, Sanchi Stupa (original core), Ajanta Mahayana Caves, Amaravati Stupa embellishments
(3) Amaravati Stupa embellishments, Ajanta Mahayana Caves, Sanchi Stupa (original core), Bharhut Stupa
(4) Ajanta Mahayana Caves, Sanchi Stupa (original core), Bharhut Stupa, Amaravati Stupa embellishments
(5) Question not attempted

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59. Which of the following statements concerning the development of chemistry in ancient India is incorrect?
(1) Ancient Indians developed alkaline mixtures for manufacturing glass and soaps.
(2) Distillation of perfumes and preparation of natural dyes were widely practiced.
(3) The extraction of metals like copper, iron, and zinc demonstrated applied chemical knowledge.
(4) Cementation processes were entirely unknown in India until the arrival of the Europeans.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Which of the following architectural elements is not found in the Dravida style of temple construction?
(1) Vimana
(2) Amalaka
(3) Mandapa
(4) Gopuram
(5) Question not attempted

61. Identify the odd one out among the following ancient educational institutions based on their geographical location.
(1) Nalanda
(2) Vikramshila
(3) Takshashila
(4) Odantapuri
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which of the following provides the most appropriate explanation for the rapid spread of the Mathura school of art's stylistic features across the Indian subcontinent?
(1) The forced relocation of artisans by the Mauryan royal administrators.

(2) The school's strict enforcement of its style by the local Greek kings.
(3) The exclusive use of highly portable ivory instead of stone for all sculptures.
(4) Its indigenous style resonated with multiple religious traditions.
(5) Question not attempted

63. Match the items in List I with the items in List II to identify the correct subjects of ancient texts.
List I: (Ancient Texts)
A. Aryabhatiya
B. Ashtanga Hridaya
C. Rasaratnasamuccaya
D. Manasara
List II: (Central Subject Matter)
i. Alchemy and metallurgy
ii. Architecture and town planning
iii. Astronomy and Mathematics
iv. Ayurveda and internal medicine
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

64. Read the following statements regarding early ancient Indian architecture:
Statement I: The Lomas Rishi cave in the Barabar hills features a finely polished interior and a decorated entrance facade.
Statement II: It was excavated under the patronage of Ashoka for the monks of the Ajivika sect.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Read the following statements regarding the development of astronomy in ancient India:
I. Brahmagupta authored the Brahmasphutasiddhanta.
II. Ancient Indian astronomers accurately calculated the duration of the solar year.
III. The concept of heliocentrism was universally accepted and codified in all ancient Vedic texts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) III only
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

66. Which of the following pairs regarding ancient Indian sculptural arts is correctly matched?
(1) Didarganj Chauri Bearer - Highly polished Mauryan period sculpture.
(2) Yaksha and Yakshini figures - Exclusively found in Gandhara art.
(3) Kanishka's headless statue - Prime example of the Amaravati school.
(4) Colossal rock-cut Shiva at Elephanta - Originated during the Sunga period.
(5) Question not attempted

67. A historian translates an ancient Sanskrit text that describes the preparation of Kshara (alkaline substances) using limestone and ashes for surgical use. This application of material science to medicine is most prominently detailed in which of the following works?
(1) Surya Siddhanta
(2) Aryabhatiya
(3) Sushruta Samhita
(4) Rigveda
(5) Question not attempted

68. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Amaravati school of art is renowned for its intense and emotionally expressive narrative reliefs.
Reason (R): It evolved under the patronage of the Satavahanas and Ikshvakus, completely devoid of any indigenous Indian influence.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

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69. What was the primary cause for the large-scale establishment of Viharas in ancient India?
(1) The strategic necessity to defend borders against foreign invasions.
(2) The requirement to store surplus agricultural produce collected as tax.
(3) The need for permanent monastic quarters during the monsoon season.
(4) The demand for large administrative centers by local provincial governors.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Read the following statements regarding scientific knowledge in Vedic texts:
I. The Rigveda describes an ancient calendar system based on lunar and solar cycles.
II. The Atharvaveda contains references to the anatomy of the human body.
III. The Vedic people possessed the knowledge of working with metals like copper and bronze.
IV. The concept of zero was mathematically formalized with a symbol in the early Rigvedic hymns.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

71. In ancient Indian architectural treatises (Vastu Shastra), what does the term "Mandapa" signify?
(1) The main tower rising above the sanctum.
(2) The decorative arched gateway situated at a stupa's entrance.
(3) The monolithic stone chariot found in Dravidian complexes.
(4) The pillared hall preceding the sanctum for public rituals.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Nalanda University, a peak center for Mahayana Buddhist learning, attracted scholars from across Asia. Which renowned Chinese traveler provided a detailed account of the academic life and strict admission procedures at Nalanda?
(1) Hiuen Tsang (Xuanzang)
(2) Fa-Hien
(3) I-Tsing (Yijing)
(4) Megasthenes
(5) Question not attempted

73. Match the items in List I with the items in List II to identify the correct artistic centers and their predominant styles.
List I: (Ancient Regions or Cities)
A. Sanchi
B. Mathura
C. Mahabalipuram
D. Khajuraho
List II: (Predominant Art or Architectural Styles)
i. Nagara style structural temples
ii. Indigenous red sandstone sculptures
iii. Monolithic ratha temples and rock reliefs
iv. Early brick and stone stupa architecture
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which ancient Indian text extensively discusses the preparation of various alloys, metallic salts, and amalgamations, demonstrating advanced chemical knowledge?
(1) Rasaratnakara
(2) Natya Shastra
(3) Panchatantra
(4) Mahabhashya
(5) Question not attempted

75. Read the following statements regarding the evolution of temple architecture in ancient India:
I. Early Gupta temples were simple, flat-roofed structures with a shallow porch.
II. The Dashavatara temple at Deogarh is an early example of a temple with a shikhara.
III. The Panchayatana style features a central shrine surrounded by four subsidiary shrines.
IV. Brick temples were completely unknown during the Gupta period.
V. The transition from rock-cut caves to structural temples began significantly during the Gupta era.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) IV only
(2) I and IV only
(3) III and V only
(4) II, IV and V only

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(5) Question not attempted

76. Which of the following statements correctly describes the "Vesara" style of temple architecture?
(1) It is characterized solely by towering gopurams and a large temple tank.
(2) It features a hybridisation of the northern and southern styles.
(3) It relies purely on timber and bamboo construction typical of the eastern Himalayas.
(4) It is an ancient Islamic style imported from the Central Asian regions.
(5) Question not attempted

77. Which of the following statements regarding the scientific development in ancient India is incorrect?
(1) Aryabhata correctly identified that the moon and planets shine by reflected sunlight.
(2) Sushruta described various methods of preserving dead bodies for anatomical study.
(3) The concept of gravity was fundamentally discovered and mathematically formulated by Charaka.
(4) Ancient Indians used the lost-wax technique (cire perdue) for casting bronze statues.
(5) Question not attempted

78. Arrange the following ancient Indian scholars in chronological order of their primary contributions.
I. Aryabhata
II. Charaka
III. Bhaskaracharya
IV. Brahmagupta
Select the correct order from the options given below.
(1) II, I, IV, III
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) II, IV, I, III
(4) I, IV, II, III
(5) Question not attempted

79. Which of the following features is not a characteristic of the Amaravati school of art?
(1) Exclusive use of spiritual, meditative poses with completely static figures.
(2) Profuse use of white marble.
(3) Depiction of kings, princes, and palaces in dynamic compositions.
(4) Presence of intricate narrative reliefs on the drum and dome of stupas.
(5) Question not attempted

80. The intricate rock-cut Kailasanatha temple at Ellora was carved entirely out of a single rock face. Which of the following represents the most appropriate description of its construction technique?
(1) It was assembled using interlocking stone blocks from a query.
(2) It was excavated top-downwards from the roof to the base.
(3) It was built using bricks and mortar, which were later carved to resemble solid rock.
(4) It was formed by horizontally tunneling into the mountain and expanding outwards.
(5) Question not attempted

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ANSWERS

1. (2) They are rock-cut monuments excavated from a horseshoe-shaped riverine gorge.
The Ajanta caves represent a significant milestone in Indian rock-cut architecture. These thirty monuments were meticulously excavated from the solid basaltic rock of a vertical cliff within a horseshoe-shaped gorge of the Waghora River. This unique riverine setting provided a secluded environment for Buddhist monks to reside, meditate, and practice their spiritual rituals over several centuries.

2. (1) They were excavated entirely during the reign of the Mauryan empire under Ashoka.
The Ellora caves are a multifaceted archaeological site, but their construction did not occur during the Mauryan period under Ashoka. Instead, the excavation of these thirty-four caves spanned from the sixth to the tenth centuries CE. The site is uniquely celebrated for housing monuments belonging to three different faiths—Buddhism, Hinduism, and Jainism—coexisting within the same geographical complex.

3. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Ancient Indian temple architecture is categorized by distinct regional styles. The Nagara style is identified by curvilinear shikharas in the north, while the Dravida style features pyramidal vimanas and tall gopurams. The Vesara style represents a hybrid of these two, and the Panchayatana layout consists of a main central shrine surrounded by four smaller subsidiary shrines.

4. (4) Detailed narrative bas-reliefs depicting Jataka tales and Buddha's life.
The ancient stupa at Bharhut is historically significant for its contribution to early Buddhist art. It is primarily renowned for the intricate narrative reliefs carved into its stone railings and gateways. These carvings provide a visual representation of Jataka stories and various events from the life of the Buddha, serving as an important medium for religious storytelling.

5. (3) I and III only
The Sanchi Stupa remains a premier example of Buddhist architecture. While Emperor Ashoka commissioned the original brick core, the elaborate stone gateways known as toranas were actually added later during the Sunga and Satavahana periods, not the Gupta era. The site is revered for containing sacred bodily relics of the Buddha and his most prominent spiritual disciples.

6. (2) Depiction of Buddha solely through symbolic forms like footprints.
The Gandhara school is famous for its anthropomorphic representation of the Buddha, depicting him in human form with realistic features. This style shifted away from earlier traditions where the Buddha was represented only through symbols. It is characterized by Greco-Roman influences, including realistic muscular details, thick drapery folds, and the use of bluish-grey schist and stucco.

7. (4) Vesara School
Within the context of ancient Indian cultural development, the Gandhara, Mathura, and Amaravati traditions are classified as major schools of sculptural art that flourished during specific historical periods. In contrast, the Vesara tradition refers to a specific style of temple architecture that emerged later in the Deccan region, rather than a primary school of independent sculptural production.

8. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Gandhara school of art is widely recognized as Greco-Buddhist art due to its unique aesthetic fusion. It emerged in the northwestern frontier, where local Buddhist themes were expressed using Hellenistic and Roman artistic techniques. The realistic treatment of the human body and the specific style of drapery reflect the seamless combination of these two diverse cultural traditions.

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63. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Ancient Indian literature covers a wide range of scientific and technical subjects. The Aryabhatiya is a fundamental text on mathematics and astronomy, while the Ashtanga Hridaya is a core manual for Ayurvedic medicine. The Rasaratnasamuccaya deals with the chemical properties of minerals and metals, and the Manasara provides detailed rules and guidelines for architecture, sculpture, and urban planning.

64. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Lomas Rishi cave, part of the Barabar hill complex, is a masterpiece of early rock-cut architecture. It features a sophisticated, mirror-like interior polish and an entrance facade carved to resemble contemporary wooden structures. It was excavated during the reign of Emperor Ashoka specifically for the Ajivika sect, representing one of the earliest examples of state-sponsored religious architecture in ancient India.

65. (3) III only
Ancient Indian astronomy was highly advanced, with scholars like Brahmagupta and Aryabhata providing detailed calculations of the solar year and planetary movements. However, the concept of heliocentrism—the idea that the Earth revolves around the sun—was not a universally accepted or codified belief in ancient Vedic or scientific texts. Most ancient models remained geocentric, although they reached a high degree of mathematical accuracy.

66. (1) Didarganj Chauri Bearer - Highly polished Mauryan period sculpture.
The Didarganj Chauri Bearer is a quintessential example of Mauryan era art, distinguished by its monumental form and the characteristic mirror-like polish applied to its sandstone surface. Other pairings, such as Kanishka's statue or the Elephanta Shiva, belong to the Kushana and post-Gupta periods respectively, while Yaksha figures were common across many indigenous traditions beyond just the Gandhara school.

67. (3) Sushruta Samhita
The application of chemistry to medical practice is a notable feature of ancient Indian science. The Sushruta Samhita provides detailed instructions on how to prepare kshara, or alkaline substances, from various plant ashes and limestone. These substances were used for treating wounds and in surgical procedures, demonstrating that ancient physicians had a practical and sophisticated understanding of chemical reactions and their biological effects.

68. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Amaravati school is celebrated for its dynamic and emotionally charged narrative reliefs, which represent a high point in early Indian art. However, it was not devoid of indigenous influence. On the contrary, while it flourished under the Satavahanas and Ikshvakus and possibly had some contact with foreign styles, its artistic language remained deeply rooted in local traditions and themes.

69. (3) The need for permanent monastic quarters during the monsoon season.
The establishment of Viharas in ancient India was driven by the lifestyle of Buddhist and Jain monks. Originally, these monks were mendicants who traveled constantly. However, during the monsoon season, travel became impossible. This led to the creation of permanent residential quarters, or Viharas, where monks could stay collectively during the rains, eventually evolving into large-scale centers of education and monastic life.

70. (1) I, II and III only
Vedic texts demonstrate significant early scientific knowledge, including a calendar system based on celestial cycles, basic anatomical observations, and the practical use of metals like copper. However, while the concept of "nothingness" or zero existed philosophically, the mathematical formalization of zero as a specific numeric symbol and its use in calculations were developments that occurred later in the post-Vedic period.

71. (4) The pillared hall preceding the sanctum for public rituals.
In ancient Indian temple architecture, the Mandapa is a crucial functional space. It is a large, pillared hall that leads to the inner sanctum or Garbhagriha. The Mandapa served as a venue for various public activities, including religious congregational prayers, ritual dances, and musical performances, allowing the community to participate in the spiritual life of the temple complex.

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18. (1) Mauryan art, Sunga art, Kushana art, Gupta art
The sculptural traditions of ancient India followed a clear chronological progression. Mauryan art introduced polished stone pillars and court art, followed by the narrative reliefs of the Sunga period. The Kushana period saw the emergence of the Mathura and Gandhara schools, while the Gupta period marked the classical peak characterized by spiritual serenity and refined aesthetic balance.

19. (3) Extraction of square and cube roots
Aryabhata was a foundational figure in ancient Indian mathematics who introduced several revolutionary concepts. Beyond his astronomical observations, his mathematical contributions included precise methods for finding the square and cube roots of numbers. These procedures, detailed in his treatise, demonstrated an advanced understanding of arithmetic and algebra that formed the basis for later developments in the field.

20. (4) Satavahana dynasty
The Amaravati Stupa, located in present-day Andhra Pradesh, underwent several phases of development and became a major center for Buddhist art. While its origins may date back earlier, it received its most significant structural embellishments and elaborate marble carvings during the rule of the Satavahana dynasty. This period saw the stupa reach its height of artistic and architectural grandeur.

21. (3) Ajanta features only Buddhist monuments, whereas Ellora contains Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain monuments.
While both are iconic rock-cut sites, Ajanta and Ellora differ significantly in their religious focus and chronology. The Ajanta caves are exclusively dedicated to Buddhism and are famous for their mural paintings. In contrast, the Ellora complex is a multi-religious site featuring monuments associated with Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism, reflecting the religious pluralism prevalent during its various construction phases.

22. (2) Curvilinear Shikhara
The Dravida style of temple architecture, prevalent in Southern India, is defined by specific features such as the pyramidal vimana, large mandapas, and monumental gopurams. However, the curvilinear shikhara is a characteristic element of the Nagara style found in Northern India. In the Dravidian tradition, the roof over the sanctum takes a stepped pyramidal shape rather than a curved one.

23. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
Ancient Indian scholars contributed significantly to various scientific fields through their foundational texts. Sushruta is celebrated for his surgical expertise and instruments, while Charaka authored a major work on internal medicine. Varahamihira produced an encyclopedic text on astronomy and natural sciences, and Nagarjuna is historically linked to the study of alchemy and the properties of various metals.

24. (1) Sarnath
The Gandhara school of art was localized in the northwestern region of the Indian subcontinent, with major centers at Taxila, Peshawar, and Bamiyan. These locations were heavily influenced by Greco-Roman aesthetic traditions. Sarnath, located in the east, was the center of a different sculptural school that emphasized indigenous styles and spiritual serenity during the later Gupta period.

25. (3) III only
The Mathura school of art was an indigenous tradition that primarily utilized spotted red sandstone for its sculptures. Unlike the Gandhara school, it was not limited to Buddhist themes. It produced a wide variety of religious icons, including representations of deities from the Hindu and Jain traditions, making it a versatile center for sculptural production that catered to multiple faiths.

26. (1) Influence of Hellenistic and Roman artistic traditions.
The distinctive appearance of the Buddha in Gandhara art is a direct result of cultural synthesis. Following the conquests of Alexander and the subsequent Indo-Greek rule, Hellenistic and Roman artistic styles were adopted to depict Buddhist subjects. This resulted in the Buddha being portrayed with wavy hair, an athletic build, and realistic drapery, resembling the classical statues of Apollo.

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27. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The medical heritage of ancient India is anchored by two monumental works that address different aspects of healing. The Sushruta Samhita provides an extensive guide to complex surgical techniques, including plastic surgery. Simultaneously, the Charaka Samhita offers a comprehensive framework for internal medicine, focusing on diagnosis, herbal treatments, and the maintenance of health through balanced metabolism and immunity.

28. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Vesara style is a prominent architectural order found in the Deccan region, particularly under the Chalukyas and Hoysalas. However, it was not an entirely independent or uninfluenced style. It actually developed as a hybrid, selectively combining the curvilinear elements of the northern Nagara style with the tiered towers and architectural layout of the southern Dravida style.

29. (3) Chhatra - Circumambulatory pathway around the base
Stupa architecture is composed of several symbolic parts with specific names. The Medhi is the base, the Anda is the dome, and the Harmika is the square railing at the top. The Chhatra refers to the three-tiered umbrella symbolizing the triple jewels of Buddhism. The circumambulatory pathway around the base of the stupa is actually called the Pradakshina Patha.

30. (1) I, II and III only
Ancient India made profound scientific contributions, including the development of the decimal system and advanced techniques for smelting metals like zinc. Alchemy was also closely linked with Ayurvedic practices. However, the Iron Pillar of Delhi was not constructed during the Mauryan period; it is a product of the Gupta period, as evidenced by its historical inscription and metallurgical style.

31. (1) Amaravati School
The Amaravati school is distinguished by its unique use of white limestone and its dynamic, crowded sculptural compositions. It focused heavily on narrative reliefs that depicted Jataka tales with a sense of intense movement and emotional expression. These characteristics, along with the patronage of the Satavahanas in the Krishna valley, define the school's specific stylistic identity in ancient India.

32. (2) It enabled high-quality brass production through cementation.
The mastery of zinc extraction was a major milestone in Indian metallurgy. By refining the process of recovering metallic zinc from ore, ancient practitioners were able to produce high-quality brass. This was achieved through the cementation process, where zinc vapor was absorbed by copper, resulting in an alloy that was durable, attractive, and widely used for various industrial and artistic purposes.

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33. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Rock-cut and Buddhist architecture utilizes specific terms for different structures. A Chaitya is a prayer hall that typically contains a stupa, while a Vihara serves as a residential hall for monks. A Stupa itself is a hemispherical mound used to house sacred relics, and a Torana refers to the elaborately decorated ceremonial gateways that stand at the entrances.

34. (1) A comprehensive astronomical or mathematical treatise.
In the context of ancient Indian science, the term Siddhanta refers to a formalized system or a comprehensive treatise on astronomy and mathematics. These texts provided the theoretical framework and mathematical rules for calculating planetary positions, the duration of time, and the occurrence of eclipses, representing a transition from purely observational to more rigorous and calculative scientific methods.

35. (2) III only
Ancient Indian chemistry and material science were highly advanced, covering mercury processing, glass-making, and the preparation of alkalis. Contrary to the idea that ancient Indians lacked knowledge of natural dyes, historical and archaeological evidence confirms they were experts in deriving vibrant colors from various plants and minerals. These dyes were used extensively in textiles and the world-famous murals of Ajanta.

36. (4) Aryabhata
Aryabhata was a pioneering astronomer who proposed several revolutionary ideas in his

treatise, the Aryabhatiya. He was the first to mathematically demonstrate that the Earth is a sphere and that it rotates on its own axis. He correctly explained that this axial rotation causes the stars to appear as though they are moving across the sky from east to west.

37. (3) Brahmagupta
The Khandakhadyaka is a significant astronomical treatise authored by the renowned mathematician and astronomer Brahmagupta. Written in the seventh century, this work built upon earlier systems and provided practical methods for astronomical calculations. It was highly influential and was later translated into Arabic, contributing to the transmission of Indian mathematical and astronomical knowledge to the Islamic world and Europe.

38. (1) II, IV, III, I
The architectural history of India begins with early rock-cut excavations like the Barabar caves in the Mauryan period, followed by the construction of the stupa core at Sanchi. Free-standing structural temples like the Dashavatara at Deogarh emerged during the Gupta period. Finally, the massive monolithic Kailasanatha temple at Ellora was carved later, during the Rashtrakuta rule in the eighth century.

39. (4) The Gandhara influence became highly pronounced, completely replacing indigenous styles.
Sculpture during the Gupta period is regarded as the classical peak of Indian art, known for its balanced proportions and spiritual serenity. While earlier styles like Gandhara and Mathura provided a foundation, the Gupta period saw a synthesis where indigenous elements became dominant. Rather than being replaced by Gandhara styles, the art became more refined, internalized, and uniquely Indian in its expression.

40. (1) It provides rules for calculating the motions of various planets and the timing of eclipses.
The Surya Siddhanta is one of the most important and foundational astronomical texts of ancient India. It provides detailed mathematical rules and formulas for determining the mean and true positions of the sun, moon, and planets. Furthermore, it includes methods for predicting solar and lunar eclipses, marking a high point in the development of Indian mathematical astronomy and timekeeping.

41. (3) Depiction of scenes from the Ramayana as primary themes.
The Ajanta cave paintings are world-renowned for their artistic beauty and historical value. They were created using natural pigments and the tempera technique on dry plaster. However, their primary themes are drawn from Buddhist tradition, specifically Jataka stories and the life of Gautama Buddha. Scenes from the Ramayana are not featured as primary themes in these specific Buddhist monastic caves.

42. (1) Brihadeshwara Temple, Thanjavur
Structural temples in ancient and medieval India were built in different regional styles. The Kandariya Mahadeva, Lingaraja, and Sun Temple at Konark are all classic examples of the Nagara style, which originated in the north and east. The Brihadeshwara Temple at Thanjavur is distinct because it was built in the Dravida style, characterized by its massive vimana and southern architectural elements.

43. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
Each component of a stupa carries deep symbolic meaning in Buddhist cosmology. The Anda represents the universe or the cosmic mound, while the Harmika symbolizes the abode of the gods at the summit. The Chhatra umbrellas represent the three jewels of Buddhism, and the Pradakshina Patha signifies the spiritual progress of the devotee as they walk around the sacred structure.

44. (2) It is located in Cave 1 and portrays the compassionate Bodhisattva holding a blue lotus.
The "Padmapani Bodhisattva" is one of the most famous and iconic paintings found at Ajanta. Located in Cave 1, it depicts the Bodhisattva of compassion with a serene expression, holding a blue lotus flower. This masterpiece exemplifies the refined aesthetic of the later Vakataka period, showcasing graceful lines, subtle shading, and a profound sense of spiritual calm and benevolence.

45. (1) I and II only
Vedic and post-Vedic texts reflect the early foundations of Indian science. The Atharvaveda contains references to diseases and herbal

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9. (2) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
The mural paintings found at Ajanta are primarily dedicated to depicting the Jataka stories and various stages of the Buddha's life. However, technical analysis shows they were not executed using true fresco techniques on wet plaster. Instead, artists employed the tempera method, where pigments were applied to a prepared layer of dry mud and lime plaster.

10. (4) None of the statements is incorrect
Ancient Indian mathematics achieved remarkable milestones that are accurately reflected in historical records. Aryabhata provided a precise value for pi and founded an influential school of mathematical thought through his treatise. Historical evidence from the Bakhshali manuscript and the rules formulated by Brahmagupta regarding calculations with zero confirm the advanced state of numeric systems and algebraic operations.

11. (4) Madhava Nidana - Diagnosis of diseases
Ancient Indian medical literature is categorized by specific specialized focuses. The Madhava Nidana is a celebrated text specifically dedicated to the diagnosis of diseases. In contrast, the Charaka Samhita focuses on internal medicine, the Sushruta Samhita deals primarily with surgery, and other texts like the Hastyayurveda or Shalihotra Samhita address the medical care of elephants and horses.

12. (2) The formation of a protective passive film of misawite.
The Iron Pillar of Delhi is a masterpiece of ancient metallurgy, remaining virtually rust-free for over sixteen centuries. This remarkable resistance is attributed to the high phosphorus content in the iron and the specific forging techniques used. These factors facilitated the formation of a thin, protective passive layer of crystalline iron hydrogen phosphate hydrate, known as misawite.

13. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Ancient Indian educational centers were supported by various royal patrons and legendary figures. Nalanda was founded under the Gupta ruler Kumaragupta I, while Vikramshila was established by Dharmapala of the Pala dynasty. Takshashila is famously associated with the teacher Chanakya, and Vallabhi became a major center for Hinayana studies under the patronage of the Maitraka dynasty.

14. (4) Zinc smelting
Archaeological findings in Zawar, Rajasthan, provide concrete evidence of ancient India's sophisticated metallurgical skills. The presence of specialized retorts and furnaces indicates that practitioners had mastered the complex process of zinc smelting through distillation. This technique required high temperatures and controlled environments, marking a significant technological advancement that predated similar industrial-scale processes in many other parts of the world.

15. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
Ancient Indian astronomy reached a high level of sophistication through the works of scholars like Varahamihira and Aryabhata. These thinkers documented Greek influences, summarized traditional astronomical knowledge, and provided scientific explanations for natural phenomena like eclipses. Aryabhata specifically proposed the rotation of the Earth on its axis, reflecting a transition toward rational and observation-based celestial science.

16. (2) The need for precise measurements in constructing complex Vedic fire altars.
The Sulba Sutras represent the earliest records of Indian geometry and mathematical principles. Their development was driven by the strict ritualistic requirements of the Vedic period, which demanded precise measurements and specific geometric shapes for the construction of sacrificial fire altars. This necessity for accuracy in religious architecture led to the formulation of fundamental mathematical and geometric rules.

17. (2) The large, ribbed, stone disk placed at the top of a Nagara style shikhara.
In the architectural language of the Nagara style, the Amalaka is a crucial structural and symbolic element. It is a large, fluted or ribbed stone disk that sits atop the main shikhara or tower of the temple. This feature typically supports the kalasha and is intended to represent the sacred lotus or the sun, signifying a divine connection.

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54. (2) Vakataka dynasty
The development of the Ajanta caves occurred in two distinct chronological phases. The later and more prolific phase, which includes the majority of the stunning mural paintings and elaborate Mahayana excavations, took place during the fifth and sixth centuries CE. This period of intense artistic activity was largely supported by the patronage of the Vakataka dynasty, particularly under the ruler Harishena.

55. (2) IV only
The Iron Pillar of Delhi is a metallurgical marvel located in the Qutb complex, bearing an inscription of a king named Chandra. It is famous for its rust resistance, which results from its high phosphorus content and the formation of a protective layer. However, it is not made of titanium; it is composed of high-quality wrought iron produced through ancient forging techniques.

56. (1) Mahasanghika
The Amaravati Stupa, known as the Mahachaitya, is one of the largest and most significant Buddhist monuments in South India. Historically, its development and the religious life surrounding it were closely associated with the Mahasanghika sect. This school of Buddhism played a crucial role in the early evolution of Mahayana ideas and heavily influenced the artistic and devotional practices at the site.

57. (3) He provided a precise approximation for pi as 3.1416.
Aryabhata made several enduring contributions to mathematics that were ahead of his time. One of his most notable achievements was calculating the value of pi with high accuracy. In his work, he specified that for a circle with a given diameter, the circumference would be approximately 3.1416, a value that was remarkably close to modern mathematical determinations.

58. (1) Sanchi Stupa (original core), Bharhut Stupa, Amaravati Stupa embellishments, Ajanta Mahayana Caves
The evolution of Buddhist architecture began with the simple brick stupas commissioned by Ashoka at Sanchi. This was followed by the addition of decorative stone railings and reliefs at Bharhut. Later, the Amaravati Stupa was significantly embellished with intricate marble carvings. Finally, the more complex Mahayana rock-cut caves and murals at Ajanta were developed during the fifth and sixth centuries CE.

59. (4) Cementation processes were entirely unknown in India until the arrival of the Europeans.
Ancient Indian chemistry was a practical science involved in making glass, dyes, and perfumes. Metallurgical processes, including the extraction of zinc and iron, were well-developed. Contrary to the idea that cementation was unknown until Europeans arrived, ancient Indians successfully used this technique to produce brass by allowing zinc vapor to combine with copper, long before it became common in Europe.

60. (2) Amalaka
The Dravida style of architecture is characterized by features such as the pyramidal vimana, mandapas for public assembly, and towering gopurams at the entrance gateways. The Amalaka, however, is a specific decorative element used in the Nagara style of North India. It is the ribbed stone disk that sits on top of the shikhara, which is absent in southern Dravidian temples.

61. (3) Takshashila
Nalanda, Vikramshila, and Odantapuri were all located in the eastern part of India, particularly in the regions of modern-day Bihar and Bengal, and were major centers of Mahayana Buddhist learning. Takshashila, however, was located in the northwestern part of the subcontinent, in present-day Pakistan. It was much older and served as a cross-cultural center for diverse fields of study.

62. (4) Its indigenous style resonated with multiple religious traditions.
The Mathura school of art was highly influential because it developed an indigenous aesthetic using local red sandstone. Unlike the Gandhara school, which was more limited geographically and stylistically, the Mathura style was versatile and appealed to followers of Buddhism, Hinduism, and Jainism. This broad religious resonance allowed its artistic conventions to spread rapidly and influence sculptural traditions across the subcontinent.

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remedies, while the Vedanga Jyotisha is a foundational work dedicated to timekeeping and astronomy for ritual purposes. However, the Rigveda does not contain advanced trigonometric formulas; such complex mathematical developments occurred much later in the works of scholars like Aryabhata.

46. (4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
The Mathura and Gandhara schools represent distinct regional artistic developments in ancient India. Mathura relied on indigenous red sandstone to create spiritual images, while Gandhara employed grey schist to depict Buddha with realistic Greco-Roman features. Because the descriptions of their material usage and stylistic focus were swapped in the statements, both are considered factually inaccurate representations of these schools.

47. (1) Wootz steel - A crucible steel featuring distinct bands.
Ancient Indian metallurgy is celebrated for several unique achievements. Wootz steel was a high-quality crucible steel produced in southern India, famous for its distinct wavy patterns and strength. Other accomplishments include the forged Iron Pillar of Delhi and the hollow-cast bronze Sultanganj Buddha. However, the mention of native aluminum extraction is historically incorrect, as aluminum was not isolated until modern times.

48. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Nalanda was a premier international university that reached its peak long after the Gupta period. Its global reputation for scholarship attracted students from all over Asia. This prominence was maintained through the sustained patronage of the Pala kings and diplomatic links with foreign rulers, such as the King of Srivijaya, who endowed monasteries to support students studying at the institution.

49. (2) The Sulba Sutras
Proportional geometry and precise directional alignments in ancient India were codified in the Sulba Sutras. These texts provided the mathematical and geometric foundations required for constructing Vedic sacrificial altars. By outlining rules for transforming shapes while maintaining area, these sutras established the early principles of Indian geometry and influenced the mathematical rigor applied to later temple architecture and town planning.

50. (2) III only
Ancient universities in India like Takshashila and Vikramshila served as specialized centers for diverse subjects ranging from medicine to military science. While Nalanda was a premier institution for Mahayana Buddhist studies, it was not restricted to Hinayana Buddhism. It provided a comprehensive curriculum including secular subjects and various Buddhist schools, attracting global scholars through its rigorous and inclusive academic environment.

51. (3) It systematized knowledge into eight rational branches.
The compilation of the Charaka Samhita was a transformative event for Indian medicine because it organized medical knowledge into a rational and scientific framework. It categorized Ayurveda into eight distinct branches, covering internal medicine, pediatrics, and toxicology among others. This systematic approach moved the practice away from purely ritualistic healing toward a more observation-based system focused on diagnosis and herbal treatment.

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52. (4) The main sanctum where the principal deity is enshrined.
In the design of an ancient Indian temple, the Garbhagriha is the most sacred and central space. The term literally translates to "womb-chamber," representing the small, windowless, and often unadorned inner sanctum where the main idol or symbol of the deity is placed. This area is designed to focus the devotee's attention and energy on the divine presence within.

53. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Scholars in ancient India specialized in diverse scientific fields, producing foundational texts. Brahmagupta was a master of mathematics and astronomy. In the realm of veterinary science, Palakapya authored works on the medical care of elephants, while Salihotra specialized in the health and treatment of horses. Sushruta remains the most celebrated figure for his pioneering contributions to the field of surgery.

72. (1) Hiuen Tsang (Xuanzang)
Hiuen Tsang, the famous seventh-century Chinese traveler, spent several years at Nalanda University as both a student and a teacher. His detailed journals provide invaluable historical insights into the university's academic excellence, the vastness of its library, and the difficult entrance examinations that ensured only the most brilliant scholars were admitted to this prestigious international center of Buddhist learning.

73. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
Ancient Indian artistic centers are defined by their unique contributions. Sanchi is the site of iconic early stupas, while Mathura is famous for its indigenous red sandstone sculptures. Mahabalipuram is renowned for its monolithic ratha temples and massive rock reliefs from the Pallava period. Khajuraho represents the zenith of the medieval Nagara style with its complex and highly decorated structural temples.

74. (1) Rasaratnakara
The Rasaratnakara is a foundational text in the field of Indian alchemy and chemistry, traditionally attributed to the scholar Nagarjuna. This work contains extensive information on the processing of mercury, the preparation of various metallic salts and alloys, and the transformation of base metals. It reflects a sophisticated tradition of laboratory practice and chemical experimentation aimed at medical and industrial applications.

75. (1) IV only
The Gupta period witnessed a remarkable transition from rock-cut architecture to structural temples, incorporating both stone and brick. While many early structures were flat-roofed, the Dashavatara temple introduced the shikhara and the Panchayatana layout. Notable brick constructions like the Bhitargaon temple prove that brick was indeed utilized for religious architecture, refuting the claim that such temples were unknown during this era.

76. (2) It features a hybridisation of the northern and southern styles.
The Vesara style of temple architecture, which flourished in the Deccan region under dynasties like the Chalukyas, is essentially a hybrid tradition. It selectively incorporates structural elements from both the northern Nagara style, such as the shikhara shapes, and the southern Dravida style, such as the vimana design and ornamentation. This synthesis created a distinct regional architectural identity in central India.

77. (3) The concept of gravity was fundamentally discovered and mathematically formulated by Charaka.
While ancient India made monumental strides in astronomy, medicine, and metallurgy, the formalization of the laws of gravity is not attributed to Charaka. Charaka was a physician whose expertise lay in internal medicine and Ayurveda. Concepts related to planetary motion and reflected light were correctly identified by astronomers like Aryabhata, while the lost-wax technique demonstrated advanced practical chemical and metallurgical knowledge.

78. (1) II, I, IV, III
The intellectual history of ancient India follows a chronological path starting with the medical contributions of Charaka in the early centuries CE. This was followed by the groundbreaking mathematical and astronomical work of Aryabhata in the late fifth century. Brahmagupta furthered these sciences in the seventh century, while Bhaskaracharya represented the later medieval peak of Indian mathematical and astronomical scholarship.

79. (1) Exclusive use of spiritual, meditative poses with completely static figures.
The Amaravati school of art is renowned for its vibrant and dynamic aesthetic. Unlike some other traditions that emphasized static, meditative poses, Amaravati sculptures are characterized by intense movement, crowded compositions, and figures shown in various naturalistic and expressive postures. This school focused on vivid narrative storytelling, frequently depicting scenes of royal life, processions, and everyday activities alongside religious themes.

80. (2) It was excavated top-downwards from the roof to the base.
The Kailasanatha temple at Ellora is a unique engineering marvel. Unlike most buildings that are constructed from the ground up, this massive monolithic structure was created using a "top-

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ii. Duties shaped by the specific epoch or era
iii. Universal moral virtues for all humans
iv. Individual's unique personal duty or calling
Codes:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which of the following is not typically categorized as a valid expression of 'Dharma'?
(1) Rajadharma (Duties and responsibilities of a king)
(2) Stridharma (Traditional duties of a woman)
(3) Danadharma (The moral duty of charity)
(4) Adharma (Unrighteousness or violation of law)
(5) Question not attempted

22. Read the given statements regarding Artha and select the correct answer:
Statement I: In the context of Purushartha, Artha signifies the creation of wealth, material prosperity, and political stability.
Statement II: Classical Indian thought strictly condemns the pursuit of Artha, labeling wealth accumulation as an absolute sin for all individuals.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

23. Consider the following statements regarding Kautilya's concept of statecraft (Artha):
I. The Arthashastra proposes the Saptanga theory, conceptualizing the state as possessing seven limbs.
II. Swami (the King) and Amatya (the Ministers) are fundamental components of the Saptanga theory.
III. Kautilya suggests that foreign policy and espionage are irrelevant to the maintenance of Artha.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

24. Which ancient Indian philosopher is historically credited with comprehensively systematizing the principles of Artha in relation to statecraft, governance, and economics?
(1) Chanakya (Kautilya)
(2) Vatsyayana (Kamasutra)
(3) Kapila (Samkhya)
(4) Gautama (Nyaya)
(5) Question not attempted

25. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read both statements and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The legitimate pursuit of Artha is considered essential for the maintenance of a prosperous society.
Reason (R): Without adequate material resources (Artha), it is highly difficult to perform one's Dharma and fulfill the desires of Kama.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which of the following is the most appropriate philosophical view regarding the pursuit of Artha in the Trivarga framework?
(1) Artha must be acquired in strict adherence to principles of Dharma.
(2) Artha should be pursued at any cost, regardless of ethical considerations.
(3) Artha is only meant for kings, while others must live in total poverty.
(4) Artha is an illusion and should be discarded to attain Moksha quickly.
(5) Question not attempted

27. Which of the following statements correctly captures the essence of 'Kama' as a Purushartha?
(1) It solely refers to the ascetic denial of physical and sensory pleasures.

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CHAPTER 08
Indian Knowledge and Value System

1. In the context of ancient Indian texts, which of the following hymns of the Rig Veda provides the earliest conceptual reference to the origin of the four Varnas?
(1) Nasadiya Sukta
(2) Purusha Sukta
(3) Hiranyagarbha Sukta
(4) Nadistuti Sukta
(5) Question not attempted

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Varna system in ancient India:
I. It originally emphasized a division of labor based on a person's aptitude and inherent qualities (Guna and Karma).
II. During the later Vedic period, the system became strictly hereditary and rigid, evolving towards the Jati system.
III. The primary purpose of the Varna system was to ensure economic and social stability by allocating specific societal roles.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

3. Read the given statements regarding the Varna system and select the correct answer:
Statement I: The Bhagavad Gita states that the fourfold Varna system was created by the Divine based on the differentiation of Guna (quality) and Karma (action).
Statement II: The classical Varna system explicitly advocated for untouchability as a foundational pillar of social order from the early Rig Vedic period.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which of the following is not one of the four traditional Varnas recognized in the ancient Indian social system?
(1) Brahmana
(2) Kshatriya
(3) Vaishya
(4) Chandal
(5) Question not attempted

5. Read the following lists and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Varna)
A. Brahmana
B. Kshatriya
C. Vaishya
D. Shudra
List II: (Traditional Primary Duty)
i. Trade, agriculture, and commerce
ii. Service and supporting other Varnas
iii. Teaching, studying, and performing sacrifices
iv. Protection, administration, and warfare
Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

6. Arrange the following Ashramas in the correct chronological order of a human life according to classical Indian texts:
I. Vanaprastha
II. Sannyasa
III. Brahmacharya
IV. Grihastha
(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) III, IV, I, II

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(1) I and IV only
(2) II and III only
(3) III, IV and V only
(4) I, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

34. Which of the following philosophical schools explicitly denies the existence of Moksha, arguing that death is the ultimate end of an individual?
(1) Lokayata/Charvaka
(2) Advaita Vedanta
(3) Nyaya Philosophy
(4) Samkhya School
(5) Question not attempted

35. Read the following lists regarding paths to Moksha and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Path to Moksha)
A. Karma Yoga
B. Jnana Yoga
C. Bhakti Yoga
D. Raja Yoga
List II: (Core Methodology)
i. Cultivation of intense love and surrender to the Divine
ii. Performance of duty without attachment to the results
iii. Control of the mind and senses through meditative practices
iv. Pursuit of liberation through true philosophical knowledge and realization
Codes:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

36. In the context of Vedanta philosophy, a person who attains spiritual enlightenment and is free from ignorance, yet continues to live out their remaining biological life, is referred to as:
(1) Videhamukta
(2) Baddhajiva
(3) Mumukshu
(4) Jivanmukta
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of the first four Samskaras, starting from pre-natal rituals, in the traditional framework of the Sixteen Samskaras?
(1) Pumsavana, Garbhadhana, Simantonnayana, Jatakarma
(2) Garbhadhana, Pumsavana, Simantonnayana, Jatakarma
(3) Jatakarma, Garbhadhana, Pumsavana, Simantonnayana
(4) Garbhadhana, Simantonnayana, Pumsavana, Jatakarma
(5) Question not attempted

38. According to traditional Smriti texts, what is the generally accepted number of principal Samskaras spanning from conception to death?
(1) 12
(2) 16
(3) 24
(4) 40
(5) Question not attempted

39. Consider the following statements regarding the Upanayana Samskara:
I. It marks the formal initiation of a child into the study of the Vedas under a Guru.
II. It is symbolically considered the second spiritual birth (Dvija) of the individual in the traditional system.
III. It signifies the formal commencement of the Brahmacharya Ashrama.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

40. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read both statements and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): Antyeshti is considered the final and concluding Samskara in the life of a Hindu.
Reason (R): It involves the cremation rites where the physical body is offered back to the elements as a final sacrifice.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct

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D. Moksha

List II: (Core Theme)

i. Material prosperity and worldly success
ii. Spiritual liberation and self-realization
iii. Ethical conduct and moral duties
iv. Pleasure, desires, and emotional fulfillment

Codes:

(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

14. Which of the following best explains why classical Indian philosophy advocates for the integrated pursuit of Dharma, Artha, and Kama (the Trivarga)?

(1) To ensure that individuals completely abandon spiritual pursuits until reaching old age.
(2) To enforce a rigid hierarchy where wealth is valued much higher than moral conduct.
(3) To prepare individuals exclusively for the life of an ascetic from the time of birth.
(4) To promote a balanced and holistic life where needs are met ethically.
(5) Question not attempted

15. Identify the odd one out among the following concepts, which is fundamentally distinct from the group known as 'Trivarga' in the Purushartha framework:

(1) Moksha
(2) Dharma
(3) Artha
(4) Kama
(5) Question not attempted

16. Which of the following pairs of a Purushartha and its foundational classical text is incorrectly matched?

(1) Artha - Arthashastra by Kautilya
(2) Moksha - Natyashastra by Bharata Muni
(3) Kama - Kamasutra by Vatsyayana
(4) Dharma - Manusmriti by Manu
(5) Question not attempted

17. Consider the following statements regarding the concept of Dharma:

I. It is derived from the Sanskrit root 'dhri', meaning to uphold, support, or sustain.
II. Sadharana Dharma refers to universal ethical principles applicable to all humans, such as non-violence and truthfulness.
III. Svadharma refers to the specific duties of an individual based on their nature, stage of life, and social role.
IV. Apad Dharma allows for the temporary suspension of regular duties during times of extreme crisis or survival.
V. Classical texts assert that Dharma is entirely static and cannot be adapted to changing times or circumstances (Yuga Dharma).

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, III and IV only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

18. The concept of 'Dharma' in classical Indian philosophy is most accurately described as:

(1) The inherent law or cosmic order that sustains the universe and society.
(2) A strict set of religious dogmas to be blindly followed without question.
(3) The total renunciation of all worldly activities and essential family ties.
(4) A system of purely physical exercises designed for health and longevity.
(5) Question not attempted

19. A physician working tirelessly to treat patients during an epidemic, putting aside personal comfort, is best demonstrating the application of which specific type of Dharma?

(1) Varna Dharma
(2) Ashrama Dharma
(3) Svadharma
(4) Apad Dharma
(5) Question not attempted

20. Read the following lists regarding Dharma and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I: (Types of Dharma)

A. Yuga Dharma
B. Sadharana Dharma
C. Ashrama Dharma
D. Svadharma

List II: (Meaning)

i. Duties according to one's stage of life

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down" excavation technique. Artisans started at the top of a basaltic hill and meticulously carved away thousands of tons of rock to reveal the temple, its shrines, and intricate sculptures from a single block.

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(2) It represents the legal codes and punishments administered by the king.
(3) It advocates for uncontrolled indulgence leading to societal chaos.
(4) Holistic enjoyment of life, including aesthetics and sensory pleasure.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Read the following lists regarding Kama and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Term related to Kama)
A. Kamasutra
B. Vatsyayana
C. Chausath Kalas
D. Trivarga
List II: (Description)
i. The 64 traditional arts essential for a cultured life
ii. Foundational text discussing the philosophy and practice of Kama
iii. The collective triad of Dharma, Artha, and Kama
iv. Ancient Indian philosopher who authored the primary text on Kama
Codes:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

29. According to classical philosophy, what is the primary effect of pursuing Kama strictly within the boundaries established by Dharma?
(1) Immediate spiritual liberation and final release from earthly existence.
(2) Personal fulfillment while preventing moral decay and social disruption.
(3) Automatic transformation of an individual into a forest-dwelling Sannyasi.
(4) Total elimination of all future karmic consequences and soul bondage.
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following statements about Kama in classical Indian thought:
I. It is recognized as a valid Purushartha only when pursued in accordance with Dharma.
II. Vatsyayana's Kamasutra deals exclusively with sensuality and completely ignores social conduct and aesthetics.
III. Kama encompasses appreciation of literature, fine arts, and the general enjoyment of life.
IV. The pursuit of Kama is strictly forbidden for individuals in the Grihastha Ashrama.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and IV only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) II, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

31. Identify the odd one out. Which of the following is not considered a valid expression of a refined life pursuing Kama as described in traditional texts on the 64 Kalas (arts)?
(1) Accumulating wealth through deceit
(2) Singing and playing musical instruments
(3) Flower arrangement and painting
(4) Perfumery and preparing cosmetics
(5) Question not attempted

32. An individual who seeks ultimate liberation by realizing the fundamental unity of their inner self (Atman) with the universal reality (Brahman) through deep intellectual inquiry is primarily following which path to Moksha?
(1) Karma Yoga
(2) Jnana Yoga
(3) Bhakti Yoga
(4) Hatha Yoga
(5) Question not attempted

33. Consider the following statements regarding Moksha:
I. It represents the ultimate liberation from Samsara, the continuous cycle of birth and death.
II. The path of Jnana Yoga emphasizes blind devotion and emotional surrender rather than knowledge.
III. Charvaka philosophy considers Moksha as the highest and most important Purushartha.
IV. Jivanmukti refers to a state of spiritual liberation achieved while still living in the physical body.
V. Videhamukti refers to liberation attained at the moment of physical death.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?

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iv. A token of gratitude offered to the teacher upon completion of studies

Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

47. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic feature of the ancient Gurukul system?
(1) Standardized written examinations using printed question papers for grading
(2) Experiential and continuous evaluation by the Guru
(3) Cultivation of high moral character and discipline
(4) Personalized attention due to a low student-to-teacher ratio
(5) Question not attempted

48. In classical Indian philosophy, the Six Schools (Sad Darshanas) are collectively classified as 'Astika'. What is the primary criterion for a school to be considered 'Astika' in this context?
(1) Belief in a personal, creator God.
(2) Acceptance of the supreme authority of the Vedas.
(3) Rejection of the concept of Karma and rebirth.
(4) Belief that the material world is the only reality.
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Six Schools of Indian Philosophy (Sad Darshanas):
I. Nyaya emphasizes logic and epistemology.
II. Vaisheshika is renowned for its pluralistic realism and atomic theory.
III. Samkhya presents a dualistic philosophy of Purusha and Prakriti.
IV. Mimamsa focuses primarily on the interpretation of Vedic rituals and duties.
V. Vedanta explores the nature of Brahman as presented in the Upanishads.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

50. The Sanskrit term 'Darshana' literally translates to:
(1) Vision or direct realization of truth
(2) Blind faith in theological dogmas
(3) Physical asceticism and penance
(4) Ritual sacrifice for the deities
(5) Question not attempted

51. Arrange the following metaphysical entities in the correct sequence of cosmic evolution according to the Samkhya philosophy:
I. Ahamkara (Ego)
II. Prakriti (Primordial Nature)
III. Mahat/Buddhi (Intellect)
IV. Manas (Mind)
(1) II, III, I, IV
(2) II, I, III, IV
(3) III, II, IV, I
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

52. Identify the odd one out among the following schools of philosophy, based on the traditional Astika/Nastika classification:
(1) Nyaya
(2) Samkhya
(3) Mimamsa
(4) Charvaka
(5) Question not attempted

53. Which school of Indian philosophy is fundamentally known as the science of reasoning (Tarka-shastra) and outlines an intricate system of logic to acquire valid knowledge?
(1) Yoga
(2) Vedanta
(3) Nyaya
(4) Vaisheshika
(5) Question not attempted

54. Read the following lists regarding Nyaya Pramanas and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Nyaya Pramanas)
A. Pratyaksha
B. Anumana
C. Upamana
D. Shabda
List II: (English translation)

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explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

41. Which of the following pairs of a Samskara and its primary purpose is correctly matched?
(1) Vidyarambha - Ritual performed at the time of marriage
(2) Chudakarana - The first feeding of solid food to the infant
(3) Namakarana - Formal ceremony of naming the newborn child
(4) Annaprashana - The ritual shaving of the child's head
(5) Question not attempted

42. In traditional Indian values, a 'Samskara' is best defined as:
(1) A purificatory rite of passage to spiritually elevate an individual.
(2) A financial transaction between the king and the temple priests.
(3) A form of philosophical debate held in ancient royal courts.
(4) The final state of liberation where all karma is exhausted.
(5) Question not attempted

43. Read the given statements regarding the traditional Gurukul system of education and select the correct answer:
Statement I: The Gurukul was typically a residential schooling system where students lived with the teacher (Guru) away from their biological families.
Statement II: The Gurukul system exclusively focused on modern secular sciences and completely prohibited the teaching of ethics or philosophy.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Consider the following statements regarding the features of the Gurukul system:
I. Education was primarily imparted through oral traditions (Shruti and Smriti).
II. Students were expected to perform daily household chores for the Guru, promoting humility and equality.
III. Dakshina was the voluntary offering given by the student to the Guru at the completion of studies.
IV. The curriculum aimed at the holistic development of the student, integrating both spiritual (Para) and worldly (Apara) knowledge.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and IV only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

45. A student in an ancient Gurukul is studying archery (Dhanurveda), mathematics, and administration alongside the Upanishads. This curriculum reflects which core principle of the Gurukul system?
(1) Complete rejection of worldly knowledge in favor of Moksha.
(2) Strict enforcement of Varna-based discriminatory practices.
(3) The synthesis of spiritual knowledge and material knowledge.
(4) Exclusive preparation of students for the Sannyasa Ashrama.
(5) Question not attempted

46. Read the following lists regarding Gurukul terminology and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Gurukul Terminology)
A. Guru
B. Brahmachari
C. Guru Dakshina
D. Samavartana
List II: (Meaning)
i. The graduation ceremony marking the end of formal education
ii. A student living a life of celibacy and learning
iii. The spiritual teacher who removes the darkness of ignorance

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(3) III, I, IV, II
(4) IV, III, I, II
(5) Question not attempted

7. According to the Ashrama system, the initiation ceremony called 'Upanayana' formally marks an individual's entry into which of the following stages of life?
(1) Grihastha
(2) Vanaprastha
(3) Sannyasa
(4) Brahmacharya
(5) Question not attempted

8. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read both statements and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): In traditional Indian texts, the Grihastha Ashrama is often glorified as the most important of all the four Ashramas.
Reason (R): The Grihastha provides economic sustenance, food, and support to individuals in the other three Ashramas.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

9. Which of the following statements correctly describes the fundamental characteristic of the Vanaprastha Ashrama?
(1) The stage dedicated primarily to the accumulation of wealth and the fulfillment of physical desires.
(2) The period marking the complete severance of all social, familial, and ritualistic ties after education.
(3) A transitional phase of spiritual contemplation and gradual withdrawal from worldly ties.
(4) The period of strict formal education under a Guru within the confines of a forest hermitage.
(5) Question not attempted

10. In the context of the Ashrama system, what is the ultimate anticipated effect of successfully completing the Sannyasa Ashrama?
(1) Moksha, or complete liberation from the cycle of birth and death.
(2) Attainment of immense societal power and the glory of kingship.
(3) Rebirth into a higher Varna and a more prosperous next life.
(4) Fulfillment of all material cravings and worldly sensual desires.
(5) Question not attempted

11. Consider the following statements regarding the Purusharthas:
I. Purushartha translates to the "goals or aims of human life."
II. Artha refers strictly to the pursuit of political power and explicitly prohibits the acquisition of wealth.
III. Kama represents the fulfillment of emotional, aesthetic, and sensual desires.
IV. Moksha is considered the ultimate goal (Paramartha) that transcends the other three pursuits.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

12. In the framework of classical Indian philosophy, the concept of 'Purushartha' is best defined as:
(1) Ritualistic sacrifices performed by kings for the purpose of territorial expansion.
(2) Four fundamental objectives providing meaning and direction to human life.
(3) The stages of physical development and physiological growth in a human being.
(4) The predetermined fate or destiny assigned at the specific moment of birth.
(5) Question not attempted

13. Read the following lists regarding the Purusharthas and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Purushartha)
A. Dharma
B. Artha
C. Kama

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i. Verbal testimony of a reliable authority
ii. Direct sensory perception
iii. Inference based on prior perception
iv. Comparison or analogy

Codes:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

55. The Vaisheshika school of philosophy is best known for formulating which of the following theories?
(1) The illusionary nature of the world (Maya).
(2) The eightfold path of meditation (Yoga).
(3) The absolute non-dualism of the soul (Advaita).
(4) The atomic theory of matter and categories of reality.
(5) Question not attempted

56. Consider the following statements about the Nyaya and Vaisheshika philosophies:
I. Both schools are classified as Nastika Darshanas because they rely on logic.
II. Vaisheshika accepts only Perception and Inference as valid sources of knowledge.
III. Nyaya accepts four Pramanas: Perception, Inference, Comparison, and Verbal Testimony.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) I and III only
(4) II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

57. According to Vaisheshika philosophy, the initial motion of atoms that leads to the creation of the universe is caused by an unseen moral force. What is the specific term for this cause and effect principle?
(1) Maya
(2) Sattva
(3) Adrishta
(4) Purusha
(5) Question not attempted

58. Which of the following concepts is explicitly rejected by the Nyaya-Vaisheshika schools?
(1) The theory that the material world is solely a projection of the mind.
(2) The existence of atoms as the building blocks of the entire universe.
(3) The existence of God (Ishvara) as the efficient cause of the universe.
(4) The concept of liberation or final release from all earthly suffering.
(5) Question not attempted

59. Read the given statements regarding the Samkhya philosophy and select the correct answer:
Statement I: Samkhya is a strictly dualistic philosophy that posits two ultimate, eternal realities: Purusha (pure consciousness) and Prakriti (matter/nature).
Statement II: According to Samkhya, Purusha is active and continuously undergoes transformation, while Prakriti is the passive, unchanging observer.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Consider the following statements about the Samkhya philosophy:
I. It asserts that Prakriti is composed of three Gunas: Sattva, Rajas, and Tamas.
II. Prakriti is described as pure, unattached consciousness devoid of any material attributes.
III. The evolution of the physical and psychological universe begins when the equilibrium of the three Gunas is disturbed.
IV. Classical Samkhya relies on God (Ishvara) as the ultimate creator and controller of the Gunas.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and IV only
(3) I, II and IV only
(4) III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

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excel in both their professional duties and their personal spiritual growth.

45. (3) The synthesis of spiritual knowledge and material knowledge.
The curriculum in traditional Indian schools was designed to provide a comprehensive education that balanced practical skills with spiritual wisdom. Students studied subjects like warfare, mathematics, and administration alongside deep philosophical inquiries. This integrated approach ensured that graduates were capable of succeeding in the physical world while remaining grounded in the ethical and metaphysical principles of their cultural heritage.

46. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
The traditional educational framework used specific terms to describe the roles and milestones of learning. The teacher served as a spiritual guide who provided enlightenment, while the student followed a disciplined path of celibacy and study. Graduation was marked by a formal ceremony, and students expressed their appreciation through a final offering, completing the cycle of learning and gratitude.

47. (1) Standardized written examinations using printed question papers for grading
Ancient Indian education relied on continuous evaluation by the teacher rather than standardized written tests. The system focused on the mastery of subjects through oral recitation, practical application, and personal character development. This approach allowed for a personalized learning experience with a low student-to-teacher ratio, fostering a deep and meaningful connection between the mentor and the student throughout their studies.

48. (2) Acceptance of the supreme authority of the Vedas.
In the context of classical Indian philosophy, the classification of schools is based on their recognition of the ancient Vedic scriptures as a valid source of knowledge. Those that acknowledge this authority are considered orthodox, regardless of whether they believe in a personal deity. This distinction separates the major classical systems from heterodox schools that reject Vedic foundational claims.

49. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
The six classical schools of Indian philosophy provide diverse perspectives on reality while accepting Vedic authority. These systems explore topics ranging from formal logic and atomic theories to the nature of consciousness and ritual duties. By integrating intellectual inquiry with spiritual practice, they offer a comprehensive framework for understanding the universe. Each school contributes unique methodologies for attaining valid knowledge and liberation.

50. (1) Vision or direct realization of truth
The term for philosophy in the Indian tradition implies a direct and immediate perception of reality rather than mere theoretical speculation. It represents a systematic attempt to see the truth of existence through intellectual and spiritual discipline. This approach emphasizes that the goal of philosophical inquiry is not just understanding, but the actual transformation of one's consciousness and experience of life.

51. (1) II, III, I, IV
According to dualistic cosmology, the universe evolves from primordial nature in a specific order of manifestations. It begins with the emergence of cosmic intellect, followed by the development of the individual sense of self. From this ego, the mind and other sensory faculties arise. This systematic progression explains how the complex physical and psychological world manifests from a singular, unmanifested material source.

52. (4) Charvaka
Classical Indian philosophical systems are grouped based on whether they accept the authority of the ancient scriptures. Schools focusing on logic, dualism, or ritualism fall within the orthodox category. In contrast, the materialistic tradition explicitly rejects Vedic authority and focuses solely on physical reality. This fundamental difference in foundational premises distinguishes it from the other mainstream schools of classical Indian thought.

53. (3) Nyaya
This school of philosophy provides a rigorous framework for logic and epistemology, emphasizing the importance of valid reasoning in the pursuit of truth. By identifying reliable sources of knowledge and defining the steps of a

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68. Which set of three classical texts constitutes the 'Prasthanatrayi', the foundational triple canon of the Vedanta school of philosophy?
(1) Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda
(2) Ramayana, Mahabharata, Puranas
(3) Nyaya Sutras, Yoga Sutras, Samkhya Karika
(4) Upanishads, Brahma Sutras, Bhagavad Gita
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which of the following represents the correct selection of the four states of consciousness commonly analyzed in Vedanta (such as in the Mandukya Upanishad)?
(1) Jagrat, Svapna, Sushupti, Turiya
(2) Sattva, Rajas, Tamas, Nirguna
(3) Sanchita, Agami, Prarabdha, Kriyamana
(4) Artha, Kama, Dharma, Moksha
(5) Question not attempted

70. Read the given statements regarding the Lokayata/Charvaka philosophy and select the correct answer:
Statement I: Charvaka is a materialistic philosophy that accepts direct perception (Pratyaksha) as the only valid source of knowledge.
Statement II: Charvaka fully accepts inference (Anumana) to prove the existence of God and the afterlife.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

71. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the ethical standpoint of the Charvaka school?
(1) Ritualistic sacrifices are essential for general societal welfare.
(2) Accumulating wealth for future generations is the highest virtue.
(3) Strict asceticism and self-mortification lead to spiritual realization.
(4) Sensual pleasure is the legitimate and supreme goal of human life.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Identify the odd one out. The Charvaka philosophy accepts the physical reality of only four fundamental elements. Which of the following traditional elements is rejected by Charvaka?
(1) Ether/Space (Akasha)
(2) Earth (Prithvi)
(3) Water (Jala)
(4) Fire (Tejas)
(5) Question not attempted

73. Which of the following concepts is NOT rejected by the Lokayata (Charvaka) philosophy?
(1) The infallibility and authority of the Vedas
(2) The law of Karma and reincarnation
(3) The material existence of the physical body
(4) The existence of an immortal soul (Atman)
(5) Question not attempted

74. The term 'Lokayata', historically used synonymously with Charvaka, literally means:
(1) Prevalent among common people or related to this empirical world.
(2) Directed towards the heavens and celestial realms for salvation.
(3) Knowledge of the ultimate divine reality and the supreme Brahman.
(4) The path of eternal duties prescribed by the traditional texts.
(5) Question not attempted

75. An individual is born with certain inherent traits and life circumstances resulting from past actions, while simultaneously generating new karma through present choices. Which type of Karma specifically refers to the portion of past actions that have begun to bear fruit in the present life?
(1) Sanchita Karma
(2) Agami Karma
(3) Kriyamana Karma
(4) Prarabdha Karma
(5) Question not attempted

76. According to the Indian theory of Karma and Rebirth, what is the primary cause that perpetuates the cycle of Samsara?
(1) The absolute forgiveness of all sins by a powerful divine deity.
(2) Unresolved karmic residue born out of ignorance and attachment.

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61. Who among the following ancient sages is traditionally credited with codifying the Yoga philosophy into a systematic text known as the Yoga Sutras?
(1) Kapila
(2) Jaimini
(3) Patanjali
(4) Badarayana
(5) Question not attempted

62. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read both statements and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The primary goal of Yoga philosophy is the cessation of the modifications of the mind (Chitta vritti nirodha).
Reason (R): By quieting the mind, the individual consciousness (Purusha) rests in its own true, liberated nature, free from the entanglements of Prakriti.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

63. An individual practicing truthfulness (Satya), non-violence (Ahimsa), and non-stealing (Asteya) is applying which specific limb of Patanjali's Ashtanga Yoga?
(1) Yama
(2) Asana
(3) Niyama
(4) Pranayama
(5) Question not attempted

64. Which of the following pairs of philosophical schools and their foundational sages is correctly matched?
(1) Uttara Mimamsa (Vedanta) - Gautama
(2) Purva Mimamsa - Jaimini
(3) Nyaya - Kanada
(4) Vaisheshika - Kapila
(5) Question not attempted

65. Consider the following statements regarding Vedanta and its sub-schools:
I. Advaita Vedanta, propounded by Adi Shankaracharya, advocates strict non-dualism.
II. Vishishtadvaita of Ramanuja claims that the world is an absolute illusion and Individual Souls do not exist.
III. Dvaita Vedanta of Madhvacharya asserts an absolute, eternal difference between the individual soul and Brahman.
IV. Purva Mimamsa focuses heavily on the Jnana-kanda of the Vedas, unlike Vedanta.
V. The Brahma Sutras form one of the foundational texts (Prasthanatrayi) for all major Vedanta schools.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and V only
(2) II and IV only
(3) III and V only
(4) I, III and V only
(5) Question not attempted

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66. The Purva Mimamsa school primarily concerns itself with which aspect of the Vedic texts?
(1) The interpretation of Vedic injunctions and the mechanics of rituals.
(2) The philosophical speculations found in the Upanishads (Jnana-kanda).
(3) The yogic breathing exercises detailed in the ancient Aranyakas.
(4) The grammatical structure and phonetics of the Vedic Sanskrit language.
(5) Question not attempted

67. Read the following lists regarding Vedanta philosophers and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Vedanta Philosopher)
A. Shankaracharya
B. Ramanujacharya
C. Madhvacharya
D. Nimbarkacharya
List II: (Philosophical Sub-school)
i. Dvaita (Dualism)
ii. Advaita (Non-dualism)
iii. Dvaitadvaita (Dualistic non-dualism)
iv. Vishishtadvaita (Qualified non-dualism)
Codes:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

ANSWERS

1. (2) Purusha Sukta
The Purusha Sukta, found in the tenth mandala of the Rig Veda, describes the metaphorical sacrifice of the cosmic being, Purusha. It illustrates the hierarchical emergence of the four social groups from various parts of his body. This hymn provides the earliest literary foundation for the Varna structure, linking social roles to a divine and cosmic sacrificial origin.

2. (4) I, II and III
Ancient Indian social structure originally categorized individuals based on their inherent qualities and vocational skills. This classification promoted societal efficiency by assigning duties suited to an individual's aptitude. Over centuries, these functional roles transitioned into a rigid, hereditary framework known as the Jati system. This evolution aimed to maintain economic continuity and preserve cultural traditions within distinct community units.

3. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Bhagavad Gita emphasizes that social classifications are based on temperament and professional conduct rather than birth. This framework suggests a meritocratic approach to societal organization. Conversely, the concept of untouchability was not a foundational element of the early Rig Vedic period. It emerged much later due to evolving social prejudices and notions of ritual purity and pollution.

4. (4) Chandal
Traditional Indian texts recognize four primary functional categories: priests, warriors, traders, and laborers. These groups form the core of the social hierarchy described in historical scriptures. Groups like the Chandals were considered outside this fourfold framework and were often marginalized as outcastes. They typically performed tasks deemed ritually polluting, distinguishing them from the established fourfold Varna classification.

5. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Ancient social roles were clearly defined to ensure communal harmony. Priests were responsible for intellectual and ritual pursuits, while the warrior class handled governance and protection. The merchant class managed agricultural and commercial activities to sustain the economy. Laborers provided essential services to support the other groups, completing the functional interdependence required for a stable and prosperous ancient society.

6. (2) III, IV, I, II
The classical Indian life cycle is divided into four distinct stages to achieve a balanced existence. It begins with a dedicated period of learning and discipline. This is followed by active participation in household responsibilities and social duties. Eventually, individuals transition towards spiritual reflection in seclusion, culminating in a total renunciation of worldly attachments to seek ultimate spiritual liberation.

7. (4) Brahmacharya
The sacred thread ceremony serves as a significant rite of passage, signifying the formal start of a student's educational journey. During this phase, the individual resides with a teacher to acquire both worldly and spiritual knowledge. This stage emphasizes celibacy, rigorous discipline, and character building, preparing the young seeker for future responsibilities within the broader social and ethical framework.

8. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The householder stage is often regarded as the pillar of the social system because it provides the necessary resources for all other life stages. Individuals in this phase engage in economic activities that sustain students, forest dwellers, and renunciants. By fulfilling familial and social obligations, the householder ensures the material continuity and functional stability of the entire community.

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(3) The total destruction of the physical body at the time of death.
(4) The performance of Nishkama Karma without attachment to fruits.
(5) Question not attempted

77. The doctrine of Karma in Indian philosophy is best understood as:
(1) A fatalistic system where human free will has zero influence on life.
(2) An arbitrary system of divine reward and punishment for various actions.
(3) A moral law of cause and effect where intentional action produces results.
(4) A purely social mechanism designed to enforce class and Varna hierarchy.
(5) Question not attempted

78. Which of the following pairs relating to the types of Karma is incorrectly matched?
(1) Sanchita Karma - The accumulated storehouse of all past karmas
(2) Agami Karma - Actions that will be performed in the future
(3) Kriyamana Karma - Actions currently being performed in the present
(4) Prarabdha Karma - Actions performed without any desire for results
(5) Question not attempted

79. The Bhagavad Gita extensively promotes a specific approach to action to prevent the accumulation of binding Karma. What is this concept called?
(1) Nishkama Karma
(2) Sakama Karma
(3) Vikarma
(4) Akarma
(5) Question not attempted

80. Across all major Indian philosophical traditions (except Charvaka), what is universally considered the final solution to end the continuous cycle of Karma and Rebirth?
(1) Accumulating massive wealth and material prosperity.
(2) Attaining liberation or emancipation (Moksha/Mukti).
(3) Reaching the heavenly realms (Svarga) temporarily.
(4) Mastering the 64 traditional arts and sciences.
(5) Question not attempted

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18. (1) The inherent law or cosmic order that sustains the universe and society.
In classical Indian thought, Dharma is the fundamental principle that maintains balance in the universe and human society. It encompasses ethical conduct, social duties, and natural laws. It is not merely a set of rituals but a comprehensive guide for living in harmony with the environment and fellow beings, ensuring that all actions contribute to universal stability.

19. (3) Svadharma
Svadharma refers to the unique ethical responsibilities of an individual based on their specific profession, nature, and situation. A physician's dedication to healing during a crisis exemplifies the fulfillment of personal duty according to their vocational calling. This concept emphasizes that every person has a particular role to play in society, and performing it faithfully is their highest moral contribution.

20. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Dharma is multifaceted, encompassing duties that vary by time, universal ethics, and individual roles. Certain principles remain constant for everyone, such as moral virtues. Others change based on the specific era or one's stage of life. Additionally, every person has a personal calling or duty that aligns with their unique capacity and position, ensuring a well-ordered and functional society.

21. (4) Adharma (Unrighteousness or violation of law)
Various forms of Dharma prescribe the duties of kings, the ethical conduct of individuals, and the necessity of charitable acts. These categories all represent righteous paths that uphold social and cosmic order. In contrast, unrighteousness represents the violation of these principles. It is the antithesis of the sustaining laws and leads to disorder and moral decay rather than harmony.

22. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Classical Indian philosophy views the pursuit of wealth and material success as a legitimate and necessary goal for supporting a stable society. Far from being condemned as sinful, the acquisition of resources is encouraged when done ethically. Wealth provides the essential foundation for fulfilling charitable duties and sustaining family life, making it a vital component of a well-rounded existence.

23. (1) I and II only
Kautilya's political philosophy describes the state as a complex organism with seven essential components, including the ruler and the administration. This framework highlights the interdependence of various sectors of governance. Contrary to ignoring external relations, Kautilya emphasized the critical importance of diplomacy and intelligence gathering to protect the state's interests and ensure its continued prosperity and survival.

24. (1) Chanakya (Kautilya)
Kautilya, also known as Chanakya, is the renowned author of the Arthashastra, a comprehensive treatise on statecraft. This foundational text explores the intricacies of political economy, administration, and diplomacy. He emphasized that the primary duty of a ruler is to ensure the material well-being and security of the subjects, as economic prosperity provides the necessary foundation for social order.

25. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The acquisition of material resources is vital because it enables individuals to perform their ethical duties and satisfy their human desires. Without financial stability, maintaining a household and supporting the community becomes difficult. Therefore, the pursuit of wealth is considered a noble endeavor in Indian philosophy, provided it is used to sustain life and facilitate higher spiritual pursuits.

26. (1) Artha must be acquired in strict adherence to principles of Dharma.
While wealth is a recognized human goal, its pursuit must always be governed by ethical principles. Acquiring resources through deceptive or harmful means is considered detrimental to both the individual and society. By anchoring economic activities in moral conduct, the tradition ensures that prosperity leads to genuine welfare rather than social exploitation or personal moral degradation.

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27. (4) Holistic enjoyment of life, including aesthetics and sensory pleasure.
Kama encompasses the wide range of human desires, including the appreciation of beauty, art, and sensory experiences. It is recognized as a vital aspect of a fulfilling life that nurtures emotional well-being. Rather than advocating for ascetic denial or chaotic indulgence, the philosophy promotes the refined and ethical enjoyment of life's pleasures as a legitimate pursuit for a householder.

28. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The study of refined pleasure involves understanding various artistic skills and philosophical principles. Vatsyayana systematized these ideas in a foundational text that discusses sensory enjoyment alongside social conduct. This pursuit includes mastering many traditional arts that enhance the quality of life. Together with ethical duty and economic success, it forms the triad of goals for a balanced and cultured human existence.

29. (2) Personal fulfillment while preventing moral decay and social disruption.
Pursuing desires within the boundaries of ethical laws ensures that personal enjoyment does not harm others or lead to societal instability. This balanced approach allows for emotional and sensory satisfaction while maintaining the integrity of the community. It recognizes human needs while providing a moral structure that prevents the negative consequences often associated with uncontrolled or selfish indulgence.

30. (2) II and IV only
Classical Indian thought views the pursuit of pleasure as a valid life goal, especially for householders, provided it aligns with ethical standards. Historical texts on this subject address not only sensuality but also art, social manners, and general aesthetics. It is a misconception that this goal is forbidden for those with families or that it ignores the importance of social conduct.

31. (1) Accumulating wealth through deceit
The traditional arts associated with a refined life focus on creative and aesthetic activities like music, painting, and perfumery. These skills are intended to enhance the beauty of existence and the depth of emotional experience. Activities involving dishonesty or exploitation for material gain fall under the perversion of economic goals and are fundamentally incompatible with the cultivation of a refined lifestyle.

32. (2) Jnana Yoga
The path of knowledge focuses on intellectual inquiry and the realization of the absolute truth to achieve liberation. It involves discerning the difference between the transient material world and the eternal self. By removing ignorance through deep study and contemplation, a seeker realizes their fundamental unity with the universal reality, eventually leading to permanent freedom from the cycle of birth and death.

33. (2) II and III only
Moksha is defined as the ultimate release from the continuous cycle of rebirth. While paths like Jnana Yoga emphasize intellectual realization and knowledge, other traditions focus on devotion or selfless action. Some philosophical schools, specifically the materialistic traditions, reject the existence of any afterlife or spiritual liberation. Conversely, mainstream Indian thought recognizes the possibility of achieving enlightenment while still physically alive.

34. (1) Lokayata/Charvaka
The materialistic school of thought fundamentally denies any metaphysical reality beyond the physical world. Proponents of this school argue that life ends completely at death and that there is no soul, afterlife, or spiritual liberation. This perspective stands in sharp contrast to the majority of other Indian philosophies, which view liberation from worldly existence as the ultimate human goal.

35. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Diverse methodologies exist for attaining spiritual liberation, catering to different human temperaments. One approach emphasizes selfless duty, while another focuses on deep philosophical knowledge. Devotional paths center on love and surrender to a higher power, and meditative practices involve disciplined control over the mind. Each path provides a unique framework for transcending worldly attachments and realizing one's true eternal nature.

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36. (4) Jivanmukta
This term describes a person who has attained spiritual enlightenment and liberated themselves from ignorance while still residing in a physical body. Although they continue to live in the world, they are no longer bound by karmic attachments or worldly suffering. They represent the highest ideal of spiritual achievement, demonstrating that ultimate freedom is possible during one's current earthly existence.

37. (2) Garbhadhana, Pumsavana, Simantonnayana, Jatakarma
The traditional series of life rituals begins with pre-natal ceremonies intended to ensure the health and well-being of the unborn child and the mother. These rites include the initial conception ritual, followed by ceremonies for the protection of the fetus and the mental well-being of the mother. The first post-natal ceremony occurs immediately after birth to welcome the newborn into the world.

38. (2) 16
Traditional Indian scriptures describe sixteen major rites of passage that guide an individual from the moment of conception to the final departure from the physical world. These rituals sanctify various milestones in life, including birth, education, marriage, and retirement. By performing these ceremonies, the individual is spiritually prepared for the responsibilities and transitions associated with each major stage of human existence.

39. (5) Question not attempted
The Upanayana ceremony is a crucial ritual marking the beginning of formal Vedic education under a spiritual teacher. This initiation symbolizes a second birth, granting the individual the status of a twice-born member of society. It signifies the transition into the stage of disciplined learning and celibacy. All these statements accurately describe the traditional significance of the Upanayana samskara.

40. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The final ritual in the cycle of life involves the formal disposal of the physical remains, typically through cremation. This ceremony signifies the returning of the body's constituent elements back to nature. It is viewed as a final sacrificial act that concludes the individual's earthly journey, marking the ultimate transition of the soul away from its temporary physical vessel.

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41. (3) Namakarana - Formal ceremony of naming the newborn child
Specific life rituals are designed for distinct purposes, such as naming a child, which formally integrates the infant into society and the family lineage. Other ceremonies include the first feeding of solid food and the initial tonsure or shaving of the head. These rites ensure that every significant development in an individual's early life is marked with spiritual and social significance.

42. (1) A purificatory rite of passage to spiritually elevate an individual.
A Samskara is a transformative ritual intended to refine and purify the individual at various stages of life. These ceremonies are believed to remove impurities and cultivate positive qualities, preparing the person for their social and spiritual duties. By participating in these rites, an individual undergoes a structured process of growth that aligns their personal journey with broader ethical values.

43. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The ancient residential schooling system involved students living with their teacher to receive comprehensive instruction. This environment fostered a close relationship between the mentor and the seeker, facilitating the transmission of both practical skills and deep philosophical wisdom. Far from being limited to secular subjects, the curriculum integrated ethical guidance, spiritual studies, and various branches of worldly knowledge.

44. (4) I, II, III and IV
Ancient Indian education emphasized the preservation of knowledge through oral transmission and the cultivation of humility through service. Students integrated spiritual and material learning to achieve holistic development. Upon completing their studies, they offered a voluntary token of gratitude to their teachers. This multifaceted system prepared individuals to

9. (3) A transitional phase of spiritual contemplation and gradual withdrawal from worldly ties.
This stage represents a gradual transition from active social involvement to a more contemplative and austere lifestyle. After fulfilling household duties, individuals retire to a quiet environment to focus on spiritual practices. It serves as a bridge between the busy life of a householder and the complete detachment required for the final stage of total renunciation and spiritual pursuit.

10. (1) Moksha, or complete liberation from the cycle of birth and death.
The final stage of life involves abandoning all social ties, personal identity, and material possessions to focus entirely on the divine. This complete detachment is intended to break the cycle of birth and death. Successful mastery of this phase leads to ultimate spiritual emancipation, where the individual soul realizes its eternal nature and achieves permanent freedom from worldly suffering.

11. (3) I, III and IV only
The Purusharthas define the essential aims of human existence. Artha involves the legitimate pursuit of material wealth and prosperity to support life. Kama focuses on the fulfillment of aesthetic and emotional desires within ethical limits. Moksha stands as the supreme goal, representing liberation from temporal existence. These objectives provide a comprehensive roadmap for achieving a meaningful and well-regulated life.

12. (2) Four fundamental objectives providing meaning and direction to human life.
Classical Indian thought organizes human life around four central goals that address physical, psychological, ethical, and spiritual needs. These pursuits ensure that an individual leads a balanced life that accounts for both worldly success and inner peace. By harmonizing these objectives, the tradition seeks to guide individuals toward personal fulfillment while maintaining the moral and cosmic order.

13. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Each of the four life goals addresses a specific dimension of human experience. Ethical conduct provides the foundation for all actions, while material success provides the means for living. Sensual and emotional fulfillment addresses psychological well-being, and spiritual liberation offers the ultimate release from worldly bondage. Together, these themes provide a holistic framework for a purposeful and balanced existence.

14. (4) To promote a balanced and holistic life where needs are met ethically.
Classical Indian philosophy recognizes that humans have diverse needs that must be satisfied for a healthy life. By integrating ethical duty, material security, and emotional fulfillment, the system prevents lopsided development or extreme asceticism. This balanced approach ensures that an individual participates in society effectively while slowly preparing for the ultimate spiritual transition toward liberation and self-realization.

15. (1) Moksha
The concept of the three worldly goals includes ethical duty, material prosperity, and sensual pleasure. These three are grouped together as they relate to life within the social and physical world. The fourth goal is fundamentally distinct because it represents the transcendence of all worldly pursuits and the final release from the cycle of birth and death.

16. (2) Moksha - Natyashastra by Bharata Muni
Each primary goal of life is associated with specialized classical literature. While texts like the Arthashastra and Kamasutra provide detailed guidelines on wealth and pleasure, the Natyashastra is primarily a treatise on performing arts, drama, and aesthetics. Spiritual liberation is discussed across various philosophical texts and Upanishads, rather than being the central theme of a technical manual on theater.

17. (2) I, II, III and IV only
Dharma represents the ethical and cosmic order that sustains all existence. Universal duties like truthfulness constitute common morality, while individual duties vary according to one's social role and life stage. Special provisions exist for maintaining righteousness during crises. Far from being static, the application of these principles evolves according to the specific characteristics of different historical and cosmic eras.

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logical argument, it seeks to eliminate doubt and achieve certain understanding. Its systematic approach to debate and inquiry has profoundly influenced all other branches of Indian thought.

54. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Valid knowledge can be obtained through several reliable channels, including direct sensory experience and logical inference based on observation. Comparison and analogy help in understanding new objects based on known ones, while the testimony of trustworthy authorities provides access to truths beyond immediate perception. Together, these methods form a comprehensive epistemological system for navigating both the physical world and philosophical inquiries.

55. (4) The atomic theory of matter and categories of reality.
The Vaisheshika school is celebrated for its early scientific approach to understanding the physical universe. It proposed that all material objects are composed of indivisible atoms and classified all of reality into distinct categories. This analytical framework aimed to explain the diversity of the world through the combinations and qualities of these fundamental particles, laying the groundwork for Indian natural philosophy.

56. (1) I only
While the schools of logic and atomic theory rely heavily on reasoning, they are considered orthodox systems because they accept the authority of the Vedas. These schools vary in the number of valid sources of knowledge they recognize, with some accepting only perception and inference, while others include comparison and verbal testimony. Their systematic methodologies aim to provide a rational foundation for understanding reality.

57. (3) Adrishta
According to atomic philosophy, the movement of atoms required for the creation and dissolution of the universe is guided by an unseen moral force. This principle links the physical processes of the world to the collective moral deserts of individuals. It ensures that the state of the material world reflects the ethical consequences of past actions, providing a cosmic mechanism for justice.

58. (1) The theory that the material world is solely a projection of the mind.
The schools of logic and atomic theory maintain a realistic perspective, asserting that the physical world exists independently of human perception. They reject the idea that matter is merely an illusion or a mental construct. Instead, they argue that the universe is made of real, external substances and atoms that can be objectively studied and understood through proper logical and empirical methods.

59. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Samkhya philosophy posits a fundamental duality between pure consciousness and the material world. It describes consciousness as a passive, unchanging observer that does not participate in actions. In contrast, nature or matter is the active force that undergoes continuous transformation and gives rise to the physical universe. Liberation occurs when the soul realizes its complete independence from the activities of nature.

60. (2) II and IV only
Classical Samkhya describes nature as a complex entity composed of three fundamental qualities that represent balance, activity, and inertia. The manifest world arises when the balance between these qualities is disturbed. This system is traditionally non-theistic, explaining the evolution of the universe through the interaction of consciousness and matter without requiring a divine creator or external controller to manage the process.

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61. (3) Patanjali
Sage Patanjali is the historical figure credited with organizing and systematizing the ancient practices of Yoga into a definitive collection of aphorisms. His work provides a structured path for attaining mental clarity and spiritual liberation. By codifying these techniques, he created a comprehensive manual that guides seekers through ethical discipline, physical postures, and profound stages of meditation and focused concentration.

62. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The primary objective of the Yoga system is to quiet the constant fluctuations of the mind.

decorative motifs
V. Integration of Arabesque and geometric patterns

Which combination of the above features correctly describes Delhi Sultanate architecture?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

35. Identify the correct statement regarding the economic policies of the Delhi Sultanate.
(1) The central state strictly prohibited all forms of foreign maritime trade from the major Gujarat ports.
(2) The local introduction of the spinning wheel (charkha) caused a sudden and sharp decline in textile production.
(3) Karkhanas were royal factories producing luxury items and military gear for the Sultan and army.
(4) All gold currency was completely banned from commercial circulation during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
(5) Question not attempted

36. Which Sultan called himself the 'Deputy of God' (Niyabat-i-Khudai) and considered the king as the 'Shadow of God' (Zill-i-Ilahi)?
(1) Iltutmish
(2) Alauddin Khalji
(3) Sikandar Lodi
(4) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(5) Question not attempted

37. Consider the following statements regarding the inland trade during the Delhi Sultanate:
I. Banjaras played a critical role in transporting agricultural produce from villages to towns.
II. Multanis and Sahs of Delhi were major communities engaged in long-distance trade.
III. The Sarais (rest houses) built by the Sultans hindered the movement of merchants by levying heavy tolls.

Which combination of the above statements is incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) III only
(3) I and II only
(4) II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

38. The systematic destruction of the 'Turkan-i-Chahalgani' (The Corps of Forty) was undertaken by which ruler to centralize power?
(1) Raziya Sultan
(2) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(3) Alauddin Khalji
(4) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(5) Question not attempted

39. Which of the following sequences represents the correct order of Muhammad bin Tughlaq's major administrative experiments?
(1) Taxation in Doab → Transfer of Capital → Token Currency → Khurasan Expedition
(2) Transfer of Capital → Taxation in Doab → Khurasan Expedition → Token Currency
(3) Token Currency → Taxation in Doab → Transfer of Capital → Khurasan Expedition
(4) Khurasan Expedition → Token Currency → Transfer of Capital → Taxation in Doab
(5) Question not attempted

40. Identify the incorrect statement about the Iqta system in the Delhi Sultanate.
(1) From its inception by Iltutmish, the Iqta system was strictly hereditary.
(2) An Iqta was a territorial assignment given to administrative and military officials.
(3) The Iqtadar or Muqti was expected to maintain troops from the revenue of the Iqta.
(4) The excess revenue collected from the Iqta, after meeting the prescribed expenses, was called Fawazil and was remitted to the state.
(5) Question not attempted

41. Match List I (Officers of Alauddin's Market) with List II (Roles) and select the correct answer.
List I: (Officers of Alauddin's Market)
A. Diwan-i-Riyasat
B. Shahna-i-Mandi
C. Barid
D. Munhiyan
List II: (Roles)
i. Intelligence officers / spies
ii. Minister in charge of commerce
iii. Superintendent of the market
iv. Secret agents checking weights and

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71. (4) Sensual pleasure is the legitimate and supreme goal of human life.
The ethical framework of the materialistic school emphasizes the importance of making the most of one's current physical existence. Since its followers believe there is no soul or afterlife, they argue that the highest virtue is to maximize personal happiness and sensual enjoyment while alive. This perspective encourages individuals to avoid suffering and embrace the pleasures available in the material world.

72. (1) Ether/Space (Akasha)
Materialist philosophers recognize only those elements that can be directly perceived through the senses. They accept earth, water, fire, and air as the fundamental building blocks of the physical world. However, they reject the concept of a fifth subtle element like space or ether because it cannot be seen or touched. This strict reliance on empirical evidence defines their limited view of physical reality.

73. (3) The material existence of the physical body
The materialistic school denies all spiritual and metaphysical concepts, including the authority of scriptures, the law of karma, and the existence of an immortal soul. Its proponents focus entirely on the tangible world. They accept the physical body as the only reality of a person, arguing that consciousness is merely an accidental byproduct of specific material combinations that ceases completely upon death.

74. (1) Prevalent among common people or related to this empirical world.
The term Lokayata reflects a philosophy that is deeply rooted in the observable world and accessible to the general population. It emphasizes worldly concerns and material well-being over abstract spiritual speculations. Historically, it described a system of thought that prioritized the here and now, focusing on the practical and sensory experiences shared by all humans in their daily lives.

75. (4) Prarabdha Karma
The law of karma categorizes actions into different types based on their timing and effects. Prarabdha karma specifically refers to the portion of past deeds that has matured and is currently influencing an individual's present circumstances. While some karma remains stored for the future, this particular aspect determines the unavoidable conditions of the current life, emphasizing the continuity of cause and effect.

76. (2) Unresolved karmic residue born out of ignorance and attachment.
Most Indian traditions teach that individuals are bound to the cycle of rebirth by the consequences of their intentional actions. This process is driven by a lack of spiritual understanding and a strong attachment to worldly results. As long as these karmic impressions remain, the soul continues to take new forms, experiencing the results of its past choices in a continuous series of births.

77. (3) A moral law of cause and effect where intentional action produces results.
The theory of karma is best understood as a moral principle where every action has an equivalent reaction. It is not a system of blind fate, but one that emphasizes personal responsibility. By choosing to act ethically and selflessly, individuals can shape their future experiences. This law ensures that the moral quality of one's life is the direct result of their own previous intentions.

78. (4) Prarabdha Karma - Actions performed without any desire for results
Karma is traditionally classified into types representing stored past actions, current deeds, and future consequences. One specific type refers to the portion of the past that is currently bearing fruit and cannot be avoided. Performing actions without any attachment to their results is a specific spiritual practice intended to prevent the accumulation of new binding karma, rather than being a category of karma itself.

79. (1) Nishkama Karma
The Bhagavad Gita teaches that one can remain free from the binding effects of action by performing duties without any personal desire for the results. This approach, known as selfless action, allows an individual to participate fully in society while maintaining inner detachment. By dedicating the fruits of their labor to a higher purpose, they prevent the creation of new karmic debt and move toward liberation.

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When the mental processes are stilled, the underlying consciousness can realize its true nature, free from the distortions caused by material attachments. This state of tranquility allows the individual to experience spiritual liberation, where the soul is no longer identified with the changing experiences of nature.

63. (1) Yama
The first stage of the eightfold path of Yoga involves cultivating essential ethical restraints to harmonize one's social and personal life. These practices include non-violence, truthfulness, and honesty. By adhering to these moral guidelines, a practitioner establishes a solid foundation for further spiritual growth. These ethical commitments ensure that the seeker's mind is free from the agitation caused by harmful or dishonest conduct.

64. (2) Purva Mimamsa - Jaimini
Each major school of Indian philosophy is associated with a foundational sage who systematized its core teachings. The school focusing on the interpretation of Vedic rituals and duties was codified by Jaimini. Other prominent thinkers established systems based on logic, atomic theory, dualism, or the ultimate nature of reality. Matching these sages to their respective schools is fundamental for understanding the historical development of Indian thought.

65. (2) II and IV only
Vedanta encompasses several sub-schools that interpret the relationship between the individual soul and the absolute reality. While some advocate for strict non-dualism, others emphasize qualified non-dualism or complete dualism. These interpretations are primarily based on foundational texts like the Upanishads and Brahma Sutras. Understanding these distinctions is essential for grasping the diverse metaphysical landscape of classical Indian philosophical traditions and their teachings.

66. (1) The interpretation of Vedic injunctions and the mechanics of rituals.
The Purva Mimamsa school focuses on the earlier portions of the Vedas, which deal with the performance of sacrifices and ethical duties. Its primary goal is to provide a systematic methodology for interpreting Vedic commands to ensure that rituals are conducted correctly. Proponents believe that the proper performance of these duties maintains cosmic order and leads to beneficial results for the individual.

67. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Vedanta philosophy is divided into several sub-schools, each led by a prominent thinker. Adi Shankaracharya promoted absolute non-dualism, while Ramanuja advocated for qualified non-dualism. Madhvacharya established the doctrine of complete dualism, emphasizing the distinction between the soul and God. Nimbarka proposed a synthesis of both dualism and non-dualism, reflecting the rich diversity of metaphysical interpretations within the Vedanta tradition.

68. (4) Upanishads, Brahma Sutras, Bhagavad Gita
The foundational canon of Vedanta consists of three essential texts that provide the philosophical basis for its various sub-schools. These include the ancient Upanishads, which explore deep metaphysical truths, a systematic text of aphorisms that synthesizes these teachings, and a celebrated dialogue that applies these principles to the complexities of life. Mastery of these works is necessary for any serious student of Vedantic philosophy.

69. (1) Jagrat, Svapna, Sushupti, Turiya
Vedantic psychology analyzes human experience through four distinct states of consciousness. These range from the ordinary waking state and the dreaming state to deep, dreamless sleep. The fourth state is considered the underlying reality that transcends the other three, representing the pure, unconditioned awareness of the true self. Understanding these levels is crucial for realizing the ultimate nature of consciousness in Vedantic thought.

70. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Charvaka school is a materialistic philosophy that relies exclusively on direct perception as a source of valid knowledge. Its proponents reject logical inference when it is used to prove metaphysical concepts like God or the soul. They argue that we can only be certain of what we can physically see and experience, leading them to deny the existence of any afterlife.

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CHAPTER 09
Delhi Sultanate

1. Who among the following is considered the real founder of the Delhi Sultanate for shifting the capital from Lahore to Delhi and securing a letter of investiture from the Abbasid Caliph?
(1) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
(2) Shams-ud-din Iltutmish
(3) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban
(4) Alauddin Khalji
(5) Question not attempted

2. What was the primary purpose of the Iqta system established during the Delhi Sultanate?
(1) To assign land revenues to military commanders in lieu of cash salaries
(2) To grant hereditary land ownership to peasant cultivators
(3) To centralize all land revenue directly into the royal treasury
(4) To provide tax-free land exclusively to religious scholars and institutions
(5) Question not attempted

3. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Qutb-ud-din Aibak.
(1) He was a Turkish slave of Muhammad Ghori who later became the first Sultan of Delhi.
(2) He was given the title of 'Lakh Bakhsh' due to his generosity.
(3) He completed the construction of the Qutb Minar in Delhi during his reign.
(4) He died in 1210 AD while playing Chaugan (horse polo) at Lahore.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Match List I (Administrative Departments) with List II (Founding Sultan) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Administrative Departments)
A. Diwan-i-Arz
B. Diwan-i-Riyasat
C. Diwan-i-Kohi
D. Diwan-i-Bandagan

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List II: (Founding Sultan)
i. Alauddin Khalji
ii. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
iii. Ghiyasuddin Balban
iv. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

5. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option to describe the relationship between them.
Assertion (A): Balban introduced the rigorous court ceremonies of Sajda and Paibos in the Delhi Sultanate.
Reason (R): Balban wanted to emphasize the divine origin of the Sultan and destroy the power of the Turkan-i-Chahalgani.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

6. Consider the following statements regarding Raziya Sultan:
I. She was nominated by her father Iltutmish to succeed him, bypassing her brothers.
II. She discarded female apparel and held court with her face unveiled.
III. The orthodox Turkish nobility fully supported her elevation to the throne and cooperated throughout her reign.
Which of the combinations of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only

(4) Slave - Khalji - Sayyid - Tughlaq - Lodi
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which pair of Delhi Sultan and their corresponding achievement/event is incorrectly matched?
(1) Sikandar Lodi - The establishment and formal foundation of the strategic city of Agra.
(2) Ibrahim Lodi - His decisive defeat by Babur's forces during the First Battle of Panipat.
(3) Bahlul Lodi - The introduction of the 'Gaj-i-Sikandari' system for land measurement.
(4) Qutb-ud-din Aibak - The initial construction of the Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra mosque in Ajmer.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Which of the following best defines the 'Khalisa' lands during the Delhi Sultanate?
(1) Specific land parcels granted to religious or educational institutions for their long-term upkeep.
(2) State-owned lands administered by the central government for the royal treasury.
(3) Revenue assignments granted to military commanders for maintaining a specified number of troops.
(4) Barren or uncultivated wastelands reclaimed by the local peasantry under a direct state subsidy.
(5) Question not attempted

23. The first Afghan empire in India was established by which dynasty?
(1) Khalji Dynasty
(2) Tughlaq Dynasty
(3) Sayyid Dynasty
(4) Lodi Dynasty
(5) Question not attempted

24. Match List I (Literary Works) with List II (Authors) and select the correct answer.
List I: (Literary Works)
A. Tabaqat-i-Nasiri
B. Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi
C. Khazain-ul-Futuh
D. Taj-ul-Maasir
List II: (Authors)
i. Amir Khusrau
ii. Minhaj-us-Siraj
iii. Hasan Nizami
iv. Ziauddin Barani
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

25. Find the odd one out among the following terms related to the Delhi Sultanate economy.
(1) Tanka
(2) Jital
(3) Dam
(4) Adha
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which of the following is considered the most appropriate reason for the decline of the Delhi Sultanate in the 15th century?
(1) The absence of a codified law of succession leading to civil wars and regional independence.
(2) The frequent and direct administrative interference of the Abbasid Caliph in local Delhi politics.
(3) The adoption of an entirely secular state policy that alienated the influential and orthodox Ulema.
(4) The total cessation of crucial overland trade with Central Asia caused by a permanent Mongol presence.
(5) Question not attempted

27. Consider the following architectural monuments:
I. Alai Darwaza
II. Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
III. Hauz Khas
IV. Siri Fort
Which of the above architectural projects belong to the reign of Alauddin Khalji?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II and III only
(4) I and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

28. Consider the following statements regarding the coinage reforms of Iltutmish:
Statement I: Iltutmish introduced the silver 'Tanka' and copper 'Jital', which became the

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14. What was the primary cause for the failure of Muhammad bin Tughlaq's Khurasan expedition?
(1) A severe outbreak of the bubonic plague that decimated a significant portion of the imperial army.
(2) The sudden and unexpected demise of the Sultan on the eve of the army's planned departure.
(3) Widespread internal rebellions launched by various provincial governors across Bengal and the Deccan.
(4) The restoration of political stability in Central Asia and the withdrawal of regional allies.
(5) Question not attempted

15. Consider the following policies and projects:
I. Introduction of Token Currency
II. Transfer of Capital to Daulatabad
III. Taxation in the Doab region
IV. Khurasan Expedition
V. Qarachil Expedition
Which combination correctly represents the major experimental projects undertaken by Muhammad bin Tughlaq?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

16. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option to describe the relationship between them.
Assertion (A): Firoz Shah Tughlaq made the iqta system hereditary.
Reason (R): He wanted to implement a strict meritocratic system in the military and administration to check corruption.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

17. Match List I (Taxes in Delhi Sultanate) with List II (Description) and select the correct answer.
List I: (Taxes in Delhi Sultanate)
A. Kharaj
B. Khams
C. Jaziya
D. Zakat
List II: (Description)
i. Tax imposed on non-Muslims
ii. Religious tax collected from Muslims for charity
iii. State's share of the booty captured in war
iv. Land tax collected from peasant cultivators
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

18. During the Delhi Sultanate, what was the function of the 'Amil'?
(1) He was the revenue officer at the pargana level.
(2) He was the commander of the royal bodyguard.
(3) He was the chief qazi who dispensed justice.
(4) He was the official in charge of royal correspondence.
(5) Question not attempted

19. Consider the following statements about the Sayyid Dynasty:
I. Khizr Khan was the founder of the Sayyid Dynasty.
II. Khizr Khan claimed descent from the Prophet Muhammad.
III. The Sayyid rulers assumed the title of Sultan and completely severed ties with Timur's successors.
Which of the combinations of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate?
(1) Slave - Tughlaq - Khalji - Sayyid - Lodi
(2) Slave - Khalji - Tughlaq - Sayyid - Lodi
(3) Khalji - Slave - Tughlaq - Lodi - Sayyid

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80. (2) Attaining liberation or emancipation (Moksha/Mukti).

Mainstream Indian philosophical systems identify spiritual liberation as the supreme end of human endeavor. This state involves transcending the limitations of the material world and the perpetual cycle of birth and death. By overcoming ignorance and neutralizing karmic effects through various paths, an individual achieves eternal peace. This common goal provides a unifying purpose across diverse theological and metaphysical Indian traditions.

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standard coinage of the Sultanate.
Statement II: Iltutmish was the first Turkish ruler to introduce purely Arabic coinage in India.
Select the correct response regarding the above statements:
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

29. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option to describe the relationship between them.
Assertion (A): Alauddin Khalji abolished the Jagir system and started paying his soldiers in cash.
Reason (R): He needed to maintain a massive standing army to defend against Mongol invasions and expand his empire, which required direct control over state revenues.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

30. Arrange the following monuments in the correct chronological order of their construction:
I. Siri Fort
II. Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque
III. Lodi Gardens (Tombs)
IV. Tughlaqabad Fort
Select the correct order from the options given below:
(1) II, I, IV, III
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) II, IV, I, III
(4) IV, II, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

31. Consider the following statements about Firoz Shah Tughlaq's administration:
I. He created the Diwan-i-Khairat to provide financial help for the marriage of poor Muslim girls.
II. He established a public works department for the construction of canals and cities.
III. He strictly banned the system of slavery and disbanded the royal karkhanas.
IV. He imposed the Sharb (irrigation tax) on farmers utilizing state canals.
Which of the combinations of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

32. Who was the famous poet at the court of Alauddin Khalji, credited with the creation of the Sitar and Tabla, and often called the 'Parrot of India'?
(1) Malik Muhammad Jayasi
(2) Amir Khusrau
(3) Al-Biruni
(4) Hasan Nizami
(5) Question not attempted

33. Match List I (Travelers) with List II (Sultan during their visit) and select the correct answer.
List I: (Travelers)
A. Ibn Battuta
B. Marco Polo
C. Abdur Razzaq
D. Al-Biruni
List II: (Sultan during their visit)
i. Mahmud of Ghazni
ii. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
iii. Jalaluddin Khalji / Pandyan Kingdom era
iv. Deva Raya II (Vijayanagara)
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider the following architectural features:
I. Extensive use of the true arch
II. Construction of large domes
III. Application of lime mortar as a cementing material
IV. Widespread use of human figures in

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(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

7. Which of the following rulers does not belong to the Slave Dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate?
(1) Aram Shah
(2) Muiz-ud-din Bahram Shah
(3) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud
(4) Jalal-ud-din Khalji
(5) Question not attempted

8. In which year did Alauddin Khalji capture the Ranthambore fort from the Chauhan ruler Hammir Dev?
(1) 1299 AD
(2) 1301 AD
(3) 1303 AD
(4) 1311 AD
(5) Question not attempted

9. Match List I (Rajputana campaigns of Alauddin Khalji) with List II (Defeated Rulers) and select the correct answer.
List I: (Rajputana campaigns of Alauddin Khalji)
A. Ranthambore
B. Chittor
C. Siwana
D. Jalore
List II: (Defeated Rulers)
i. Rawal Ratan Singh
ii. Hammir Dev Chauhan
iii. Kanhad Dev
iv. Sital Dev
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

10. Arrange the following campaigns of Alauddin Khalji in correct chronological order:
I. Conquest of Chittor
II. Conquest of Gujarat
III. Conquest of Jalore
IV. Conquest of Ranthambore
Select the correct order from the options given below:
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) IV, II, I, III
(3) II, I, IV, III
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which officer was appointed by Alauddin Khalji to strictly control the markets of Delhi and ensure goods were sold at fixed prices?
(1) Amir-i-Akhur
(2) Barid-i-Mumalik
(3) Waqia-Navis
(4) Shahna-i-Mandi
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following statements regarding the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq:
I. He set up a separate department of slaves called Diwan-i-Bandagan.
II. He built a network of canals for irrigation, including one from Sutlej to Hansi.
III. He abolished the Jaziya tax on Brahmins to promote religious harmony.
IV. He established a charitable hospital in Delhi called Dar-ul-Shafa.
Which combination of the above statements is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III only
(3) II and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

13. Consider the following statements regarding Muhammad bin Tughlaq's policies:
Statement I: Muhammad bin Tughlaq's introduction of token currency failed because the state lacked a monopoly over the minting of coins.
Statement II: The copper coins issued by Muhammad bin Tughlaq were of such complex design that local goldsmiths could not forge them.
Select the correct response regarding the above statements:
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

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(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

42. Which among the following is an odd one out regarding the cities founded by Firoz Shah Tughlaq?
(1) Tughlaqabad
(2) Jaunpur
(3) Hisar
(4) Fatehabad
(5) Question not attempted

43. Consider the following statements about Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq:
I. He was the founder of the Tughlaq dynasty.
II. He built the fortified city of Tughlaqabad.
III. He had bitter relations with the Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya.
IV. He abolished the Iqta system entirely to centralize military command.
Which of the combinations of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

44. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option to describe the relationship between them.
Assertion (A): Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad (Devagiri).
Reason (R): He wanted a central location to efficiently administer and control the newly conquered territories in South India.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Which of the following structures was NOT commissioned by Alauddin Khalji?
(1) Alai Darwaza
(2) Hauz Khas
(3) Moth ki Masjid
(4) Siri Fort
(5) Question not attempted

46. Under the Delhi Sultanate revenue system, what did the term 'Zakat' strictly refer to?
(1) A specific discriminatory tax levied by the state exclusively on pilgrims visiting holy Hindu sites.
(2) A standard transit duty applied uniformly to all foreign merchants entering Sultanate territories.
(3) The proportional share of valuable plunder acquired by the state during an active military campaign.
(4) A religious tax collected from wealthy Muslims for the purpose of charitable activities.
(5) Question not attempted

47. In which year did the Central Asian conqueror Timur invade India and sack Delhi, severely weakening the Sultanate?
(1) 1388 AD
(2) 1398 AD
(3) 1414 AD
(4) 1451 AD
(5) Question not attempted

48. Consider the following statements regarding Balban's administrative policies:
I. He established a separate military department called Diwan-i-Arz.
II. He appointed spies called Barids to keep himself informed about the nobles.
III. He strictly adhered to a policy of 'Iron and Blood' to suppress rebellions.
IV. He claimed descent from the mythical Iranian king Afrasiyab to enhance royal prestige.
V. He abolished the rigid court etiquettes to become more accessible to the common masses.
Which of the combinations of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V

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(5) Question not attempted

49. Match List I (Titles/Names) with List II (Sultan) and select the correct answer.
List I: (Titles/Names)
A. Lakh Bakhsh
B. Sikandar-i-Sani (Second Alexander)
C. Prince of Moneyers
D. Ulugh Khan (Title given by Nasiruddin Mahmud)
List II: (Sultan)
i. Alauddin Khalji
ii. Qutb-ud-din Aibak
iii. Ghiyasuddin Balban
iv. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

50. Identify the incorrect pair of a Delhi Sultanate ruler and their respective administrative measure.
(1) Establishment of Diwan-i-Amir Kohi (Department of Agriculture) - Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(2) Iltutmish - Organization of Turkan-i-Chahalgani
(3) Alauddin Khalji - Introduction of Dagh (branding of horses) and Chehra (descriptive roll)
(4) Sikandar Lodi - Shifting the capital from Delhi to Agra
(5) Question not attempted

51. What was the immediate background event that allowed Qutb-ud-din Aibak to establish independent rule in India?
(1) The crushing defeat of the Mongols at the Indus River
(2) The collapse of the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad
(3) The assassination of Muhammad Ghori in 1206 AD
(4) A successful palace coup against Iltutmish
(5) Question not attempted

52. What was the major political consequence of the weakened central authority during the later Tughlaq and Sayyid periods?
(1) The total and absolute centralization of all executive power in the hands of the religious Ulema.
(2) The successful establishment of a unified and centralized Rajput empire across most of northern India.
(3) The immediate and successful conquest of the Indian subcontinent by the arriving Portuguese naval forces.
(4) The emergence of independent provincial states like the kingdoms of Gujarat, Malwa, and Jaunpur.
(5) Question not attempted

53. Consider the following statements regarding the nobility's opposition to Raziya Sultan:
I. They were offended by her independent manner and refusal to be a puppet ruler.
II. Her appointment of non-Turks, like Jamal-ud-din Yaqut, angered the Turkish monopoly.
III. She launched an unprovoked attack on the Caliphate, losing religious legitimacy.
Which of the combinations of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

54. Consider the following statements regarding the land revenue system under Alauddin Khalji:
Statement I: Under Alauddin Khalji, the state demanded half of the agricultural produce as land revenue (Kharaj) in the Doab region.
Statement II: Alauddin Khalji's land revenue system was based on the measurement of land (Masahat) rather than crop-sharing.
Select the correct response regarding the above statements:
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

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55. Which of the following statements about trade and commerce during the Delhi Sultanate is incorrect?
(1) The Multanis and Gujarati Banias were recognized as the most prominent mercantile groups of the era.
(2) A highly developed internal trade network facilitated the constant movement of grain to major urban centers.
(3) The local introduction of the 'Hundi' or bill of exchange simplified various long-distance financial deals.
(4) The total cessation of the export of Indian textiles and spices to the Middle East and Southeast Asia.
(5) Question not attempted

56. Consider the following statements regarding the architecture of the Delhi Sultanate:
I. The Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque was constructed using materials from demolished Hindu and Jain temples.
II. The Alai Darwaza is notable for being one of the first structures in India to use a scientifically accurate true arch and dome.
III. Tughlaq architecture is characterized by sloping walls (batter) and the minimal use of decorative elements.
IV. Lodi tombs are exclusively square-shaped and lack the octagonal design found in earlier monuments.
Which of the combinations of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, II and III only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

57. Match List I (Sultanate Administrative Term) with List II (Meaning) and select the correct answer.
List I: (Sultanate Administrative Term)
A. Wazir
B. Ariz-i-Mumalik
C. Qazi-ul-Quzat
D. Sadr-us-Sudur
List II: (Meaning)
i. Minister of religious affairs and endowments
ii. Chief Justice
iii. Prime Minister / Finance Minister
iv. Head of the military department
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

58. Find the odd one out in the context of medieval Indian agricultural taxation and agrarian policies of the Sultanate.
(1) Diwan-i-Insha
(2) Sondhar
(3) Takkavi
(4) Diwan-i-Kohi
(5) Question not attempted

59. What is the architectural significance of the Alai Darwaza built by Alauddin Khalji?
(1) It was the first purely Islamic monument built without employing any indigenous Indian stonemasons.
(2) It functioned primarily as the central imperial mint for the massive issuance of the silver Tanka.
(3) It was constructed as a grand victory memorial to commemorate the successful conquest of Gujarat.
(4) It was the southern gateway to the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque and displayed mature Seljuk features.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to cross the Narmada river and launch successful military campaigns into South India?
(1) Iltutmish
(2) Alauddin Khalji
(3) Balban
(4) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(5) Question not attempted

61. Consider the following administrative features:
I. Division of empire into Iqtas
II. Appointment of Muqtis or Walis
III. Consolidation of central standing army paid strictly in cash
IV. Maintaining descriptive rolls (Chehra) of soldiers
V. Introduction of the Mansabdari system
Which combination correctly represents the military and administrative reforms introduced

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by Alauddin Khalji?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, II, III and IV only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

62. The Ulema exerted considerable influence in the Delhi Sultanate primarily because:
(1) They maintained large and well-equipped private armies that were capable of overthrowing any Sultan.
(2) They held direct control over all major international trade routes and the collection of custom duties.
(3) They were formally granted the legal power to veto any decision regarding the Sultan's royal succession.
(4) They interpreted Islamic law (Sharia), which provided the theoretical basis for the Sultan's rule.
(5) Question not attempted

63. Consider the following statements regarding the Sayyid dynasty:
Statement I: The Sayyid dynasty rulers never minted coins in their own names, instead using the names of Tughlaq rulers or Timurid princes.
Statement II: The Sayyid dynasty controlled an empire larger than that of the Khaljis.
Select the correct response regarding the above statements:
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

64. Bahlul Lodi's theory of kingship was fundamentally different from the Turkish Sultans because:
(1) He claimed a divine right to rule and maintained absolute, dictatorial control over all administration.
(2) He treated Afghan nobles as equals, calling himself 'first among equals' or 'Masnad-i-Ali'.
(3) He completely subordinated all state policies to the direct authority of the Caliph of Egypt.
(4) He adopted traditional Rajput court rituals to appease and satisfy the powerful local tribal chieftains.
(5) Question not attempted

65. What was a direct economic consequence of Timur's invasion (1398) on the Delhi Sultanate?
(1) A massive and sudden influx of Central Asian silver bullion directly into the Sultanate's royal treasury.
(2) The collapse of Delhi's prosperity, causing artisans and merchants to migrate to provincial kingdoms.
(3) An immediate and significant increase in the volume of overseas trade conducted from the Gujarat ports.
(4) The permanent and formal annexation of the distant Malabar coast into the Delhi Sultanate's territory.
(5) Question not attempted

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66. Identify the correct statement regarding the Karkhanas during the Delhi Sultanate period.
(1) They were royal workshops manufacturing goods required by the royal household and state departments.
(2) They were entirely managed by foreign European merchants who held a specific royal trade charter.
(3) They were established as free trade zones specifically created for Central Asian horse merchants.
(4) They were large charitable institutions focused purely on providing free food during periods of famine.
(5) Question not attempted

67. The central department known as 'Diwan-i-Wizarat' primarily dealt with:
(1) Religious endowments and charity
(2) Organization of the royal army
(3) Financial and revenue matters
(4) Foreign correspondence and intelligence
(5) Question not attempted

68. Identify the incorrect pair of a rebellion/ conflict and the reigning Sultan during which it occurred.

(1) The major revolt of Tughril Khan in the Bengal province - Ghiyasuddin Balban
(2) The massive Mongol invasion led by Qutlugh Khwaja - Alauddin Khalji
(3) The religiously charged revolt of Sidi Maula - Jalaluddin Khalji
(4) Revolt of the Amiran-i-Sada (Centurions) in the Deccan - Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(5) Question not attempted

69. In the provincial administration of the Delhi Sultanate, what was the primary responsibility of a 'Shiqdar'?
(1) He served as the chief religious authority responsible for spiritual guidance within the province.
(2) He headed the extensive intelligence and spy network operating at the local village level.
(3) He was the executive officer in charge of maintaining law and order within a Shiq (district).
(4) He was exclusively tasked with the engineering and construction of large-scale irrigation canals.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Firoz Shah Tughlaq established a translation department to:
(1) Translate European scientific texts into Persian
(2) Translate Sanskrit texts on medicine and music into Persian
(3) Translate the Quran into local Indian vernaculars
(4) Translate Mongol military manuals into Arabic
(5) Question not attempted

71. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the architecture of the Qutb Minar.
(1) Its construction was initiated by Qutb-ud-din Aibak and completed by Iltutmish.
(2) Firoz Shah Tughlaq repaired it and added the top two storeys after it was damaged by lightning.
(3) The tower features intricate carvings of Quranic verses.
(4) It was originally built as a watchtower to spot Mongol armies approaching Delhi.
(5) Question not attempted

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72. Consider the following statements about the causes of Muhammad bin Tughlaq's failure in shifting the capital to Daulatabad:
I. The forced migration caused immense suffering and resentment among the citizens of Delhi.
II. Daulatabad proved to be too distant to effectively defend the North-West frontier against Mongol threats.
III. The severe lack of water supply in Daulatabad made sustaining a large population impossible.
Which of the combinations of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

73. Find the odd one out among the independent provincial kingdoms that rose prominently during the decline of the Delhi Sultanate.
(1) Bahmani Kingdom
(2) Vijayanagara Empire
(3) Chola Empire
(4) Kingdom of Jaunpur
(5) Question not attempted

74. Match List I (Architectural Elements) with List II (Description) and select the correct answer.
List I: (Architectural Elements)
A. Mihrab
B. Minbar
C. Sahn
D. Maqsura
List II: (Description)
i. A stepped pulpit in a mosque for delivering sermons
ii. An open courtyard within the mosque
iii. A niche in the wall of a mosque indicating the direction of Mecca
iv. A screen or enclosure near the Mihrab reserved for the ruler
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, however, was built later during the Tughlaq period.

28. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Iltutmish is credited with stabilizing the Sultanate's economy by introducing a standardized currency system. He launched the silver Tanka and the copper Jital, which remained the basis of the monetary system for centuries. Additionally, he was the first Turkish ruler to issue purely Arabic coinage in India, inscribed with the name of the Caliph to enhance his political and religious legitimacy.

29. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Alauddin Khalji implemented radical reforms by abolishing the system of land grants for soldiers and transitioning to direct cash payments. This change was necessitated by the constant threat of Mongol invasions, which required a large, loyal, and efficient standing army. By paying soldiers from the central treasury, he ensured tighter control over his military forces and maximized the state's direct revenue.

30. (1) II, I, IV, III
The architectural evolution in Delhi follows the timeline of its various dynasties. The Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque was built during the initial Slave Dynasty. Later, the Siri Fort was constructed during the Khalji era. The Tughlaqabad Fort followed under the Tughlaq dynasty, characterized by its massive sloping walls. Finally, the Lodi Gardens and their distinctive tombs were established during the reign of the Lodi rulers.

31. (2) I, II and IV only
Firoz Shah Tughlaq's administration focused on welfare and infrastructure. He established a department for charity to assist the poor and a public works department to build cities and canals. He also introduced an irrigation tax for those using state-built water systems. However, he did not ban slavery; instead, he maintained a record number of slaves through a dedicated administrative department.

32. (2) Amir Khusrau
Amir Khusrau was a legendary figure in the court of several Delhi Sultans, most notably Alauddin Khalji. He was an exceptionally talented poet, musician, and scholar who is traditionally credited with inventing the Sitar and the Tabla. Known as the 'Parrot of India', his work significantly influenced the development of Hindustani classical music and the Persian literary tradition in the subcontinent.

33. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Several foreign travelers visited India during the medieval period and recorded their observations. Al-Biruni arrived with Mahmud of Ghazni, while Marco Polo visited South India during the late thirteenth century. Ibn Battuta was a famous Moroccan traveler who stayed in the court of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. Abdur Razzaq, a Persian ambassador, later visited the Vijayanagara Empire during the reign of Deva Raya II.

34. (1) I, II, III and V only
Architecture during the Delhi Sultanate was characterized by the introduction of several new techniques and styles. Builders utilized the true arch and dome, supported by the use of strong lime mortar. Decoration focused on geometric patterns, calligraphy, and Arabesque designs. However, the use of human and animal figures was strictly avoided in accordance with Islamic religious principles, which favored non-representational art.

35. (3) Karkhanas were royal factories producing luxury items and military gear for the Sultan and army.
The economy of the Delhi Sultanate was supported by a network of royal workshops known as Karkhanas. These establishments were responsible for producing high-quality luxury items, textiles, and military equipment specifically for the Sultan's household and the state's administrative needs. These factories played a vital role in urban manufacturing and ensuring the supply of specialized goods required by the ruling elite.

36. (4) Ghiyasuddin Balban
Ghiyasuddin Balban was a strong proponent of the divine right theory of kingship. He sought to elevate the prestige of the monarchy by claiming that the Sultan was the 'Shadow of God' on earth and held the position of the 'Deputy of God'. These grand titles were intended to command

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Shams-ud-din Iltutmish
Shams-ud-din Iltutmish is regarded as the effective founder of the Delhi Sultanate due to his consolidation of the empire. He transferred the seat of power from Lahore to Delhi, providing a more central administrative hub. Furthermore, his legitimacy was significantly bolstered when he received a formal letter of investiture from the Abbasid Caliph in Baghdad during his reign.

2. (1) To assign land revenues to military commanders in lieu of cash salaries
The Iqta system was a crucial administrative mechanism designed to manage the payment of military commanders and state officials. Instead of distributing cash salaries from the central treasury, the Sultan assigned specific tracts of land to these officers. They collected land revenue from these territories to maintain themselves and their troops, ensuring a decentralized but loyal military.

3. (3) He completed the construction of the Qutb Minar in Delhi during his reign.
Qutb-ud-din Aibak laid the foundation of the Qutb Minar to honor a Sufi saint, but he only managed to finish the first story before his death. The subsequent three stories were added by his successor, Iltutmish. Aibak was indeed a former slave and was famously known as 'Lakh Bakhsh' for his immense charity and benevolence.

4. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
The administrative structure of the Delhi Sultanate involved several specialized departments created by different rulers. Balban established the military department, while Alauddin Khalji introduced a commerce department to regulate markets. Muhammad bin Tughlaq focused on agricultural development through a specific ministry. Finally, Firoz Shah Tughlaq organized a department dedicated to the welfare and management of the royal slaves.

5. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ghiyasuddin Balban implemented rigorous Persian court rituals to elevate the Sultan's status above the powerful nobility. By introducing forms of prostration and kissing the monarch's feet, he asserted the king's divine right to rule. These measures were specifically intended to break the influence of the Corps of Forty, ensuring that no noble could challenge the central royal authority.

6. (1) I and II only
Iltutmish nominated his daughter to the throne because he found his sons incompetent for governance. Upon ascending, she defied traditional gender roles by appearing in public without a veil and wearing male clothing. However, her independent style and preference for non-Turkish officers led to intense hostility and persistent opposition from the powerful and orthodox Turkish noble factions.

7. (4) Jalal-ud-din Khalji
The Slave Dynasty, also known as the Mamluk Dynasty, included rulers like Aram Shah, Bahram Shah, and Nasir-ud-din Mahmud. These leaders were either slaves themselves or descendants of slaves. Jalal-ud-din Khalji, however, belonged to the Khalji Dynasty, which overthrew the last Mamluk ruler. This event marked a significant change in the ruling elite of the Delhi Sultanate.

8. (2) 1301 AD
Alauddin Khalji launched a military campaign against the strategic fort of Ranthambore in the early fourteenth century. The fort was defended by the Rajput ruler Hammir Dev Chauhan. After a long and difficult siege, the Sultan succeeded in capturing the fortress in 1301 AD. This victory was a significant step in his expansionist policy across the Indian subcontinent.

9. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
During his expansion into Rajasthan, Alauddin Khalji defeated several prominent Rajput rulers. He conquered Ranthambore by defeating Hammir Dev and captured Chittor from Rawal

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75. Which of the following statements best describes the impact of continuous Mongol invasions on the Delhi Sultanate?
(1) They forced the Sultans to abandon northern India and move their capital permanently to the Deccan.
(2) They resulted in the peaceful assimilation of Mongols into the nobility, altering the social structure.
(3) They cut off all overland trade routes, forcing the Sultanate to develop a powerful oceanic navy.
(4) They required a large standing army and a fortified frontier, which drained the state's economy.
(5) Question not attempted

76. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option to describe the relationship between them.
Assertion (A): Firoz Shah Tughlaq was lenient towards the nobility and the Ulema.
Reason (R): He ascended the throne with their support and needed to pacify them following the turbulent reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

77. The term 'Khutba' in the context of the Delhi Sultanate refers to:
(1) A formal royal decree issued by the Sultan granting a specific tax exemption to a rural village.
(2) A detailed land revenue assessment document prepared by the local Patwari for the administration.
(3) The Friday sermon where the sovereign's name was read out to signify his political legitimacy.
(4) A specialized heavy cavalry unit serving in the Sultan's personal and elite royal bodyguard.
(5) Question not attempted

78. Which Sultan of Delhi introduced the custom of 'Zaminbos' (kissing the earth) in the court?
(1) Iltutmish
(2) Alauddin Khalji
(3) Sikandar Lodi
(4) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(5) Question not attempted

79. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option to describe the relationship between them.
Assertion (A): Alauddin Khalji imposed stringent price controls and rationed grain in Delhi.
Reason (R): He wished to alleviate the poverty of the common peasants and redistribute wealth equally.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

80. The famous Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya witnessed the reigns of several Sultans of Delhi. Which Sultan allegedly issued him a threat, prompting the saint's famous reply, "Hunuz Dilli dur ast" (Delhi is yet far off)?
(1) Alauddin Khalji
(2) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(3) Mubarak Shah Khalji
(4) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(5) Question not attempted

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responsibility was the assessment and collection of land taxes from the rural population, ensuring that the central treasury received its designated share of agricultural produce.

19. (1) I and II only
The Sayyid Dynasty was established by Khizr Khan following the vacuum created by Timur's invasion. The rulers of this house claimed to be descendants of the Prophet Muhammad, which gave them religious prestige. Interestingly, Khizr Khan did not take the title of Sultan; instead, he ruled as a deputy of the Timurid princes, maintaining formal ties with Central Asian powers.

20. (2) Slave - Khalji - Tughlaq - Sayyid - Lodi
The Delhi Sultanate was ruled by five distinct dynasties in a specific chronological order. It began with the Mamluk or Slave Dynasty in the thirteenth century, followed by the Khaljis who expanded the empire southward. Next came the Tughlaqs, known for their administrative experiments. The Sayyids ruled briefly after Timur's invasion, and the period concluded with the Afghan Lodi Dynasty.

21. (3) Bahlul Lodi - The introduction of the 'Gaj-i-Sikandari' system for land measurement.
Sikandar Lodi was a significant ruler of the Lodi Dynasty who founded the city of Agra and introduced a standardized system for measuring land. This measurement unit was known as the Gaj-i-Sikandari. While Bahlul Lodi founded the dynasty, he did not introduce this specific land survey system. Meanwhile, Ibrahim Lodi's defeat at Panipat marked the end of the Sultanate era.

22. (2) State-owned lands administered by the central government for the royal treasury.
During the Delhi Sultanate, land was categorized based on how its revenue was utilized. Khalisa lands were territories kept under the direct control of the central government. Unlike lands assigned as Iqtas to nobles or grants given to religious institutions, the entire revenue from Khalisa lands went directly to the royal treasury to fund the Sultan's household and the central standing army.

23. (4) Lodi Dynasty
The Lodi Dynasty marked a significant shift in the ethnic composition of the ruling elite of the Delhi Sultanate. Unlike the previous dynasties which were of Turkish origin, the Lodis were Afghans. This dynasty was founded by Bahlul Lodi, who established the first Afghan empire in India. Their rule lasted until the arrival of the Mughals under Babur in the sixteenth century.

24. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The history of the Delhi Sultanate is documented in several contemporary literary works written by various scholars. Minhaj-us-Siraj authored a comprehensive history during the early period, while Ziauddin Barani provided a detailed account of the later dynasties. Amir Khusrau wrote about the conquests of the Khaljis, and Hasan Nizami recorded the initial years of Turkish rule in his famous text.

25. (3) Dam
The currency system of the Delhi Sultanate primarily consisted of coins like the silver Tanka and the copper Jital introduced by Iltutmish. Later rulers added smaller denominations such as the Adha and the Bikh. The Dam, however, was a copper coin introduced much later by Sher Shah Suri and standardized during the Mughal period, making it distinct from Sultanate coinage.

26. (1) The absence of a codified law of succession leading to civil wars and regional independence.
The Delhi Sultanate faced several internal and external challenges that led to its eventual downfall. One of the most critical factors was the lack of a clearly defined and codified law of succession. This absence frequently resulted in violent civil wars among princes and nobles after a Sultan's death. Such instability weakened the central authority, allowing provincial governors to declare independence.

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27. (2) I, III and IV only
Alauddin Khalji was a prolific builder who introduced significant innovations in Indo-Islamic architecture. His major projects included the grand Alai Darwaza, which served as a gateway, and the fortified city of Siri. He also constructed the Hauz Khas tank to meet the water needs of the growing population. The tomb

Ratan Singh. His military campaigns also extended to Siwana, where he overcame Sital Dev, and Jalore, which was defended by Kanhad Dev. These conquests solidified his control over the strategic and powerful Rajputana region.

10. (1) II, IV, I, III
Alauddin Khalji followed a systematic chronological order in his northern Indian conquests. His military expansion began with the rich province of Gujarat in 1299 AD. This was followed by the siege of Ranthambore in 1301 and then the famous conquest of Chittor in 1303. Finally, he secured control over Jalore in 1311, completing a series of successful campaigns.

11. (4) Shahna-i-Mandi
To implement his ambitious price control measures, Alauddin Khalji established a highly regulated market system. He appointed a high-ranking official known as the Shahna-i-Mandi to act as the superintendent of each market. This officer was responsible for enforcing fixed prices, preventing hoarding, and ensuring that all transactions followed the Sultan's strict economic regulations to support the standing army.

12. (2) III only
Firoz Shah Tughlaq was known for his extensive public works, including canals and hospitals. He also maintained a massive slave population through a dedicated department. However, his religious policy was orthodox and strict. Unlike previous rulers who had exempted them, he became the first Sultan to impose the Jaziya tax specifically on Brahmins, which caused significant distress among the community.

13. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced a token currency of copper and brass coins to replace silver. This experiment failed primarily because the state did not establish a secure monopoly over minting. Consequently, the designs were simple enough for common people and goldsmiths to forge them easily. This led to a massive influx of counterfeit coins, which severely devalued the currency.

14. (4) The restoration of political stability in Central Asia and the withdrawal of regional allies.
The Sultan planned a massive expedition to conquer Khurasan in Central Asia and recruited a large army for this purpose. However, before the campaign could commence, the political situation in the region stabilized. The alliance he had formed with other regional powers collapsed. Consequently, he disbanded the army, leading to significant financial loss and administrative embarrassment for the entire empire.

15. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
Muhammad bin Tughlaq is famous for several innovative but often ill-fated administrative projects. These included increasing land taxes in the fertile Doab region and shifting the imperial capital to the Deccan. He also attempted to introduce a token currency system and planned ambitious military expeditions to Khurasan and the Qarachil hills. Each of these experiments faced significant logistical and social challenges.

16. (3) A is true but R is false.
Firoz Shah Tughlaq introduced a policy where administrative and military posts, along with the associated land grants, became hereditary. This was intended to gain the support of the nobility and military officials who were dissatisfied after the previous reign. However, this move actually weakened the state's central authority and military efficiency, as it prioritized lineage over individual merit or professional competence.

17. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
The fiscal system of the Delhi Sultanate was based on various Islamic and traditional taxes. Kharaj was the primary land tax collected from peasants, while Jaziya was a protection tax levied on non-Muslim subjects. Zakat functioned as a religious tithe for charitable purposes collected from Muslims. Additionally, the state claimed a portion of the spoils of war, which was known as Khams.

18. (1) He was the revenue officer at the pargana level.
The administrative hierarchy of the Delhi Sultanate divided the empire into various units for efficient governance. At the pargana level, which was a cluster of villages, the Amil served as the primary revenue officer. His main

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absolute obedience from his subjects and to instill awe among the nobility.

37. (2) III only
Inland trade during the Sultanate era was quite robust, with communities like the Banjaras and Multanis playing vital roles in transporting goods over long distances. To facilitate this commerce, the Sultans constructed numerous Sarais or rest houses along major routes. These institutions provided security and shelter for merchants and their animals, thereby encouraging trade movement rather than acting as a hindrance.

38. (2) Ghiyasuddin Balban
The Corps of Forty, or Turkan-i-Chahalgani, was an elite group of Turkish nobles established by Iltutmish. Over time, they became extremely powerful and often interfered with the Sultan's authority. Ghiyasuddin Balban, who was once a member of this group, recognized the threat they posed to the monarchy. Consequently, he took systematic and ruthless measures to destroy their influence and centralize power.

39. (1) Taxation in Doab → Transfer of Capital → Token Currency → Khurasan Expedition
Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced his major administrative reforms in a specific sequence. He first attempted to increase land taxes in the fertile Doab region to boost state revenue. This was followed by the ambitious but difficult transfer of the capital to Daulatabad. Later, he introduced token currency to address a silver shortage and finally planned a military expedition to the Khurasan region.

40. (1) From its inception by Iltutmish, the Iqta system was strictly hereditary.
The Iqta system, organized by Iltutmish, was initially an administrative arrangement where land was assigned to officers in exchange for military service. These assignments were strictly non-hereditary and transferable to ensure that the Iqtadars did not become local lords. The officers were expected to maintain troops and remit surplus revenue, known as Fawazil, to the central government after covering expenses.

41. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
To ensure the success of his market regulations, Alauddin Khalji created a multi-layered oversight system. The Diwan-i-Riyasat was the top ministerial post managing commerce. Each market was directly supervised by a Shahna-i-Mandi. Beneath them, Barids acted as official intelligence reporters, while Munhiyan were secret agents who moved among the people to detect any violations of price controls or weights.

42. (1) Tughlaqabad
Firoz Shah Tughlaq was a prolific founder of cities, establishing numerous urban centers such as Jaunpur, Hisar, and Fatehabad during his long reign. These cities were often named after himself or his family members. In contrast, Tughlaqabad was a massive fortified city built by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, the founder of the dynasty, to serve as a defensive stronghold against Mongol invasions.

43. (1) I, II and III only
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq founded the Tughlaq dynasty and focused on restoring order after the Khalji period. He built the formidable city of Tughlaqabad as a defense against invaders. His reign was marked by a tense relationship with the famous Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya. However, he did not abolish the Iqta system; instead, he refined it to ensure a more stable revenue collection process.

44. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Muhammad bin Tughlaq's decision to move the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad was a strategic attempt to govern his vast empire more effectively. He believed that a more centrally located capital would allow for better administrative control over the newly conquered and distant southern territories. This move was intended to bridge the geographical gap between northern and southern India as he expanded.

45. (3) Moth ki Masjid
Alauddin Khalji contributed significantly to the architectural landscape of Delhi with structures like the Alai Darwaza, the Siri Fort, and the water tank at Hauz Khas. These monuments reflected the strength and style of the Khalji era. However, the Moth ki Masjid was built much later during the Lodi period by the Wazir of Sikandar Lodi, representing a different phase.

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22. Select the correct sequential order of the dynasties that ruled the Vijayanagar Empire from earliest to latest:
(1) Sangama, Tuluva, Saluva, Aravidu
(2) Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva, Aravidu
(3) Saluva, Sangama, Aravidu, Tuluva
(4) Sangama, Saluva, Aravidu, Tuluva
(5) Question not attempted

23. Consider the following statements regarding the literary contributions of Krishnadeva Raya and select the correct option.
Statement I: He patronized the Ashtadiggajas, a group of eight renowned scholars in his court.
Statement II: Krishnadeva Raya strictly sponsored only Telugu literature and neglected Sanskrit scholars.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(3) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

24. Among the Ashtadiggajas in Krishnadeva Raya's court, who was considered the foremost poet and was known as 'Andhra Kavita Pitamaha'?
(1) Allasani Peddana
(2) Tenali Ramakrishna
(3) Nandi Thimmana
(4) Dhurjati
(5) Question not attempted

25. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below.
List I: (Ashtadiggaja Scholar)
A. Allasani Peddana
B. Nandi Thimmana
C. Tenali Ramakrishna
D. Dhurjati
List II: (Literary Work)
i. Panduranga Mahatmyam
ii. Manucharitam
iii. Kalahasti Mahatmyam
iv. Parijathapaharanam
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

26. Under the Vijayanagar administration, what did the term 'Amaram' signify in the Nayankara system?
(1) Land assignments given to military commanders for state service
(2) A specialized agrarian tax imposed during major military expeditions
(3) The high-level advisory council composed of senior-most ministers
(4) An elite infantry unit tasked with the protection of the royal treasury
(5) Question not attempted

27. Which of the following statements correctly describes the Nayankara system of the Vijayanagar Empire?
(1) A centralized bureaucratic structure where all officials received fixed salaries
(2) A localized model of rural self-governance derived from Chola village assemblies
(3) A religious administrative framework managed by priests of the Virupaksha temple
(4) A territorial administration where Nayakas governed land and provided troops
(5) Question not attempted

28. Consider the following statements regarding the administration of the Vijayanagar Empire:
I. The Ayagar system was the predominant mechanism for village administration.
II. The king was the ultimate judicial authority and ruled based on Dharma Shastras.
III. The empire was divided into provinces known as Mandalams, which were further divided into Nadus and Sthalas.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I, II, and III
(3) II and III only
(4) I and III only
(5) Question not attempted

29. In the context of Vijayanagar village administration, what was the primary role of the 'Ayagars'?
(1) Senior provincial administrators monitored

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involved the scientific measurement of land to determine tax liability, rather than relying on traditional crop-sharing methods for collection.

55. (4) The total cessation of the export of Indian textiles and spices to the Middle East and Southeast Asia.
Trade and commerce flourished during the Delhi Sultanate, supported by a specialized merchant class and a sophisticated financial system. The use of Hundis facilitated long-distance transactions, and an active internal network ensured the movement of goods. Far from ceasing, the export of Indian textiles, spices, and other commodities to the Middle East and Southeast Asia remained a vital part of the economy.

56. (2) I, II and III only
Early Sultanate architecture often used materials from older structures, as seen in the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque. The Khalji period introduced the true arch and dome in the Alai Darwaza. Tughlaq buildings were characterized by their distinct sloping walls. While some Lodi tombs were square, the dynasty is actually famous for introducing octagonal tomb designs, which became a hallmark of their specific style.

57. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
The central administration of the Delhi Sultanate was organized into several key departments led by specialized officials. The Wazir headed the finance department, while the Ariz-i-Mumalik was responsible for the military's organization and payment. Justice was dispensed by the Qazi-ul-Quzat, and religious affairs and charitable endowments were managed by the Sadr-us-Sudur. These officers formed the backbone of the Sultan's government.

58. (1) Diwan-i-Insha
Several terms in the Sultanate era were related specifically to agricultural administration and relief. These included specialized departments for farming, agricultural loans known as Sondhar or Takkavi, and ministries focused on land development. However, the Diwan-i-Insha was the royal secretariat responsible for drafting imperial edicts and managing official state correspondence, making it an administrative rather than an agrarian or financial institution.

59. (4) It was the southern gateway to the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque and displayed mature Seljuk features.
The Alai Darwaza is a masterpiece of Indo-Islamic architecture located within the Qutb complex. It served as the grand southern gateway to the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque. The structure is celebrated for its scientific use of the true arch and dome, as well as its intricate carvings. It reflects mature Seljuk architectural influences, representing a significant refinement in building techniques during Khalji's reign.

60. (2) Alauddin Khalji
Alauddin Khalji was the first Sultan of Delhi to significantly expand the empire's reach into the southern part of the Indian subcontinent. He dispatched his trusted general, Malik Kafur, on several successful military campaigns across the Narmada River. These expeditions resulted in the defeat of prominent southern dynasties like the Yadavas and Hoysalas, bringing immense wealth and prestige to the Delhi Sultanate.

61. (3) I, II, III and IV only
Alauddin Khalji introduced several military and administrative reforms to strengthen his control. He continued the division of the empire into Iqtas while ensuring that Muqtis remained accountable. He established a central standing army paid in cash and introduced the branding of horses and descriptive rolls for soldiers. The Mansabdari system, however, was a much later innovation introduced by the Mughal Emperor Akbar.

62. (4) They interpreted Islamic law (Sharia), which provided the theoretical basis for the Sultan's rule.
The Ulema, or the class of Islamic religious scholars, held significant influence over the political and social life of the Delhi Sultanate. Their primary source of power was their role as interpreters of Sharia, or Islamic law. Since the Sultan's rule was theoretically based on these religious principles, the Ulema provided the necessary legitimacy for his authority and served as judges and advisors.

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63. (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
The Sayyid dynasty rose to power in a period of great political instability. These rulers often recognized the nominal suzerainty of the Timurids and chose not to mint coins in their own names, instead using the names of previous Tughlaq kings. Furthermore, their territorial control was quite limited, and their empire was much smaller than the domains previously held by the Khalji dynasty.

64. (2) He treated Afghan nobles as equals, calling himself 'first among equals' or 'Masnad-i-Ali'.
Bahlul Lodi, the founder of the Lodi Dynasty, adopted a unique approach to kingship that differed from the autocratic style of earlier Turkish Sultans. He respected the egalitarian traditions of his Afghan nobles and treated them as peers. By calling himself 'first among equals' and sitting on a carpet, he sought to maintain the loyalty and cooperation of the powerful tribal chieftains.

65. (2) The collapse of Delhi's prosperity, causing artisans and merchants to migrate to provincial kingdoms.
Timur's invasion of 1398 AD had a catastrophic impact on the economy of the Delhi Sultanate. The brutal sack of the capital led to a total collapse of its prosperity and urban life. Many skilled artisans, merchants, and scholars fled the city, seeking refuge in the emerging provincial kingdoms. This migration contributed to the cultural and economic growth of regional centers at Delhi's expense.

66. (1) They were royal workshops manufacturing goods required by the royal household and state departments.
Karkhanas were essential state institutions during the Delhi Sultanate, acting as large-scale royal workshops. These facilities employed numerous artisans to manufacture a wide variety of goods, ranging from everyday items for the royal household to specialized weapons and luxury textiles. They were managed by state officials and played a significant role in supporting the Sultan's centralized administration and the military's logistics.

67. (3) Financial and revenue matters
The Diwan-i-Wizarat was one of the most important central departments in the Delhi Sultanate's administrative framework. Led by the Wazir, it was responsible for overseeing the state's financial health, revenue collection, and expenditure. The department managed the royal treasury and kept detailed records of income from various sources, ensuring that the Sultan had necessary funds for administration and military campaigns.

68. (4) Revolt of the Amiran-i-Sada (Centurions) in the Deccan - Firoz Shah Tughlaq
The rebellion of the Amiran-i-Sada, or the centurions, was a major challenge that occurred during the turbulent reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq, not Firoz Shah Tughlaq. Other significant conflicts included Tughril Khan's revolt under Balban and the Mongol invasion during Alauddin Khalji's rule. Additionally, the religious revolt of Sidi Maula took place while Jalaluddin Khalji was on the throne of Delhi.

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69. (3) He was the executive officer in charge of maintaining law and order within a Shiq (district).
In the provincial administrative structure of the Delhi Sultanate, a Shiq was a territorial unit similar to a modern district. The Shiqdar was the chief executive official appointed to manage this area. His primary responsibility was the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of the Sultan's decrees. He also assisted other officials in revenue collection and provided essential military support.

70. (2) Translate Sanskrit texts on medicine and music into Persian
Firoz Shah Tughlaq was a ruler who showed a keen interest in literature and learning. He established a specialized translation department with the goal of making ancient Indian knowledge accessible to the Persian-speaking elite. This department focused on translating numerous Sanskrit works related to medicine, music, and philosophy into Persian. This cultural initiative helped preserve and integrate diverse intellectual traditions in the state.

71. (4) It was originally built as a watchtower to spot Mongol armies approaching Delhi.
The Qutb Minar is a landmark monument whose construction spanned several reigns, starting with Aibak and ending with Iltutmish. It features beautiful Quranic inscriptions and was later repaired by Firoz Shah Tughlaq. However, it was never intended to serve as a watchtower for spotting Mongol armies. Instead, it was built as a grand minaret for the adjacent mosque and a victory symbol.

72. (4) I, II and III
The attempt to relocate the capital to Daulatabad failed for several interconnected reasons. The forced march of the entire population caused deep resentment and suffering. Furthermore, the new location was too far from the northern borders, leaving the frontier vulnerable to Mongol attacks. Finally, Daulatabad's environmental conditions, particularly the inadequate water supply for a massive population, made it impossible to sustain.

73. (3) Chola Empire
The decline of the Delhi Sultanate saw the rise of several powerful regional states, including the Bahmani Sultanate in the Deccan, the Vijayanagara Empire in the south, and the Kingdom of Jaunpur in the north. However, the Chola Empire was an ancient and early medieval dynasty that had already declined long before the Sultanate began to fragment, making it distinct in this context.

74. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Mosque architecture in the Delhi Sultanate included several traditional Islamic elements. The Mihrab is a wall niche indicating the direction of Mecca, while the Minbar is the pulpit used for sermons. Most mosques featured an open central courtyard known as the Sahn. Additionally, some grand mosques included a Maqsura, which was a screened-off area near the prayer niche reserved for the Sultan.

75. (4) They required a large standing army and a fortified frontier, which drained the state's economy.
The persistent threat of Mongol invasions had a profound impact on the policies of the Delhi Sultanate. To defend the empire, the Sultans were forced to maintain a massive standing army and build a series of expensive fortifications along the northwestern frontier. This constant state of military readiness placed a significant drain on the state's treasury, necessitating heavy taxation and economic reforms.

76. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Firoz Shah Tughlaq adopted a notably lenient and conciliatory policy toward the nobility and the Ulema. This was a strategic move because he had ascended the throne with their crucial support after the chaotic reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. By granting them hereditary posts and respecting their religious authority, he sought to ensure political stability and prevent any future internal rebellions.

77. (3) The Friday sermon where the sovereign's name was read out to signify his political legitimacy.
The Khutba was a significant religious and political ritual in the Delhi Sultanate. It refers to the formal sermon delivered during the congregational Friday prayers. A key part of this sermon involved the public recitation of the reigning Sultan's name. This act served as a formal declaration of his sovereignty and political legitimacy, signaling that he was the rightful ruler of the state.

78. (4) Ghiyasuddin Balban
To further consolidate the prestige and authority of the monarchy, Ghiyasuddin Balban introduced several elaborate Persian court ceremonies. Among these was the custom of Zaminbos, which required visitors and nobles to show their submission by kissing the ground before the Sultan. These practices were designed to emphasize the vast distance between the ruler and his subjects, ensuring total obedience from everyone.

79. (3) A is true but R is false.
Alauddin Khalji introduced stringent price controls and grain rationing in Delhi, but his primary motive was military rather than humanitarian. He needed to maintain a large standing army on low wages to defend against Mongol threats. By fixing prices and ensuring a steady supply of cheap food, he enabled his

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46. (4) A religious tax collected from wealthy Muslims for the purpose of charitable activities.
In the administrative and religious framework of the Delhi Sultanate, Zakat was a mandatory tax specifically collected from well-to-do Muslim subjects. It was calculated as a fixed percentage of a person's accumulated wealth and property. The revenue generated from Zakat was reserved exclusively for charitable purposes, such as helping the poor and supporting other welfare activities within the Islamic community.

47. (2) 1398 AD
The late fourteenth century witnessed a devastating blow to the Delhi Sultanate when the Central Asian conqueror Timur invaded India. In 1398 AD, his forces sacked Delhi, causing widespread destruction and significant loss of life. This invasion shattered the remaining authority of the Tughlaq dynasty and paved the way for the emergence of various independent provincial kingdoms and regional powers.

48. (1) I, II, III and IV only
Ghiyasuddin Balban strengthened the Sultanate through a series of rigorous administrative and military measures. He established a separate military department and a pervasive spy network to monitor the nobility. He followed a harsh policy of 'Iron and Blood' to maintain order and claimed legendary Persian ancestry. Far from being accessible, he actually introduced extremely formal and rigid court etiquettes and rituals.

49. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Many Sultans of Delhi adopted unique titles that reflected their character or ambitions. Qutb-ud-din Aibak was known for his charity, while Alauddin Khalji aspired to be a world conqueror. Muhammad bin Tughlaq was recognized for his numerous coinage experiments. Balban received a prestigious title from Nasiruddin Mahmud long before he ascended the throne, highlighting his growing influence in the royal court.

50. (1) Establishment of Diwan-i-Amir Kohi (Department of Agriculture) - Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Muhammad bin Tughlaq established the Diwan-i-Amir Kohi, a specialized department dedicated to agricultural development and land reclamation. Other rulers also introduced key measures, such as Iltutmish organizing the elite Turkish nobility and Alauddin Khalji implementing military reforms like horse branding. Sikandar Lodi later shifted the capital to Agra. The agricultural department, however, was a distinct innovation of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

51. (3) The assassination of Muhammad Ghori in 1206 AD
Qutb-ud-din Aibak served as the primary lieutenant of Muhammad Ghori in India. Following Ghori's assassination in 1206 AD, the central authority of the Ghorid Empire fragmented. Aibak took this opportunity to declare his independence and establish the Delhi Sultanate. This transition marked the beginning of sovereign Muslim rule in India, as Aibak shifted his focus to consolidating his local power.

52. (4) The emergence of independent provincial states like the kingdoms of Gujarat, Malwa, and Jaunpur.
As the central authority in Delhi weakened during the late Tughlaq and Sayyid periods, the empire began to disintegrate. This decline allowed powerful provincial governors and local leaders to assert their autonomy. Consequently, several prosperous and independent kingdoms emerged across the subcontinent, including the sultanates of Gujarat, Malwa, and Jaunpur. These regional states became significant centers of political and cultural development.

53. (1) I and II only
The Turkish nobility's opposition to Raziya Sultan was rooted in both social and political reasons. They found her assertive and independent leadership style unacceptable for a female ruler. Furthermore, her decision to promote non-Turkish officials, such as the Abyssinian slave Yaqut, directly challenged the Turkish monopoly over high administrative posts. This resentment eventually led to widespread rebellions and her ultimate removal.

54. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Alauddin Khalji implemented a highly centralized and rigorous land revenue system to maximize state income. In the fertile Doab region, he increased the state's share to fifty percent of the total agricultural produce. Additionally, he introduced the practice of Masahat, which

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CHAPTER 10

Vijayanagar Empire and Regional Kingdoms

1. According to historical tradition, Harihara and Bukka, the founders of the Vijayanagar Empire, were initially feudatories of which of the following kingdoms before serving the Kampili state?
(1) Hoysalas
(2) Kakatiyas
(3) Pandyas
(4) Yadavas
(5) Question not attempted

2. Which of the following statements correctly defines the initial purpose behind the foundation of the Vijayanagar Empire by Harihara and Bukka in 1336 CE?
(1) To defend Hindu traditions against the expansion of southern Sultanates
(2) To serve as a loyal administrative vassal state under the Delhi Sultanate
(3) To create a strategic maritime trade network focused on the Arabian Sea
(4) To dismantle the Chola dynasty and re-establish Chalukyan sovereign rule
(5) Question not attempted

3. Consider the following statements regarding the foundation of the Vijayanagar Empire and select the correct option.
Statement I: Vidyaranya, a prominent sage, is traditionally credited with inspiring Harihara and Bukka to establish the Vijayanagar Empire.
Statement II: The capital city was initially named Vidyanagara in honour of the sage before becoming known as Vijayanagara.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(3) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

4. In the context of the foundation of Vijayanagar, what was the primary geographic significance of the Tungabhadra river valley?
(1) It formed the primary natural boundary separating Vijayanagar from the Cholas
(2) It acted as the principal navigable waterway connecting to the western ports
(3) It represented the sole source of high-quality diamond deposits in the south
(4) It contained the strategic Raichur Doab, a zone of conflict with the Bahmanis
(5) Question not attempted

5. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below.
List I: (Foreign Traveler)
A. Nicolo Conti
B. Abdur Razzaq
C. Domingos Paes
D. Fernao Nuniz
List II: (Ruler of Vijayanagar visited)
i. Deva Raya II
ii. Deva Raya I
iii. Achyuta Deva Raya
iv. Krishnadeva Raya
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

6. Who among the following Sangama dynasty rulers earned the title of 'Gajabetegara' (the elephant hunter)?
(1) Harihara I
(2) Deva Raya II
(3) Bukka I

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(4) Deva Raya I
(5) Question not attempted

7. Which of the following statements about the Sangama dynasty is incorrect?
(1) Bukka I sent an embassy to the Ming Empire of China.
(2) Deva Raya I constructed a dam across the Tungabhadra river to improve irrigation.
(3) Harihara II was the first Vijayanagar ruler to assume the title of Maharajadhiraja.
(4) The Sangama dynasty was founded by Krishnadeva Raya after defeating the Bahmani Sultan.
(5) Question not attempted

8. Consider the following statements regarding the political consolidation under the Sangama dynasty:
I. Bukka I ended the Madurai Sultanate and incorporated it into the Vijayanagar Empire.
II. Deva Raya II initiated the practice of recruiting Muslim cavalrymen into the Vijayanagar army.
III. The Sangama rulers patronized only Shaivism and persecuted Jain scholars.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

9. Which of the following regions was not a major source of territorial conflict between the Sangama rulers of Vijayanagar and the Bahmani Kingdom?
(1) The Raichur Doab
(2) The Krishna-Godavari delta
(3) The Marathwada region
(4) The Konkan region
(5) Question not attempted

10. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Deva Raya II enlisted a large number of Muslim archers and cavalrymen into his army.
Reason (R): He recognized that the Bahmani army's superiority lay in their cavalry and skilled archery, which he needed to counter effectively.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

11. Saluva Narasimha, who usurped the throne and established the Saluva dynasty, originally held which administrative position under the Sangama rulers?
(1) Prime Minister (Pradhani)
(2) Commander of the Naval Fleet
(3) Chief Priest of the Virupaksha Temple
(4) Provincial Governor of Chandragiri
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following statements regarding the transition from the Saluva to the Tuluva dynasty:
I. The Saluva dynasty was the shortest-lived dynasty of the Vijayanagar Empire.
II. Immadi Narasimha was the last ruler of the Saluva dynasty.
III. Vira Narasimha founded the Tuluva dynasty.
IV. The usurpation by Vira Narasimha is historically termed the 'Second Usurpation'.
V. The Tuluva dynasty reached its zenith during the reign of Achyuta Deva Raya.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) V only
(3) III and IV only
(4) I, III, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

13. What was the primary political consequence of the 'First Usurpation' by Saluva Narasimha?
(1) It led to the immediate fragmentation of the empire into five independent Deccan states
(2) It resulted in a permanent alliance with the Bahmani Kingdom against the Gajapatis of Odisha
(3) It saved the Vijayanagar Empire from disintegration caused by the weak later Sangama rulers
(4) It shifted the imperial capital from Hampi to Penukonda permanently
(5) Question not attempted

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14. Which of the following pairs of Vijayanagar Dynasties and their respective founders is correctly matched?
(1) Sangama - Deva Raya I
(2) Tuluva - Krishnadeva Raya
(3) Aravidu - Rama Raya
(4) Saluva - Saluva Narasimha
(5) Question not attempted

15. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below.
List I: (Vijayanagar Dynasty)
A. Sangama
B. Saluva
C. Tuluva
D. Aravidu
List II: (Key Event/Feature)
i. The famous Battle of Talikota occurred during their nominal rule
ii. Shifted the capital to Penukonda and later Chandragiri
iii. Longest ruling dynasty of the empire
iv. Shortest ruling dynasty that prevented the empire's collapse
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

16. During his military campaigns, Krishnadeva Raya defeated the Gajapati ruler of Odisha. Who was the Gajapati king defeated by him?
(1) Kapilendra Deva
(2) Prataparudra Deva
(3) Purushottama Deva
(4) Mukunda Deva
(5) Question not attempted

17. A candidate analyzing the military achievements of Krishnadeva Raya concludes that his capture of the Raichur Doab in 1520 was his greatest victory. Which historical figure was defeated by Krishnadeva Raya in the Battle of Raichur?
(1) Quli Qutb Shah of Golconda
(2) Ismail Adil Shah of Bijapur
(3) Mahmud Gawan of Bidar
(4) Burhan Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar
(5) Question not attempted

18. Consider the following statements regarding the military campaigns of Krishnadeva Raya:
I. He successfully suppressed the rebellion of the Ummatur chief, Gangaraja.
II. He undertook a victorious campaign against the Gajapatis of Odisha, capturing Udayagiri and Kondavidu.
III. He defeated the combined forces of the Deccan Sultanates at the Battle of Diu.
IV. He restored the Bahmani Sultan Mahmud Shah to his throne and assumed the title 'Yavanarajya Sthapanacharya'.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and IV only
(2) I, II, and III only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

19. What was the title assumed by Krishnadeva Raya after he defeated the rebellious vassals and stabilized the boundaries of the Vijayanagar Empire?
(1) Andhra Pitamaha
(2) Yavanarajya Sthapanacharya
(3) Abhinava Bhoja
(4) Muvendavelan
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which of the following pairs regarding Krishnadeva Raya's campaigns is incorrectly matched?
(1) Udayagiri Campaign - Defeat of the Gajapatis
(2) Raichur Campaign - Defeat of Ismail Adil Shah
(3) Ummatur Campaign - Suppression of rebellious local chieftain
(4) Malabar Campaign - Expulsion of the Portuguese from Goa
(5) Question not attempted

21. Krishnadeva Raya was a great patron of literature and authored 'Amuktamalyada'. In which language was this celebrated work written?
(1) Sanskrit
(2) Kannada
(3) Telugu
(4) Tamil
(5) Question not attempted

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soldiers to live comfortably on their modest pay without bankrupting the treasury.

80. (2) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
The relationship between Sultan Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq and the Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya was notoriously strained. While returning from a military campaign, the Sultan sent a message ordering the saint to leave Delhi. In response, the saint calmly uttered the famous phrase, "Hunuz Dilli dur ast," implying that Delhi was still far away. Ironically, the Sultan died in an accident before reaching.

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by the central imperial command
(2) High-ranking military commanders responsible for the imperial cavalry
(3) A group of twelve village officials who managed local rural administration
(4) Guild-based foreign merchant communities operating in major port cities
(5) Question not attempted

30. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Nayakas under the Vijayanagar Empire often posed a threat to the central authority during the reigns of weak kings.
Reason (R): The Nayakas maintained their own armies, collected taxes within their territories, and were essentially autonomous regional powers.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Identify the odd one out among the following terms related to the territorial divisions of the Vijayanagar Empire:
(1) Paragana
(2) Mandalam
(3) Valanadu
(4) Nadu
(5) Question not attempted

32. Consider the following statements regarding the revenue and economic system of Vijayanagar:
I. Land revenue was the primary source of income for the state.
II. The central revenue department was known as the 'Athavana'.
III. Land revenue was generally fixed at half of the total agricultural produce.
IV. Professional taxes, such as those on potters and shoemakers, were strictly abolished.
V. Commercial taxes were collected at market towns and ports.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, III, and IV only
(2) I, II, and V only
(3) II, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, III, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

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33. Which of the following definitions best explains the term 'Sist' in the context of the Vijayanagar Empire?
(1) The ceremonial tribute paid by foreign envoys
(2) The standard land revenue tax collected from peasants
(3) A religious tax levied on pilgrims
(4) The monetary compensation paid to soldiers during peacetime
(5) Question not attempted

34. Which of the following taxes was NOT typically levied by the Vijayanagar state?
(1) Jizya on non-Hindus
(2) Tax on marriages
(3) Tax on professions
(4) Customs duties at ports
(5) Question not attempted

35. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below.
List I: (Economic/Revenue Term)
A. Athavana
B. Kandachara
C. Pagoda/Varaha
D. Amaram
List II: (Meaning)
i. The military department
ii. Standard gold coin of the empire
iii. Revenue department
iv. Land granted for military service
(1) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

36. To promote agriculture and economic stability, Vijayanagar kings heavily invested in building tanks and canals. The famous 'Korragal' dam and the 'Basavanna' channel were constructed by which ruler?
(1) Harihara I
(2) Krishnadeva Raya

(5) Question not attempted

51. Who was the de jure ruler (the king) of the Vijayanagar Empire during the Battle of Talikota, while real power rested with Rama Raya?
(1) Achyuta Deva Raya
(2) Tirumala Deva Raya
(3) Sadasiva Raya
(4) Venkata II
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following statements regarding the consequences of the Battle of Talikota:
I. The city of Vijayanagara (Hampi) was thoroughly sacked and abandoned.
II. Rama Raya was captured and executed during the battle.
III. Tirumala relocated the capital to Penukonda and founded the Aravidu dynasty.
IV. The Portuguese gained control over the entire Konkan coast without resistance.
V. The Nayakas of Madurai, Tanjore, and Gingee asserted their complete independence shortly thereafter.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, III, IV, and V only
(2) II, III, IV, and V only
(3) I, II, III, IV, and V
(4) I, II, III, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

53. What was the primary political factor that facilitated the rise of the Bahmani Kingdom in 1347 CE?
(1) The invasion of Timur which undermined the central authority in Delhi
(2) The collapse of the Chola structure which left a political vacuum
(3) The revolt of the Centurions against Muhammad bin Tughlaq's policies
(4) The provision of substantial military resources from the Safavid Empire
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following pairs relating to the Bahmani Kingdom is incorrectly matched?
(1) Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah - Founder of the Bahmani Kingdom
(2) Ahmad Shah Wali - Shifted the capital from Bidar to Gulbarga
(3) Gulbarga - First capital of the Bahmani Kingdom
(4) Mahmud Gawan - A Persian merchant who became a powerful Prime Minister
(5) Question not attempted

55. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below.
List I: (Deccan Sultanate)
A. Bijapur
B. Ahmadnagar
C. Golconda
D. Bidar
List II: (Ruling Dynasty)
i. Nizam Shahi
ii. Adil Shahi
iii. Barid Shahi
iv. Qutb Shahi
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

56. The architectural marvel 'Gol Gumbaz', famous for its massive dome and whispering gallery, is located in which of the successor states of the Bahmani Kingdom?
(1) Bijapur
(2) Ahmadnagar
(3) Golconda
(4) Bidar
(5) Question not attempted

57. Consider the following statements regarding Mahmud Gawan's role in the Bahmani Kingdom and select the correct option.
Statement I: Mahmud Gawan introduced significant administrative reforms by dividing the kingdom into eight provinces (Tarafs).
Statement II: He was executed by Sultan Muhammad Shah III due to a conspiracy hatched by the 'Deccani' nobles.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(3) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

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(5) Question not attempted

44. The famous Hazara Rama temple, known for its intricate bas-reliefs depicting scenes from the Ramayana, was built by which Vijayanagar ruler?
(1) Bukka I
(2) Krishnadeva Raya
(3) Deva Raya II
(4) Achyuta Deva Raya
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below.
List I: (Vijayanagar Monument)
A. Vittalaswami Temple
B. Virupaksha Temple
C. Lotus Mahal
D. Mahanavami Dibba
List II: (Key Architectural Feature)
i. Blend of Hindu and Islamic architectural elements
ii. Musical pillars and a stone chariot
iii. Massive platform used for royal ceremonies during Navaratri
iv. Earliest shrine expanded significantly by Krishnadeva Raya
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

46. Which of the following pairs regarding Vijayanagar architecture is correctly matched?
(1) Mahanavami Dibba - A granary used to store state grain
(2) Elephant Stables - An example of purely Dravidian architecture with no Islamic influence
(3) Raya Gopuram - A small, unadorned gateway introduced by Harihara I
(4) Stone Chariot - Located within the Vittalaswami temple complex
(5) Question not attempted

47. Which of the following statements best describes the primary architectural style of the Hampi monuments?
(1) Dravidian style with high gopurams, pillared mandapas, and composite pillars
(2) Traditional Nagara style architecture found in monuments of Northern India
(3) Structural forms identical to those found in the Delhi Sultanate monuments
(4) Vesara style designs characterized by star-shaped platforms and soapstone use
(5) Question not attempted

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48. Consider the following statements regarding the causes of the Battle of Talikota (1565):
I. The arrogant and aggressive diplomacy of Rama Raya alienated the Deccan Sultanates.
II. Rama Raya frequently interfered in the internal conflicts of the Sultanates, playing them against each other.
III. The immediate cause was a dispute over the monopoly of the diamond trade in Golconda.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) II and III only
(2) I and II only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

49. The Battle of Talikota, which marked a catastrophic defeat for the Vijayanagar Empire, is also historically known by which of the following names?
(1) Battle of Raichur
(2) Battle of Rakkasa-Tangadi
(3) Battle of Diu
(4) Battle of Sholinghur
(5) Question not attempted

50. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Battle of Talikota in 1565 resulted in the immediate and total collapse of the Vijayanagar Empire.
Reason (R): The capital city of Hampi was systematically destroyed and plundered by the victorious Deccan armies.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.

9. (3) The Marathwada region
The primary territorial disputes between the Vijayanagar and Bahmani states focused on the Raichur Doab, the fertile Krishna-Godavari delta, and the strategic Konkan region on the western coast. These areas provided significant agricultural revenue and trade access. The Marathwada region, located further north, was generally outside the immediate sphere of territorial contention between these two specific medieval southern powers.

10. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Deva Raya II significantly modernized the Vijayanagar military by enlisting skilled Muslim archers and cavalrymen. This strategic decision was based on his observation of the Bahmani Sultanate's military successes, which were largely attributed to their superior horses and expert mounted archery. By integrating these specialized units, he aimed to equalize military capabilities and enhance the defensive and offensive power of his empire.

11. (4) Provincial Governor of Chandragiri
Saluva Narasimha originally served as the powerful Provincial Governor of Chandragiri under the later Sangama rulers. During a period of internal instability and weak central leadership, he utilized his administrative influence and military strength to seize the throne. This event is historically known as the 'First Usurpation,' marking the transition from the failing Sangama dynasty to the newly established Saluva dynasty.

12. (2) V only
The Tuluva dynasty reached its absolute zenith during the reign of Krishnadeva Raya, not Achyuta Deva Raya. The Saluva dynasty remained the shortest-lived ruling family, with Immadi Narasimha serving as its final monarch. Vira Narasimha's rise to power is recognized as the 'Second Usurpation.' These transitions highlight the recurring periods of political instability that required strong military leaders to restore central authority.

13. (3) It saved the Vijayanagar Empire from disintegration caused by the weak later Sangama rulers
The 'First Usurpation' by Saluva Narasimha was a critical turning point that prevented the imminent collapse of the Vijayanagar Empire. The later Sangama rulers had become weak and ineffective, leading to internal rebellions and external losses. By taking control, Saluva Narasimha restored administrative order, consolidated military resources, and successfully defended the empire's borders against the Gajapatis of Odisha and other hostile neighbors.

14. (4) Saluva - Saluva Narasimha
Saluva Narasimha founded the Saluva dynasty after displacing the last Sangama ruler. In contrast, the Sangama dynasty was founded by Harihara I and Bukka I, not Deva Raya I. The Tuluva dynasty was established by Vira Narasimha, while Krishnadeva Raya was its most famous ruler. The Aravidu dynasty was founded by Tirumala, the brother of the powerful regent and military leader Rama Raya.

15. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The Sangama dynasty was the longest-ruling line in the empire's history. The Saluva dynasty, though short-lived, prevented imperial disintegration during a period of crisis. The Tuluva dynasty witnessed the empire's greatest expansion but also the decisive Battle of Talikota during its nominal rule. The Aravidu dynasty followed the fall of Hampi, shifting the administrative capital to southern locations like Penukonda and Chandragiri.

16. (2) Prataparudra Deva
During his northern campaigns, Krishnadeva Raya achieved a major victory over the Gajapati kingdom of Odisha. He defeated King Prataparudra Deva and captured strategic forts such as Udayagiri and Kondavidu. Following these military successes, a peace treaty was established, cemented by the marriage of the Gajapati princess to Krishnadeva Raya, which effectively secured the empire's northeastern frontier for several years.

17. (2) Ismail Adil Shah of Bijapur
In the landmark Battle of Raichur in 1520, Krishnadeva Raya decisively defeated Ismail

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(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following statements regarding the successor states of the Bahmani Kingdom (the five Deccan Sultanates):
I. Berar was the first state to break away from the Bahmani Kingdom.
II. Golconda was absorbed by the Mughal Empire during the reign of Akbar.
III. Ahmadnagar successfully defended itself against Mughal incursions under the leadership of Chand Bibi.
IV. Bidar was the last of the five Sultanates to declare its independence.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, III, and IV only
(2) I, II, and III only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

59. Which of the following Deccan Sultanates did NOT participate in the grand alliance that defeated the Vijayanagar Empire at the Battle of Talikota?
(1) Ahmadnagar
(2) Bijapur
(3) Golconda
(4) Berar
(5) Question not attempted

60. The Qutb Shahi dynasty of Golconda is widely renowned for the construction of which famous monument?
(1) Ibrahim Rauza
(2) Charminar
(3) Chand Minar
(4) Madrasa of Mahmud Gawan
(5) Question not attempted

61. Which of the following statements about the internal politics of the Bahmani Kingdom is correct?
(1) A governance model where roles were evenly distributed between Hindu and Muslim leaders
(2) A centralized autocracy where the nobility lacked any military or executive control
(3) Persistent power struggles between the 'Deccani' (indigenous) and 'Afaqi' (foreign) nobility
(4) A state strictly governed by the Ulema where secular laws were permanently replaced
(5) Question not attempted

62. Select the correct sequence of the establishment of the Deccan Sultanates as independent states from the disintegrating Bahmani Empire:
(1) Berar, Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golconda, Bidar
(2) Bijapur, Berar, Golconda, Ahmadnagar, Bidar
(3) Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Berar, Bidar, Golconda
(4) Golconda, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Berar, Bidar
(5) Question not attempted

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63. Identify the odd one out among the following rulers based on the dynasties of the Deccan Sultanates:
(1) Firoz Shah Bahmani
(2) Ibrahim Adil Shah II
(3) Burhan Nizam Shah
(4) Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah
(5) Question not attempted

64. The Adina Mosque at Pandua, considered one of the largest mosques in the Indian subcontinent, was built during the reign of which Bengal Sultan?
(1) Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah
(2) Sikandar Shah
(3) Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah
(4) Alauddin Husain Shah
(5) Question not attempted

65. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below.
List I: (Regional Kingdom)
A. Malwa
B. Gujarat
C. Jaunpur
D. Bengal
List II: (Prominent Ruler/Founder)
i. Mahmud Begada
ii. Hoshang Shah
iii. Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah
iv. Malik Sarwar (Khwaja Jahan)
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii

(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

66. The regional kingdom of Jaunpur emerged as a prominent center of art and culture, earning the title 'Shiraz of the East'. It was ruled by which dynasty?
(1) Sharqi Dynasty
(2) Ilyas Shahi Dynasty
(3) Khalji Dynasty of Malwa
(4) Muzaffarid Dynasty
(5) Question not attempted

67. Which of the following accurately describes the cultural contribution of the Husain Shahi dynasty in the Bengal Sultanate?
(1) The enforcement of Persian as the sole court language and prohibition of local speech
(2) An active policy of religious intolerance targeting local Vaishnava devotional centers
(3) Patronage of Bengali literature and respectful treatment of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
(4) The adaptation of South Indian Dravidian temple architectural styles in the Bengal delta
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following statements regarding the regional kingdom of Gujarat:
I. Ahmad Shah I founded the city of Ahmedabad and made it his capital.
II. Mahmud Begada was known for his conquest of the forts of Girnar and Champaner.
III. The Portuguese captured Diu during the reign of Bahadur Shah.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

69. Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin of Kashmir earned the title 'Bud Shah' (Great King). What does this title fundamentally signify in the historical context of his rule?
(1) His extensive military campaigns reaching far into the territories of Central Asia
(2) His implementation of a rigid orthodox state structure based on early Islamic codes
(3) His administrative benevolence, public infrastructure, and religious inclusivity
(4) His successful defense of mountain passes against the persistent threat of Mongols
(5) Question not attempted

70. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin is often referred to as the 'Akbar of Kashmir'.
Reason (R): He abolished the Jizya tax, prohibited cow slaughter, and extended liberal patronage to both Sanskrit and Persian scholars.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

71. Which of the following statements regarding the Kashmir Sultanate under Zain-ul-Abidin is incorrect?
(1) He commissioned the translation of the Mahabharata and Rajatarangini into Persian.
(2) He introduced the art of paper-making and book-binding to Kashmir.
(3) He constructed the artificial island of Zaina Lanka on the Wular Lake.
(4) He fiercely persecuted the Kashmiri Pandits and forced them to migrate out of the valley.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following statements regarding Zain-ul-Abidin's contributions to Kashmir:
I. He developed a vast network of canals for irrigation.
II. He revived the shawl-making industry by inviting weavers from Central Asia.
III. He strictly enforced Islamic criminal law on all his subjects, regardless of religion.
IV. He appointed Hindus to high administrative positions, such as his physician Shri Bhatta.
V. He patronized the historian Srivara, who continued Kalhana's Rajatarangini.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, IV, and V only
(2) I, II, III, and IV only

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(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

73. Prior to the ascension of Zain-ul-Abidin, which ruler of the Shah Mir dynasty was notorious for his severe persecution of Hindus and destruction of temples in Kashmir?
(1) Shah Mir
(2) Ali Shah
(3) Sultan Sikandar
(4) Shihabuddin
(5) Question not attempted

74. A candidate studying regional powers notes that a Rajput ruler built the Kirti Stambha (Tower of Fame) at Chittorgarh to commemorate a major military victory. Who was this ruler and whom did he defeat?
(1) Maharana Kumbha defeating Mahmud Khalji of Malwa
(2) Maharana Sanga defeating Babur
(3) Rao Jodha defeating the Sultan of Gujarat
(4) Maharana Pratap defeating Akbar's general Man Singh
(5) Question not attempted

75. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below.
List I: (Rajput Kingdom/Clan)
A. Mewar
B. Marwar
C. Amber
D. Bikaner
List II: (Prominent Ruler/Founder)
i. Rao Bika
ii. Maharana Sanga
iii. Rao Jodha
iv. Raja Bharmal
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

76. In the context of regional powers in the 15th and 16th centuries, the Battle of Khatoli was fought between which two rulers?
(1) Maharana Kumbha and Mahmud Begada
(2) Maharana Sanga and Ibrahim Lodi
(3) Rao Maldeo and Sher Shah Suri
(4) Babur and Medini Rai
(5) Question not attempted

77. Consider the following statements regarding the Rajput kingdoms and select the correct option.
Statement I: During the 15th century, Mewar under Maharana Kumbha emerged as a formidable power that successfully checked the expansion of both Malwa and Gujarat sultanates.
Statement II: Maharana Kumbha was a great patron of arts and authored the treatises 'Samarangana Sutradhara' and 'Manasollasa'.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(3) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

78. Consider the following statements regarding the achievements of Maharana Kumbha:
I. He constructed numerous forts, the most prominent being Kumbhalgarh.
II. He authored several scholarly works on music, including 'Sangita Raj'.
III. He successfully allied with the Delhi Sultanate to defeat the Gujarat Sultanate.
IV. He erected the Vijay Stambha at Chittorgarh.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, III, and IV only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, II, III, and IV
(4) I, II, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

79. Arrange the following rulers of the Guhila/ Sisodia dynasty of Mewar in the correct chronological order of their reign:
I. Maharana Sanga
II. Rana Hammir
III. Maharana Pratap
IV. Maharana Kumbha
Select the correct order:
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) IV, II, I, III
(4) I, II, III, IV

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(5) Question not attempted

80. Which of the following statements accurately characterizes the geopolitical strategy of the Rajput kingdoms of Mewar and Marwar in the early 16th century?

(1) The formation of a permanent Rajput confederacy that united all clans into a singular empire

(2) Rivalry punctuated by occasional alliances against external threats from Delhi and Gujarat

(3) The adoption of submissive appeasement by paying regular tributes to the Sultanate of Malwa

(4) Exclusive focus on maritime trade routes while ignoring the defense of internal hill passes

(5) Question not attempted

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Kakatiyas
Before establishing the Vijayanagar Empire, the brothers Harihara and Bukka served as feudatories of the Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal. After the fall of Warangal to the Delhi Sultanate, they entered the service of the Kampili state. Their capture by Muhammad bin Tughlaq and subsequent conversion and reconversion led to the foundation of their independent empire in 1336.

2. (1) To defend Hindu traditions against the expansion of southern Sultanates
The foundation of the Vijayanagar Empire in 1336 CE was fundamentally driven by the desire to resist the southward expansion of the Delhi Sultanate. It aimed to preserve and defend Hindu socio-cultural traditions and religious institutions from external pressures. Under the guidance of sage Vidyaranya, the empire emerged as a powerful bulwark for southern Indian political and cultural sovereignty.

3. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Historical tradition identifies the prominent sage and scholar Vidyaranya as the spiritual guide who inspired Harihara and Bukka to reclaim their heritage and establish an independent kingdom. The capital city was initially named Vidyanagara to commemorate his significant role and spiritual mentorship. It eventually became known as Vijayanagara, the City of Victory, symbolizing its military and political triumphs.

4. (4) It contained the strategic Raichur Doab, a zone of conflict with the Bahmanis
The Tungabhadra river valley was geographically vital as it contained the Raichur Doab, a fertile tract between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers. This region served as a persistent zone of conflict between the Vijayanagar Empire and the Bahmani Kingdom. Control over its rich resources and strategic forts was essential for maintaining regional dominance and securing the empire's northern frontier.

5. (3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Nicolo Conti visited during the reign of Deva Raya I, providing detailed accounts of the city's size. Abdur Razzaq, a Persian envoy, arrived during Deva Raya II's rule and praised the empire's wealth. Domingos Paes visited the court of Krishnadeva Raya at its height. Fernao Nuniz, a Portuguese horse trader, provided historical chronicles during the time of Achyuta Deva Raya.

6. (2) Deva Raya II
Deva Raya II, the most powerful ruler of the Sangama dynasty, earned the prestigious title of 'Gajabetegara,' meaning 'the hunter of elephants.' This title reflected his physical prowess and military achievements. His reign was marked by significant administrative reforms, expansion of the empire into distant southern territories, and the recruitment of skilled foreign archers to modernize the imperial army.

7. (4) The Sangama dynasty was founded by Krishnadeva Raya after defeating the Bahmani Sultan.
The Sangama dynasty was founded by Harihara and Bukka in 1336, not Krishnadeva Raya, who belonged to the later Tuluva dynasty. Other rulers like Bukka I engaged in international diplomacy with the Ming Empire. Deva Raya I focused on internal development by constructing irrigation dams across the Tungabhadra. Harihara II adopted imperial titles like Maharajadhiraja to signify increased sovereign status.

8. (1) I and II only
Bukka I expanded the empire by defeating the Madurai Sultanate, an event famously chronicled in the Madura Vijayam. Deva Raya II recognized the tactical advantage of Muslim cavalry and archers, incorporating them into his forces to counter the Bahmanis. Contrary to claims of persecution, the Sangama rulers generally maintained a policy of religious tolerance, patronizing Shaivism, Vaishnavism, and Jainism.

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(3) Achyuta Deva Raya
(4) Deva Raya I
(5) Question not attempted

37. Consider the following statements regarding trade in the Vijayanagar Empire and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Portuguese exercised significant control over the horse trade arriving at the western ports.
Statement II: Krishnadeva Raya maintained hostile relations with the Portuguese to prevent their monopoly on horses.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(3) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following statements regarding trade and commerce in the Vijayanagar Empire:
I. Bhatkal and Mangalore were important ports on the western coast.
II. Pulicat served as a major commercial center on the eastern coast.
III. The chief export items included cotton textiles, spices, and iron.
IV. Arabian horses were a crucial import commodity required for the military.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I, II, III, and IV
(3) I, III, and IV only
(4) II, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

39. Which of the following statements about foreign accounts of Vijayanagar commerce is incorrect?
(1) Abdur Razzaq noted that there were exactly 300 seaports operating in the empire.
(2) Domingos Paes described the markets of Hampi as being overflowing with precious stones and rich textiles.
(3) Fernao Nuniz recorded extensive details regarding the taxation and trade systems under Achyuta Deva Raya.
(4) Ibn Battuta provided a detailed description of Krishnadeva Raya's economic reforms in his travelogue.
(5) Question not attempted

40. According to the accounts of foreign travelers, which merchant community predominantly controlled the internal trade and guilds in the Vijayanagar Empire?
(1) Chettis and Banajigas
(2) Bohras and Khojas
(3) Marwaris and Khatris
(4) Arab and Persian intermediaries
(5) Question not attempted

41. The Vijayanagar rulers issued a large number of gold coins which were widely accepted in international trade. What was the standard name for these gold coins?
(1) Tanka
(2) Jital
(3) Varaha
(4) Dinar
(5) Question not attempted

42. Arrange the following foreign travelers who visited the Vijayanagar Empire in the correct chronological order:
I. Domingos Paes
II. Nicolo Conti
III. Fernao Nuniz
IV. Abdur Razzaq
Select the correct order:
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) IV, II, III, I
(3) II, I, IV, III
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

43. A student is studying the architectural style of the Vijayanagar Empire. Which specific feature would they identify as a distinct innovation of this period, differentiating it from earlier Chola architecture?
(1) The extensive development of monolithic rock-cut cave temples in the Deccan
(2) The innovative incorporation of structural true arches and domes in sanctums
(3) The deliberate and complete exclusion of towering Gopurams from temple design
(4) Elaborate 'Kalyana Mandapas' featuring intricately carved stone pillars

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Adil Shah of Bijapur. This victory allowed the Vijayanagar Empire to reclaim the highly contested Raichur Doab. The campaign demonstrated Krishnadeva Raya's superior military strategy and his effective use of Portuguese-supplied firearms and artillery, solidifying his reputation as the most powerful monarch in the contemporary Indian subcontinent.

18. (1) I, II, and IV only
Krishnadeva Raya successfully crushed the internal rebellion of Gangaraja of Ummatur and conducted victorious campaigns against the Gajapatis. He also restored Mahmud Shah to the Bahmani throne, assuming the title 'Yavanarajya Sthapanacharya.' However, he did not participate in the Battle of Diu, which was a naval conflict between the Portuguese and a combined fleet of Egypt, Gujarat, and Calicut.

19. (3) Abhinava Bhoja
Krishnadeva Raya was honored with the title 'Abhinava Bhoja' (The New Bhoja) in recognition of his immense literary patronage and his own scholarly achievements. This title compared him to the legendary King Bhoja of Dhara. Additionally, he was known as 'Andhra Bhoja' and 'Sakala Kala Bhoja,' reflecting his multifaceted contributions to the cultural, intellectual, and political life of the Vijayanagar Empire.

20. (4) Malabar Campaign - Expulsion of the Portuguese from Goa
Krishnadeva Raya maintained generally friendly and cooperative relations with the Portuguese rather than seeking to expel them from Goa. He valued the Portuguese for their supply of high-quality Arabian horses and modern firearms, which were essential for his military campaigns. The other matches correctly describe his successes against the Gajapatis at Udayagiri, the Adil Shahis at Raichur, and the local chieftain at Ummatur.

21. (3) Telugu
'Amuktamalyada' is an epic poem composed by Krishnadeva Raya in the Telugu language. The work details the life of the Andal, one of the Alvars, and provides profound insights into the king's views on statecraft and political philosophy. This masterpiece is considered one of the finest examples of Prabandha literature and solidified Telugu's status as a primary language of imperial culture.

22. (2) Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva, Aravidu
The Vijayanagar Empire was governed by four distinct dynasties over three centuries. The Sangama dynasty founded the empire in 1336. It was followed by the Saluva dynasty in 1485 after the first usurpation. The Tuluva dynasty began in 1505, reaching its peak under Krishnadeva Raya. Finally, the Aravidu dynasty was established following the Battle of Talikota, ruling until the empire's eventual decline.

23. (2) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Krishnadeva Raya's court was famous for the 'Ashtadiggajas,' the eight eminent Telugu poets who symbolized the literary golden age. However, his patronage was not exclusive to Telugu. He was a versatile scholar who also supported Sanskrit, Kannada, and Tamil literature. He personally authored works in Sanskrit, such as 'Jambavati Kalyanam,' demonstrating a broad and inclusive approach to classical Indian intellectual and artistic traditions.

24. (1) Allasani Peddana
Allasani Peddana was the most distinguished of the Ashtadiggajas and held a position of great honor in Krishnadeva Raya's court. He was bestowed with the title 'Andhra Kavita Pitamaha' (The Grandfather of Telugu Poetry). His most famous work, 'Manucharitam,' introduced a new style of poetry known as Prabandha, which significantly influenced the development of Telugu literature for several centuries thereafter.

25. (3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Allasani Peddana authored the renowned 'Manucharitam,' a landmark in Telugu literature. Nandi Thimmana is celebrated for 'Parijathapaharanam,' while Tenali Ramakrishna, known for his wit, wrote 'Panduranga Mahatmyam.' Dhurjati, a staunch devotee of Shiva, composed the 'Kalahasti Mahatmyam.' These scholars collectively represent the peak of literary achievement during the Tuluva period, receiving extensive royal patronage for their diverse and influential works.

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26. (1) Land assignments given to military commanders for state service
In the Vijayanagar administrative framework, 'Amaram' referred to land grants given to military commanders known as Nayakas. In return for these territories, the Nayakas were obligated to maintain a specified number of troops, horses, and elephants for the king's service. They also paid a portion of their revenue to the central treasury, forming the backbone of the empire's decentralized military organization.

27. (4) A territorial administration where Nayakas governed land and provided troops
The Nayankara system was a unique territorial and military administrative model where the king granted lands to Nayakas. These Nayakas functioned as regional governors and military leaders, enjoying significant autonomy in local governance and tax collection. This system allowed the Vijayanagar Empire to mobilize large armies quickly and manage vast territories, although it also created powerful regional centers that occasionally challenged central authority.

28. (2) I, II, and III
Village administration was managed by a group of twelve officials known as the Ayagar system. The king served as the supreme judicial head, upholding justice according to traditional Dharma Shastras. Geographically, the empire was organized into a hierarchy of provinces called Mandalams, which were further subdivided into Nadus (districts) and Sthalas (sub-districts). This structured approach ensured effective governance from the capital down to the rural levels.

29. (3) A group of twelve village officials who managed local rural administration
The Ayagars were a body of twelve village functionaries who managed the administrative, judicial, and economic affairs of the rural community. They held hereditary rights to their positions and were remunerated through tax-free land grants or a share of the village produce. This system ensured that the central government could maintain local order and collect revenue without maintaining a large, direct bureaucratic presence.

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30. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Nayankara system inherently decentralized power by allowing Nayakas to control local resources and maintain private armies. During the reigns of strong monarchs like Krishnadeva Raya, these officials remained loyal. However, when central authority weakened under less capable rulers, the autonomous nature of the Nayakas allowed them to withhold revenue, defy imperial orders, and eventually assert independence, contributing to the empire's political fragmentation.

31. (1) Paragana
Mandalam, Valanadu, and Nadu were traditional South Indian administrative units used by the Vijayanagar Empire, largely inherited from the Chola administrative legacy. These terms designated provinces, large districts, and smaller districts respectively. In contrast, 'Paragana' is an administrative term primarily associated with the Delhi Sultanate and later the Mughal Empire, representing a different geographic and political tradition of governance.

32. (2) I, II, and V only
Land revenue was the most critical income source, managed by the central 'Athavana' department. The state also collected various commercial taxes at active ports and market towns. While land revenue was high, it was generally fixed at one-sixth of the produce according to traditional law, rather than half. Additionally, numerous professional and social taxes, including those on artisans and marriages, were commonly levied.

33. (2) The standard land revenue tax collected from peasants
'Sist' was the term used for the standard land revenue assessment in the Vijayanagar Empire. It represented the state's share of agricultural produce and was the primary pillar of the imperial economy. The assessment was based on detailed land surveys that accounted for soil fertility and irrigation facilities. This systematic taxation provided the necessary funds for maintaining the large military and financing grand architectural projects.

34. (1) Jizya on non-Hindus
The Vijayanagar state practiced a policy of religious pluralism and generally did not impose the Jizya, which was a specific tax levied on non-Muslims in Islamic states. Instead, the empire's revenue was derived from land taxes, professional taxes on various trades, customs duties at maritime ports, and social taxes such as those on marriages. This diverse tax base supported the complex needs of the vast imperial administration.

35. (3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
The Athavana was the central department responsible for revenue administration. Kandachara referred to the military department that oversaw army organization. The Varaha, also known as the Pagoda, was the standard gold coin used for high-value transactions. Amaram denoted the land grants provided to military commanders in exchange for their service. These terms highlight the organized nature of Vijayanagar's fiscal and military structures.

36. (4) Deva Raya I
Deva Raya I is highly regarded for his significant contributions to the empire's infrastructure and agricultural productivity. He commissioned the construction of the Korragal dam and the Basavanna channel to harness the waters of the Tungabhadra River. These engineering projects provided essential irrigation for the surrounding regions and ensured a steady water supply for the burgeoning capital city, fostering long-term economic stability and growth.

37. (2) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Portuguese held a dominant position in the maritime horse trade on the western coast. Far from being hostile, Krishnadeva Raya actively sought a friendly alliance with them. He offered trade concessions to ensure that the best Arabian and Persian horses were sold exclusively to Vijayanagar rather than to the rival Deccan Sultanates. This strategic partnership was crucial for maintaining the empire's military superiority.

38. (2) I, II, III, and IV
The Vijayanagar Empire engaged in extensive international trade through major ports like Bhatkal, Mangalore, and Pulicat. These hubs facilitated the export of valuable commodities such as high-quality cotton textiles, diverse spices, and iron. Simultaneously, the empire relied heavily on the import of Arabian horses, which were vital for its cavalry. This robust commercial network connected southern India to markets in Southeast Asia, Arabia, and Europe.

39. (4) Ibn Battuta provided a detailed description of Krishnadeva Raya's economic reforms in his travelogue.
Ibn Battuta visited South India in the mid-14th century and could not have described Krishnadeva Raya's reforms, as the ruler reigned in the early 16th century. In contrast, Abdur Razzaq, Domingos Paes, and Fernao Nuniz all provided contemporary and detailed observations regarding the empire's ports, the immense wealth of its markets, and the specific administrative and economic systems they witnessed during their respective visits.

40. (1) Chettis and Banajigas
The Chettis and Banajigas were the most prominent merchant communities responsible for domestic trade and the management of commercial guilds within the Vijayanagar Empire. They operated extensive networks across the peninsula, dealing in everything from daily necessities to luxury goods like precious stones. Their influence extended into local administration, where they often acted as intermediaries between the state and the various artisan and trading groups.

41. (3) Varaha
The 'Varaha' was the primary gold coin issued by the Vijayanagar rulers and served as a standard currency in both domestic and international trade. It was often referred to as the 'Pagoda' by European travelers. These coins typically featured images of Hindu deities or animals like the mythical bird Ganda-Bherunda, reflecting the empire's religious identity and the high degree of economic prosperity and stability it maintained.

42. (1) II, IV, I, III
The chronological sequence of these travelers begins with Nicolo Conti in the 1420s, followed by the Persian envoy Abdur Razzaq in the 1440s. Moving into the 16th century, Domingos Paes visited the court of Krishnadeva Raya around

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(5) Question not attempted

8. Consider the following statements regarding Humayun's period of exile and restoration:
I. He sought refuge at the Safavid court of Shah Tahmasp in Persia.
II. He recaptured Delhi and Agra in 1555 after defeating Sikandar Shah Suri.
III. He died in a battle fighting against Hemu shortly after his restoration.
Which of the combinations of statements given above is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

9. Identify the odd one out among the following individuals, who was NOT a brother of Humayun?
(1) Kamran
(2) Askari
(3) Daniyal
(4) Hindal
(5) Question not attempted

10. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Humayun's reign laid the foundation for the Mughal school of painting.
Reason (R): During his exile in Persia, Humayun secured the services of two Safavid painters, Mir Sayyid Ali and Abd al-Samad, who accompanied him back to India.
In the context of the above two statements, choose the correct option:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the administrative reforms of Sher Shah Suri?
(1) He decentralized power and granted complete autonomy to provincial governors.
(2) He abolished the system of branding horses (Dagh) in the military.
(3) He introduced the Mansabdari system to organize his nobility.
(4) He divided his empire into Sarkars, which were further subdivided into Parganas.
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following statements regarding Sher Shah Suri's economic and infrastructure policies:
I. He introduced a standard silver coin called the Rupiya.
II. He built the Sadak-i-Azam (Grand Trunk Road) connecting Sonargaon to the Indus.
III. He abolished all internal customs duties to promote free trade.
IV. He introduced the Patta and Qabuliyat system for revenue administration.
Which of the combinations of statements given above is correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

13. In Sher Shah's local administration, the officer primarily responsible for maintaining law and order in the Pargana was known as the:
(1) Munsif
(2) Qanungo
(3) Shiqdar
(4) Amil
(5) Question not attempted

14. Sher Shah Suri introduced the system of Patta and Qabuliyat. The primary application of this concept was to:
(1) Provide land grants to religious scholars
(2) Register the lineage of military commanders
(3) Standardize weights used in local markets
(4) Define rights and liabilities of peasants
(5) Question not attempted

15. Match the administrative departments of Sher Shah Suri (List I) with their respective functions (List II):
List I: (Departments)
A. Diwan-i-Wizarat
B. Diwan-i-Ariz
C. Diwan-i-Rasalat

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51. (3) Sadasiva Raya
Sadasiva Raya was the nominal or de jure ruler of the Vijayanagar Empire during the time of the Battle of Talikota. However, he exercised very little actual authority, as the real power was concentrated in the hands of his powerful minister and regent, Rama Raya. This period of dual leadership ended abruptly when Rama Raya was captured and executed by the Sultanates during the disastrous battle.

52. (4) I, II, III, and V only
Following the defeat, Hampi was sacked, and Rama Raya was executed. Tirumala subsequently established the Aravidu dynasty at Penukonda. This vacuum of central power allowed regional Nayakas, such as those in Madurai and Tanjore, to gradually assert their independence. However, the Portuguese did not gain control over the entire Konkan coast effortlessly, as they continued to face local resistance and competition from various Deccan powers.

53. (3) The revolt of the Centurions against Muhammad bin Tughlaq's policies
The Bahmani Kingdom was established in 1347 CE primarily due to the widespread rebellion of the 'Sada' amirs (Centurions) against the oppressive and unstable policies of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. Led by Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah, these officials successfully broke away from the Delhi Sultanate's control. This secession occurred during a period of general fragmentation within the Tughlaq Empire, allowing the new kingdom to solidify its power in the Deccan.

54. (2) Ahmad Shah Wali - Shifted the capital from Bidar to Gulbarga
Ahmad Shah Wali is noted for shifting the Bahmani capital from Gulbarga to Bidar in 1424, not the reverse. Gulbarga had served as the first capital since the kingdom's inception under Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah. Mahmud Gawan was indeed a highly influential Persian merchant who served as the Prime Minister, significantly modernizing the state's administration and military before being executed due to court intrigues.

55. (4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
After the disintegration of the Bahmani Empire, five independent Sultanates emerged. The Adil Shahi dynasty ruled Bijapur, while the Nizam Shahi dynasty governed Ahmadnagar. Golconda was controlled by the Qutb Shahi dynasty, and the Barid Shahi dynasty held power in Bidar. These states often engaged in mutual warfare but occasionally united, most notably to defeat the Vijayanagar Empire in 1565 at the Battle of Talikota.

56. (1) Bijapur
The Gol Gumbaz is the magnificent mausoleum of Muhammad Adil Shah and is located in Bijapur. It is world-renowned for its massive dome, which is one of the largest in existence, and its famous whispering gallery where even the slightest sound is echoed multiple times. This architectural masterpiece represents the pinnacle of the Adil Shahi style, blending Persian and Indian influences into a grand structural form.

57. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Mahmud Gawan was a visionary administrator who divided the Bahmani Kingdom into eight provinces to improve governance and curb the power of local governors. Despite his significant contributions to the state's expansion and stability, he fell victim to the deep-seated rivalry between indigenous Deccani and foreign Afaqi nobles. He was unjustly executed by the Sultan based on a forged letter, an event that accelerated the kingdom's collapse.

58. (1) I, III, and IV only
Berar was the first Sultanate to declare independence, and Bidar was the last. Ahmadnagar resisted the Mughals for a time under the heroic leadership of Chand Bibi. However, Golconda was not absorbed during Akbar's reign; it maintained its independence much longer, finally falling to the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1687. These Sultanates represent the complex political landscape of the Deccan during the transition to Mughal dominance.

59. (4) Berar
The grand alliance formed to challenge the power of Vijayanagar included the Sultanates of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golconda, and Bidar. Berar did not participate in this coalition, largely due to its ongoing territorial conflicts and strained relations with the neighboring state of Ahmadnagar.

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1520. Finally, Fernao Nuniz arrived during the reign of Achyuta Deva Raya in the 1530s. Their combined accounts provide a continuous historical perspective on the empire's evolution and eventual peak.

43. (4) Elaborate 'Kalyana Mandapas' featuring intricately carved stone pillars
A hallmark of Vijayanagar architecture was the introduction of the 'Kalyana Mandapa,' an elaborate marriage hall used for the symbolic wedding of the deity. These structures are famous for their highly ornate stone pillars, which often featured carvings of mythical animals like the 'Yali' or intricate charging horses. This style emphasized grandeur and decorative complexity, distinguishing it from the simpler structural forms of earlier dynasties.

44. (2) Krishnadeva Raya
The Hazara Rama temple was built by Krishnadeva Raya in the early 16th century within the royal enclosure of Hampi. It was designed primarily as a private place of worship for the royal family. The temple is renowned for its beautifully sculpted outer walls, which contain multiple rows of bas-reliefs depicting episodes from the Ramayana, showcasing the high artistic standards of the Tuluva period.

45. (3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The Vittalaswami temple is famous for its stone chariot and musical pillars that emit different notes when struck. The Virupaksha temple, an ancient shrine, was greatly expanded with a large gopuram by Krishnadeva Raya. The Lotus Mahal displays a unique blend of Hindu and Islamic styles, while the Mahanavami Dibba was a massive ceremonial platform used by the kings during the important Navaratri festivals.

46. (4) Stone Chariot - Located within the Vittalaswami temple complex
The iconic Stone Chariot, a masterpiece of Dravidian sculpture, is situated within the courtyard of the Vittalaswami temple complex at Hampi. In contrast, the Mahanavami Dibba was a ceremonial platform, not a granary. The Elephant Stables exhibit significant Indo-Islamic influences, such as arched openings and domes. Raya Gopurams were actually massive and highly decorative gateways, rather than small or unadorned structures.

47. (1) Dravidian style with high gopurams, pillared mandapas, and composite pillars
The monuments of Hampi primarily follow the Dravidian style of architecture, characterized by towering Gopurams (gateways) and extensive pillared Mandapas (halls). A unique feature of this period was the use of composite pillars and monolithic carvings. While some secular structures incorporated Islamic architectural elements like arches and domes, the religious buildings remained firmly rooted in the classical South Indian temple-building traditions developed over centuries.

48. (2) I and II only
The Battle of Talikota was largely triggered by the aggressive foreign policy of the regent Rama Raya. He frequently interfered in the internal politics of the Deccan Sultanates, playing them against each other to expand Vijayanagar's influence. His perceived arrogance and the humiliation he inflicted upon the Sultans eventually forced the rival states to set aside their differences and form a united front against him.

49. (2) Battle of Rakkasa-Tangadi
The Battle of Talikota is also known as the Battle of Rakkasa-Tangadi, named after the two villages near which the decisive encounter took place in 1565. This conflict pitted the forces of the Vijayanagar Empire against the combined armies of the Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golconda, and Bidar Sultanates. The crushing defeat of the Vijayanagar army marked the beginning of the end for the empire's dominance in South India.

50. (4) A is false but R is true.
While the Battle of Talikota was a catastrophic defeat that led to the systematic destruction and looting of Hampi by the Deccan armies, it did not cause the immediate and total collapse of the empire. The ruling family relocated the capital to Penukonda and continued to govern from new centers under the Aravidu dynasty for several more decades, although their former imperial power was permanently diminished.

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68. (4) I, II, and III
Ahmad Shah I was the architect of Ahmedabad, making it a prominent political center. Mahmud Begada earned his nickname by capturing the two 'Gadhs' (forts) of Girnar and Champaner. During the reign of Bahadur Shah, the Sultanate faced intense pressure from the Portuguese, who eventually secured the strategic island of Diu. These events reflect Gujarat's status as a major naval and territorial power in the 15th and 16th centuries.

69. (3) His administrative benevolence, public infrastructure, and religious inclusivity
The title 'Bud Shah' or 'Great King' bestowed upon Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin signifies his exceptional legacy of justice, economic development, and religious tolerance. He reversed the persecutory policies of his predecessors, restored temples, and invited back those who had fled the valley. His focus on public welfare, through irrigation projects and the promotion of new industries, transformed Kashmir into a prosperous and peaceful kingdom during his long reign.

70. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin is often compared to the Mughal Emperor Akbar because of his remarkably progressive and liberal policies. He was one of the first Muslim rulers to abolish the Jizya tax and prohibit the slaughter of cows out of respect for the local population. His patronage of both Persian and Sanskrit literature, and his inclusion of diverse communities in high administrative roles, mirrored the inclusive statecraft later adopted by Akbar.

71. (4) He fiercely persecuted the Kashmiri Pandits and forced them to migrate out of the valley.
The statement that Zain-ul-Abidin persecuted Kashmiri Pandits is historically incorrect; he was actually their great protector and benefactor. He ended the era of religious oppression, allowed the reconstruction of temples, and actively encouraged the return of the Pandit community. His other contributions, such as translating classical texts, introducing new crafts like paper-making, and building the island of Zaina Lanka, are well-documented and celebrated aspects of his rule.

72. (1) I, II, IV, and V only
Zain-ul-Abidin developed essential irrigation canals and modernized the textile industry by bringing skilled weavers from Central Asia. He maintained an inclusive administration, appointing Hindus like Shri Bhatta to senior roles and supporting historians like Srivara. However, he did not strictly enforce traditional Islamic criminal law on all subjects; instead, he allowed for legal pluralism and respected the customary practices of the different religious communities in Kashmir.

73. (3) Sultan Sikandar
Sultan Sikandar, also known as 'Butshikan' (the Iconoclast), was notorious for his fanatical policies and the systematic destruction of Hindu temples in Kashmir. His reign was marked by the forced conversion or migration of the local population. It was only after his period of religious intolerance that Zain-ul-Abidin ascended the throne and restored communal harmony, earning a place in history as a benevolent and enlightened monarch.

74. (1) Maharana Kumbha defeating Mahmud Khalji of Malwa
Maharana Kumbha of Mewar constructed the magnificent Kirti Stambha (Tower of Fame), also known as Vijay Stambha, at Chittorgarh to celebrate his victory over the Sultan of Malwa, Mahmud Khalji, in the Battle of Sarangpur. The tower is a masterpiece of Rajput architecture, covered with intricate carvings of deities and mythological scenes. It stands as a lasting symbol of Mewar's military resilience and cultural pride in the 15th century.

75. (4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Maharana Sanga was the legendary warrior king of Mewar who challenged the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughals. Rao Jodha was the founder of Jodhpur and a key figure in the history of Marwar. Raja Bharmal of Amber was one of the first Rajput rulers to establish a matrimonial alliance with the Mughals. Rao Bika, a son of Rao Jodha, moved north to found the independent kingdom and city of Bikaner.

76. (2) Maharana Sanga and Ibrahim Lodi
The Battle of Khatoli was fought in 1517 between the forces of Maharana Sanga of Mewar and the

Despite Berar's absence, the combined forces of the other four Sultanates proved sufficient to achieve a decisive and historic victory at the Battle of Talikota.

60. (2) Charminar
The Charminar, an iconic monument and mosque located in Hyderabad, was built by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah in 1591 to commemorate the end of a devastating plague. It features four grand arches and four elegant minarets, serving as a landmark of Qutb Shahi architecture. In contrast, Ibrahim Rauza is in Bijapur, the Chand Minar is in Daulatabad, and the Madrasa of Mahmud Gawan is situated in Bidar.

61. (3) Persistent power struggles between the 'Deccani' (indigenous) and 'Afaqi' (foreign) nobility
The internal political landscape of the Bahmani Kingdom was dominated by a persistent and often violent rivalry between two factions of the nobility: the 'Deccanis' (local Muslim converts and residents) and the 'Afaqis' (foreign immigrants from Persia, Iraq, and Central Asia). This factionalism weakened the central administration, led to the execution of talented leaders like Mahmud Gawan, and ultimately caused the kingdom's fragmentation into five independent states.

62. (1) Berar, Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golconda, Bidar
The disintegration of the Bahmani Kingdom began in the late 15th century. Berar was the first to secede in 1490, followed closely by Bijapur and Ahmadnagar in the same year. Golconda established its independence later in 1512. Finally, the Barid Shahi dynasty of Bidar formally declared independence in 1528. This sequential breakdown transformed the political map of the Deccan into a collection of competing regional powers.

63. (1) Firoz Shah Bahmani
Firoz Shah Bahmani was a prominent ruler of the unified Bahmani Kingdom before its collapse. In contrast, Ibrahim Adil Shah II (Bijapur), Burhan Nizam Shah (Ahmadnagar), and Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah (Golconda) were rulers of the independent successor Sultanates that emerged after the Bahmani state's disintegration. This distinction highlights the transition from a single major Deccan power to multiple regional dynasties in the late medieval period.

64. (2) Sikandar Shah
The Adina Mosque was commissioned by Sultan Sikandar Shah of the Ilyas Shahi dynasty in 1374 CE at Pandua, the then-capital of Bengal. Modeled after the Great Mosque of Damascus, it was designed to be one of the largest religious structures in India, symbolizing the power and prestige of the independent Bengal Sultanate. Its architecture features a vast central courtyard surrounded by hundreds of domes and arched bays.

65. (2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Hoshang Shah was a notable ruler of Malwa who developed its distinct architectural style. Mahmud Begada was the most powerful Sultan of Gujarat, known for his military conquests. Malik Sarwar founded the independent Sharqi dynasty in Jaunpur during the decline of the Tughlaqs. Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah united various regions to establish the powerful and independent Sultanate of Bengal, laying the foundation for its long-term stability.

66. (1) Sharqi Dynasty
The regional kingdom of Jaunpur was governed by the Sharqi dynasty, founded by Malik Sarwar. Under its rulers, particularly Ibrahim Shah Sharqi, Jaunpur became a major center for Islamic learning and fine arts, earning the title 'Shiraz-i-Hind' or the 'Shiraz of the East.' The dynasty is also famous for its unique architectural style, characterized by massive sloping pylons and grand gateways, as seen in the Atala Masjid.

67. (3) Patronage of Bengali literature and respectful treatment of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
The Husain Shahi dynasty, especially under Alauddin Husain Shah, is remembered for its liberal cultural policies and patronage of the Bengali language. This era saw the translation of several Sanskrit epics into Bengali and the promotion of local literature. The dynasty also showed great respect towards the saint Chaitanya Mahaprabhu and his Vaishnava movement, fostering a period of religious harmony and cultural flourishing in the Bengal delta.

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CHAPTER 11

Mughal Empire : Administration and Policies

1. At the First Battle of Panipat in 1526, Babur utilized a specific military tactic that involved dividing his army into various units to surround the enemy from multiple sides. What was this flanking tactic called?
(1) Araba
(2) Tulughma
(3) Rumi
(4) Ghazwa
(5) Question not attempted

2. The Battle of Khanwa (1527) was a turning point in Indian history as it firmly established Mughal rule in Northern India. Who was Babur's primary opponent in this battle?
(1) Rana Sanga
(2) Ibrahim Lodi
(3) Mahmud Lodi
(4) Medini Rai
(5) Question not attempted

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Tuzuk-i-Baburi (Baburnama):
Statement I: It was originally written by Babur in the Persian language.
Statement II: It provides a detailed account of the flora, fauna, and geography of India.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Statement I only
(2) Statement II only
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which of the following battles was an exception and was NOT fought by Babur during his campaigns in India?
(1) Battle of Chanderi
(2) Battle of Ghaghra
(3) Battle of Khanwa
(4) Battle of Chausa
(5) Question not attempted

5. Match the battles fought by Babur (List I) with the respective years they occurred (List II):
List I: (Battles)
A. First Battle of Panipat
B. Battle of Khanwa
C. Battle of Chanderi
D. Battle of Ghaghra
List II: (Years)
i. 1527
ii. 1529
iii. 1526
iv. 1528
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

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6. Humayun suffered a decisive defeat that forced him into exile and allowed the Sur Empire to take control of Delhi. In which battle did this decisive defeat occur?
(1) Battle of Sirhind
(2) Battle of Kannauj (Bilgram)
(3) Battle of Chausa
(4) Battle of Machhiwara
(5) Question not attempted

7. What was the primary cause of Humayun's early failure to consolidate the Mughal Empire left by Babur?
(1) The total lack of any organized military force
(2) The immediate rebellion of the Rajput states
(3) The betrayal by his commander Bairam Khan
(4) The division of the empire among his brothers

Lodi Sultanate under Ibrahim Lodi. Maharana Sanga achieved a decisive victory, although he lost an arm and was wounded in the process. This triumph significantly elevated Sanga's prestige, making him the most powerful Rajput monarch of his time and establishing Mewar as a major challenger to the authority of the Delhi Sultanate.

77. (2) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Under Maharana Kumbha, Mewar successfully resisted the expansionist efforts of the Sultanates of Malwa and Gujarat. While Kumbha was indeed a great scholar and patron of the arts, he did not author 'Samarangana Sutradhara' or 'Manasollasa'; those works are attributed to the earlier King Bhoja of Dhara and the Chalukya King Someshvara III, respectively. Kumbha's own literary contributions include 'Sangita Raj' and commentaries on the 'Gita Govinda.'

78. (4) I, II, and IV only
Maharana Kumbha was a prolific builder and intellectual. He constructed 32 of the 84 forts in Mewar, including the formidable Kumbhalgarh, and erected the Vijay Stambha at Chittor. As a scholar, he wrote the extensive musical treatise 'Sangita Raj.' However, he never allied with the Delhi Sultanate; on the contrary, he spent much of his reign defending his kingdom against the combined threats of various Sultanates.

79. (1) II, IV, I, III
The historical sequence of Mewar's prominent rulers begins with Rana Hammir, who reclaimed Chittor in the 14th century. He was followed by Maharana Kumbha in the mid-15th century, who fortified the kingdom. Maharana Sanga then led Mewar to the height of its power in the early 16th century. Finally, Maharana Pratap continued the resistance against the Mughal Empire during the latter half of the 16th century.

80. (2) Rivalry punctuated by occasional alliances against external threats from Delhi and Gujarat
In the early 16th century, the Rajput kingdoms of Mewar and Marwar were characterized by a complex geopolitical dynamic. While they often competed for regional leadership and territorial control, they occasionally formed tactical alliances to combat external threats from the Delhi Sultanate or the Sultanates of Gujarat and Malwa. This strategy ensured that while internal rivalries persisted, the Rajput states could collectively maintain their sovereignty.

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D. Diwan-i-Insha
List II: (Functions)
i. Military department
ii. Royal correspondence
iii. Revenue and finance
iv. Foreign affairs and appeals
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

16. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the monuments constructed by Sher Shah Suri and their locations:
(1) Sher Shah's Tomb - Sasaram
(2) Buland Darwaza - Fatehpur Sikri
(3) Purana Qila - Delhi
(4) Rohtasgarh Fort - Bihar
(5) Question not attempted

17. The Second Battle of Panipat (1556) was fought between Akbar's forces and Hemu. What was Hemu's position before assuming the title of Vikramaditya?
(1) Governor of Punjab under Humayun
(2) Wazir of Adil Shah Suri
(3) Independent ruler of Malwa
(4) Commander of the Rajput confederacy
(5) Question not attempted

18. Consider the following early conquests of Akbar:
I. Conquest of Malwa
II. Conquest of Gondwana
III. Capture of Chittor
IV. Capture of Ranthambore
V. Conquest of Gujarat
Which of the following combinations represents the correct chronological order of these conquests?
(1) I, II, III, IV, V
(2) II, I, IV, III, V
(3) I, III, II, V, IV
(4) III, I, II, IV, V
(5) Question not attempted

19. Which of the following statements regarding the early reign of Akbar and Bairam Khan's regency is incorrect?
(1) Bairam Khan held the title of Khan-i-Khanan and acted as Akbar's regent.
(2) The Second Battle of Panipat was won largely due to Bairam Khan's military leadership.
(3) Bairam Khan successfully established an independent kingdom in Malwa after his dismissal.
(4) Akbar dismissed Bairam Khan in 1560 and encouraged him to proceed to Mecca.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

20. The document known as the Mahzar, issued by Akbar in 1579, is best defined as:
(1) A decree that abolished the Jizya tax on non-Muslims.
(2) A new revenue manual for the empire prepared by Todarmal.
(3) The foundational text of the syncretic religion Din-i-Ilahi.
(4) A declaration making Akbar the supreme arbiter of Islamic law.
(5) Question not attempted

21. Following the dismissal of Bairam Khan, Akbar's administration experienced a brief phase heavily influenced by Maham Anaga and her relatives. This period (1560-1562) is historically referred to as the:
(1) Reign of the Ulema
(2) Rule of the Turanis
(3) Petticoat Government
(4) Mansabdari transition phase
(5) Question not attempted

22. Select the correct sequence of the Rajput states that submitted to Akbar's suzerainty in chronological order:
(1) Amber, Ranthambore, Marwar, Mewar
(2) Amber, Merta, Gondwana, Ranthambore
(3) Amber, Merta, Chittor, Ranthambore
(4) Merta, Amber, Ranthambore, Chittor
(5) Question not attempted

23. Who was the first Rajput ruler to voluntarily accept Akbar's suzerainty and enter into a matrimonial alliance with him?
(1) Maharana Pratap of Mewar
(2) Rao Chandrasen of Marwar
(3) Rao Surjan Hada of Ranthambore
(4) Raja Bharmal of Amber
(5) Question not attempted

ANSWERS

1. (2) Tulughma
Tulughma involved dividing the army into units like left, right, and center, then flanking the enemy. This strategy allowed Babur's smaller forces to surround Ibrahim Lodi's massive army. It was combined with the Araba tactic to create a lethal defensive and offensive formation that revolutionized warfare in the Indian subcontinent and ensured the decisive Mughal victory.

2. (1) Rana Sanga
The Battle of Khanwa in 1527 saw Babur defeating Rana Sanga, the powerful Rajput ruler of Mewar. This victory was crucial because it broke the Rajput confederacy that threatened Mughal control. By defeating such a formidable indigenous coalition, Babur solidified his presence in Northern India, shifting his status from a mere invader to a recognized imperial sovereign.

3. (2) Statement II only
The Baburnama is the autobiography of the first Mughal emperor, originally written in Chaghatai Turkic rather than Persian. It is highly regarded for its candid observations regarding the Indian landscape. The text offers comprehensive descriptions of the diverse plants, animals, and geography Babur encountered, reflecting his keen interest in nature and providing valuable historical insights into sixteenth-century India.

4. (4) Battle of Chausa
The Battle of Chausa took place in 1539 between the second Mughal emperor Humayun and the Afghan leader Sher Shah Suri. Unlike the battles of Panipat, Khanwa, Chanderi, and Ghaghra, which were led by Babur to establish his empire, this engagement occurred nearly a decade after Babur's death and resulted in a major setback for the Mughal dynasty.

5. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Babur's Indian campaigns followed a rapid chronological sequence starting with the First Battle of Panipat in 1526. This was followed by the Battle of Khanwa against the Rajputs in 1527. In 1528, he captured Chanderi from Medini Rai, and his final major victory occurred at the Battle of Ghaghra in 1529, successfully securing his newly founded Mughal empire.

6. (2) Battle of Kannauj (Bilgram)
The Battle of Kannauj, fought in 1540, was a catastrophic defeat for Humayun at the hands of Sher Shah Suri. Following this loss, the Mughal emperor was forced to flee India and live in exile for fifteen years. This victory allowed the Sur dynasty to seize control of Delhi and Agra, temporarily interrupting Mughal rule in North India.

7. (4) The division of the empire among his brothers
Following Babur's death, Humayun adhered to his father's advice by dividing the vast territories of the empire among his three brothers. This decision significantly weakened central authority as the brothers became rivals rather than supporters. The lack of a unified command and the constant internal friction made it impossible for Humayun to effectively counter the rising Afghan threat.

8. (1) I and II only
Humayun spent his exile at the Safavid court in Persia under Shah Tahmasp's protection. With Persian military assistance, he eventually returned to India and defeated the successors of Sher Shah Suri in 1555. Although he successfully restored the Mughal throne in Delhi, his restoration was short-lived as he died following a tragic accident involving a fall from his library.

9. (3) Daniyal
Humayun's main rivals and supporters within his family were his three brothers: Kamran, Askari, and Hindal. These individuals were central figures during the early Mughal struggles for power. In contrast, Daniyal was a prince from a later generation, specifically the third son of the emperor Akbar, and thus was not one of the siblings who competed with Humayun for authority.

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(5) Question not attempted

31. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the payment mechanism within the Mansabdari system?
(1) Mansabdars who were paid through the assignment of land revenue were called Jagirdars.
(2) All Mansabdars were strictly paid in cash (Naqdi) directly from the royal treasury.
(3) A Jagirdar held administrative and judicial rights over the peasants in his Jagir.
(4) The Watan Jagir was freely transferable from one Mansabdar to another every three years.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Consider the following features of the Mansabdari system:
I. It encompassed both civil and military administration.
II. Nobles were categorized into 33 grades during Akbar's reign.
III. The Chehra (descriptive roll) and Dagh (branding of horses) systems were integrated into it.
IV. Only Muslims of foreign descent were allowed to hold a Mansab.
Which of the combinations of statements given above is correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

33. In which year did Akbar formally abolish the Jizya tax levied on non-Muslim subjects, signaling a major shift towards secular governance?
(1) 1562
(2) 1563
(3) 1564
(4) 1575
(5) Question not attempted

34. Identify the correct pair among the following events of Akbar's religious policy and their corresponding years:
(1) Establishment of Ibadat Khana - 1575
(2) Abolition of Pilgrimage Tax - 1564
(3) Issuance of the Mahzar - 1582
(4) Foundation of Din-i-Ilahi - 1579
(5) Question not attempted

35. Match the scholars who visited Akbar's Ibadat Khana (List I) with the religions they represented (List II):
List I: (Scholars)
A. Hari Vijaya Suri
B. Dastur Meherji Rana
C. Father Monserrate
D. Purushottam
List II: (Religions)
i. Hinduism
ii. Christianity
iii. Zoroastrianism
iv. Jainism
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

36. The foundational principle of Akbar's administration and his religious worldview, 'Sulh-i-Kul', conceptually means:
(1) Divine right of kings
(2) Supremacy of Islamic law
(3) Holy war against non-believers
(4) Universal peace and tolerance.
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following statements best defines Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi?
(1) It was a new religion with a holy book and priesthood.
(2) It was a sect of Sunni Islam designed to purify the faith.
(3) It was a brotherhood emphasizing ethical conduct and loyalty.
(4) It was an administrative manual detailing the moral duties.
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following elements associated with Din-i-Ilahi:
I. Greeting each other with "Allahu Akbar" and "Jalla Jalalahu".
II. Reverence for the Sun and Light.
III. Encouragement of vegetarianism and

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(3) IV only
(4) I and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

53. Aurangzeb successfully expanded the boundaries of the Mughal Empire to their furthest extent in the south by conquering Bijapur and Golconda. In which years were Bijapur and Golconda annexed, respectively?
(1) 1686 and 1687
(2) 1636 and 1656
(3) 1681 and 1685
(4) 1689 and 1691
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following Rajput states was an exception and did NOT enter into a major rebellion against Aurangzeb following the death of its ruler?
(1) Marwar
(2) Mewar
(3) Amber
(4) None of the above; all consistently rebelled
(5) Question not attempted

55. Match the revolts that took place during Aurangzeb's reign (List I) with their associated leaders or key figures (List II):
List I: (Revolts)
A. Jat Rebellion
B. Satnami Rebellion
C. Bundela Rebellion
D. Sikh Uprising
List II: (Key Figures)
i. Birbhan
ii. Chhatrasal
iii. Guru Gobind Singh
iv. Gokula
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

56. In the structure of Mughal central administration, the office of the Diwan-i-Wazir was primarily responsible for:
(1) Revenue and financial administration
(2) Military organization and intelligence
(3) Religious endowments and justice
(4) Management of the royal household
(5) Question not attempted

57. The Mir Bakhshi was one of the most important central ministers in the Mughal administration. What was his primary responsibility?
(1) Serving as the Chief Justice of the Empire
(2) Managing the royal factories (Karkhanas)
(3) Leading the military department and intelligence
(4) Collecting land revenue from crown lands
(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following central departments and their respective heads in the Mughal administration:
I. Diwan-i-Ala - Revenue Department
II. Mir Bakhshi - Military Department
III. Mir Saman - Imperial Household
IV. Sadr-us-Sudur - Religious Endowments
V. Qazi-ul-Quzat - Chief Justice
Which of the combinations given above represents INCORRECT pairings?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) V only
(4) None of the above (All are correct)
(5) Question not attempted

59. What was the most appropriate function of the Sadr-us-Sudur in Mughal central administration?
(1) He acted as the supreme commander of the imperial artillery.
(2) He served as the primary diplomat for negotiating with powers.
(3) He was in charge of minting coins and setting standards.
(4) He managed local Qazi appointments and religious land grants.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Identify the correct pair representing a Mughal official and their primary duty:
(1) Waqia-navis - Revenue collector of the province
(2) Barid - Intelligence officer or spy
(3) Kotwal - Commander of the provincial army
(4) Amalguzar - Head of the royal kitchen
(5) Question not attempted

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iv. Agra (Banks of Yamuna)
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

46. Shah Jahan undertook significant urban planning and architectural endeavors. In which year did he lay the foundation of his new capital, Shahjahanabad, effectively shifting the imperial center from Agra to Delhi?
(1) 1628
(2) 1632
(3) 1639
(4) 1648
(5) Question not attempted

47. A major milestone of Shah Jahan's Deccan policy was the extinction and annexation of which southern sultanate in 1633?
(1) Ahmadnagar
(2) Bijapur
(3) Golconda
(4) Bidar
(5) Question not attempted

48. Consider the following battles fought during the War of Succession among Shah Jahan's sons:
I. Battle of Dharmat
II. Battle of Samugarh
III. Battle of Deorai
Which of the combinations correctly represents the sequence in which these battles occurred?
(1) I, II, III
(2) II, I, III
(3) III, II, I
(4) I, III, II
(5) Question not attempted

49. What was the primary effect of Shah Jahan's ambitious but failed military campaigns in Balkh and Badakhshan?
(1) It resulted in a massive influx of Central Asian wealth into the Mughal treasury.
(2) It caused a severe drain on the Mughal treasury with no lasting territorial or strategic gains.
(3) It secured the North-West frontier permanently against Safavid invasions.
(4) It led directly to the outbreak of the war of succession among his sons.
(5) Question not attempted

50. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Aurangzeb's prolonged Deccan campaigns significantly contributed to the decline of the Mughal Empire.
Reason (R): The campaigns exhausted the imperial treasury, alienated the northern nobility, and destroyed the administrative machinery of the empire.
In the context of the above two statements, choose the correct option:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

51. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding Aurangzeb's religious policies?
(1) He abolished all taxes on non-Muslim traders to encourage foreign commerce.
(2) He actively patronized Hindustani classical music and appointed numerous court musicians.
(3) He re-imposed the Jizya tax on non-Muslims in 1679.
(4) He enthusiastically participated in the celebrations of Nauroz and Jharokha Darshan throughout his reign.
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following policies implemented by Aurangzeb:
I. Banning the singing of music at the royal court.
II. Discontinuing the practice of Jharokha Darshan.
III. Appointing Muhtasibs to enforce moral codes.
IV. Actively constructing new Hindu temples in the Deccan.
Which of the combinations of statements given above is INCORRECT?
(1) I only
(2) II and III only

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24. Which of the following Rajput rulers is known as an exception for consistently refusing to submit to Akbar, earning him the title of the "Forgotten Hero of Marwar"?
(1) Rao Chandrasen
(2) Udai Singh
(3) Rao Maldeo
(4) Sawai Jai Singh
(5) Question not attempted

25. Match the Rajput rulers (List I) with their respective states during the reign of Akbar (List II):
List I: (Rulers)
A. Raja Bhagwant Das
B. Rao Surjan Hada
C. Maharana Pratap
D. Kalyanmal
List II: (States)
i. Mewar
ii. Bikaner
iii. Amber
iv. Ranthambore
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

26. Consider the following statements regarding Akbar's Rajput policy:
Statement I: Akbar offered high Mansabs and important administrative positions to Rajput rulers who allied with him.
Statement II: Akbar forced all Rajput rulers to enter into matrimonial alliances as a strict condition for retaining their hereditary lands.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Statement I only
(2) Statement II only
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

27. What was the most appropriate reason behind Akbar's formulation of a liberal Rajput policy?
(1) He wanted to convert Rajputs to the Din-i-Ilahi religion.
(2) He lacked commanders and relied solely on Rajput forces.
(3) He wanted to culturally assimilate all Rajput traditions.
(4) He wanted loyal martial allies to build a stable empire.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Mansabdari system:
I. The 'Zat' rank indicated the personal status and salary of the noble.
II. The 'Sawar' rank indicated the number of cavalrymen the noble was required to maintain.
III. The Mansabdari ranks were strictly hereditary and passed from father to son.
Which of the combinations of statements given above is INCORRECT?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) III only
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

29. In the context of the Mughal Mansabdari system, the term 'Mashrut' refers to a concept applied when:
(1) A noble's lands were confiscated by the administration.
(2) A portion of the revenue was kept for the Emperor's use.
(3) A conditional increase was made to the Sawar rank.
(4) A noble failed to present his contingent for inspection.
(5) Question not attempted

30. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Mansabdari system was not a hereditary system under the Mughals.
Reason (R): Upon the death of a Mansabdar, his property and jagirs were confiscated by the state under the rule of escheat.
In the context of the above two statements, choose the correct option:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.

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61. The head of the royal household and imperial Karkhanas in Mughal central administration was titled:
(1) Mir Bakhshi
(2) Muhtasib
(3) Mir Saman
(4) Mushrif
(5) Question not attempted

62. Under Todarmal's Zabti system, lands were classified based on the continuity of their cultivation. Select the correct order of land classification from continuously cultivated to uncultivated for five or more years:
(1) Polaj, Chachar, Parauti, Banjar
(2) Polaj, Parauti, Chachar, Banjar
(3) Parauti, Polaj, Banjar, Chachar
(4) Chachar, Parauti, Polaj, Banjar
(5) Question not attempted

63. Todarmal's Dahsala system, a major revenue reform introduced during Akbar's reign, calculated the state's demand based on:
(1) The average crop yield and prices over ten years
(2) The estimated yield of the upcoming harvest
(3) A uniform tax rate applied regardless of crop
(4) The social standing of the individual peasant
(5) Question not attempted

64. To standardize measurements across the empire for revenue assessment, Akbar introduced a uniform unit of land measurement called the:
(1) Sikandari Gaj
(2) Ilahi Guz
(3) Bigha-i-Daftari
(4) Jarib
(5) Question not attempted

65. Match the following officials of Mughal revenue and local administration (List I) with their respective roles (List II):
List I: (Officials)
A. Amalguzar
B. Bitikchi
C. Qanungo
D. Muqaddam
List II: (Roles)
i. Keeper of local revenue records and customs
ii. Headman of the village
iii. Accountant/Clerk assisting the revenue collector
iv. Revenue collector of a Sarkar
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

66. Which of the following statements correctly describes the 'Batai' or 'Galla-bakhshi' system of Mughal revenue administration?
(1) Crop-sharing where produce was divided between state and peasant.
(2) Revenue collection strictly in cash based on historical yields.
(3) Leasing an entire village to a revenue farmer to collect taxes.
(4) A mutual agreement where peasants paid a fixed annual tribute.
(5) Question not attempted

67. The Mughal state provided agricultural loans to peasants to encourage cultivation, buy seeds, and recover from famines. This concept application was known as:
(1) Nazrana
(2) Zakat
(3) Taccavi
(4) Khums
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following hierarchical structure of Mughal provincial administration:
I. The Empire was divided into Subahs.
II. Subahs were divided into Sarkars.
III. Sarkars were divided into Parganas.
Which of the combinations of statements given above is INCORRECT?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) III only
(4) None of the above (All statements are correct)
(5) Question not attempted

69. In Mughal provincial administration, the official primarily responsible for maintaining law and order, subduing local rebellions, and assisting

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the Amalguzar in revenue collection within a Sarkar was the:
(1) Subahdar
(2) Shiqdar
(3) Faujdar
(4) Kotwal
(5) Question not attempted

70. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Akbar deliberately separated the offices of the Subahdar (Governor) and the Provincial Diwan.
Reason (R): This separation was designed to create a system of checks and balances to prevent provincial governors from becoming too powerful and rebelling.
In the context of the above two statements, choose the correct option:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

71. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the duties of the Kotwal in Mughal urban administration:
(1) He was the chief police officer responsible for law and order in towns and cities.
(2) He regulated markets and checked weights and measures.
(3) He maintained a register of citizens and kept watch on visitors.
(4) He was the supreme commander of the provincial field army in times of war.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following features of Mughal local administration:
I. The village was the lowest administrative unit, largely autonomous in internal matters.
II. The Patwari maintained the revenue records of the village.
III. The Muqaddam was the village headman who assisted in revenue collection.
IV. Local administration completely eradicated the traditional Zamindari rights.
Which of the combinations of statements given above is correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, II and III only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

73. During the Mughal period, which of the following commodities constituted the most important and voluminous export from India, highly demanded in European and Asian markets?
(1) Spices
(2) Indigo
(3) Cotton textiles
(4) Saltpetre
(5) Question not attempted

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74. Identify the correct pair of a European traveler who visited India and the Mughal Emperor during whose reign he arrived:
(1) Francois Bernier - Aurangzeb
(2) Ralph Fitch - Babur
(3) Sir Thomas Roe - Akbar
(4) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier - Humayun
(5) Question not attempted

75. Match the prominent European travelers of the Mughal period (List I) with their respective nationalities (List II):
List I: (Travelers)
A. Sir Thomas Roe
B. Francois Bernier
C. Niccolao Manucci
D. Francisco Pelsaert
List II: (Nationalities)
i. French
ii. English
iii. Dutch
iv. Italian
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

76. Consider the following statements regarding the Mughal economy and internal trade:
Statement I: The 'Hundi' was a sophisticated

system of bills of exchange that facilitated long-distance trade across the empire without the physical transfer of money.
Statement II: Internal trade was largely monopolized by the state, and private merchants were strictly prohibited from trading in food grains.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Statement I only
(2) Statement II only
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

77. Arrange the following European trading companies in the correct chronological order of the establishment of their first trading centers (factories) in India:
I. Dutch East India Company
II. Portuguese Estado da India
III. French East India Company
IV. English East India Company
Select the correct order from the options given below:
(1) II, I, IV, III
(2) II, IV, I, III
(3) I, II, III, IV
(4) IV, I, II, III
(5) Question not attempted

78. Consider the following factors often cited by historians for the decline of the Mughal Empire:
I. The prolonged wars of succession among royal princes.
II. The emergence of the Jagirdari crisis.
III. Aurangzeb's orthodox religious policies and exhausting Deccan campaigns.
IV. Foreign invasions by Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali.
V. The rise of strong regional powers like the Marathas and Sikhs.
Which of the combinations of statements given above is correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

79. Which of the following best describes the "Jagirdari Crisis," an agrarian and administrative thesis heavily emphasized by historians as a root cause of Mughal decline?
(1) Shortage of jagirs for a growing nobility, causing factionalism.
(2) Peasant uprising caused by forced cultivation of Indigo crops.
(3) Refusal of Jagirdars to accept land assignments in the South.
(4) Inflation from New World silver rendering Jagir income useless.
(5) Question not attempted

80. The process of the decline of the Mughal Empire was accelerated by devastating foreign invasions in the 18th century. Who among the following sacked Delhi in 1739, carrying away the Peacock Throne and the Koh-i-Noor diamond?
(1) Ahmad Shah Abdali
(2) Nadir Shah
(3) Mahmud of Ghazni
(4) Timur
(5) Question not attempted

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abstinence from meat.
IV. Mandatory conversion for all Mansabdars above the rank of 1000.
V. Initiation ceremonies typically held on Sundays.
Which of the combinations of statements given above is correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

39. What was the most significant effect of Akbar issuing the Infallibility Decree (Mahzar) in 1579?
(1) It resulted in a mass rebellion of the Rajput nobility.
(2) It led to the immediate dissolution of the Ibadat Khana.
(3) It caused a crisis due to the cancellation of land grants.
(4) It made Akbar the final interpreter of Islamic law.
(5) Question not attempted

40. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the reign of Jahangir?
(1) Painting peaked with naturalism and portraiture.
(2) He banned painting, considering it un-Islamic.
(3) He made Hindustani the official court language.
(4) He focused on architecture, neglecting fine arts.
(5) Question not attempted

41. Early in his reign, Jahangir faced a serious rebellion led by his own son, Prince Khusrau. Which prominent religious figure was executed by Jahangir for allegedly blessing Khusrau?
(1) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi
(2) Guru Ram Das
(3) Guru Arjan Dev
(4) Mian Mir
(5) Question not attempted

42. Arrange the following events of Jahangir's reign in the correct chronological sequence:
I. Marriage to Mehr-un-Nisa (Nur Jahan)
II. Rebellion of Prince Khusrau
III. Treaty of peace with Mewar
IV. Loss of Qandahar to the Safavids
Select the correct order from the options given below:
(1) II, I, III, IV
(2) I, II, IV, III
(3) II, III, I, IV
(4) III, I, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

43. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Nur Jahan Junta':
Statement I: It was a powerful faction at Jahangir's court that included Nur Jahan, her father Itimad-ud-Daula, her brother Asaf Khan, and Prince Khurram.
Statement II: The Junta remained entirely unified throughout Jahangir's reign, leading to a smooth succession for Prince Khurram.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Statement I only
(2) Statement II only
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

44. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the political events during Jahangir's reign:
(1) He negotiated a peace treaty with Rana Amar Singh in 1615.
(2) He led a military campaign that annexed Transoxiana territory.
(3) He introduced the Du-aspah system into the Mansabdari setup.
(4) Captain Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe visited seeking privileges.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match the architectural monuments constructed during Shah Jahan's reign (List I) with their respective locations (List II):
List I: (Monuments)
A. Taj Mahal
B. Jama Masjid
C. Moti Masjid
D. Shalimar Bagh
List II: (Locations)
i. Agra Fort
ii. Lahore
iii. Delhi

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10. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
During his period of exile in Persia, Humayun developed a deep appreciation for the Safavid style of art. He persuaded renowned masters like Mir Sayyid Ali and Abd al-Samad to join his court. Their arrival in India marked the beginning of the Mughal school of painting, as they blended Persian techniques with local influences to create a distinct artistic tradition.

11. (4) He divided his empire into Sarkars, which were further subdivided into Parganas.
Sher Shah Suri implemented a highly efficient and centralized administrative structure to govern his empire effectively. He divided the entire kingdom into territorial units known as Sarkars. These larger administrative divisions were further subdivided into smaller units called Parganas. Each unit had specific officials responsible for revenue collection and maintaining order, ensuring a robust and stable provincial governance system.

12. (2) I, II and IV only
Sher Shah Suri's economic reforms included the introduction of the silver Rupiya, which remained a standard currency for centuries. He improved connectivity by constructing the Grand Trunk Road and enhanced agrarian relations through the Patta and Qabuliyat system. Although he streamlined customs, he did not abolish all internal duties, as taxes were still collected at specific points of sale.

13. (3) Shiqdar
In the administrative hierarchy of the Sur Empire, the Shiqdar was the principal officer at the Pargana level. This official was primarily tasked with maintaining civil law and order and overseeing the local police functions. The Shiqdar also played a crucial role in assisting revenue officials and ensuring that the central government's directives were properly executed within his jurisdiction.

14. (4) Define rights and liabilities of peasants
The Patta and Qabuliyat system was a landmark revenue reform introduced to formalize the relationship between the state and the peasantry. The Patta was a title deed given to the farmer detailing the land area and tax due, while the Qabuliyat was the peasant's written agreement to pay. This provided security to farmers and ensured a steady revenue stream.

15. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
The administrative framework of Sher Shah's government was based on several specialized departments. The Diwan-i-Wizarat handled finance, while the Diwan-i-Ariz managed military affairs. Diplomacy and religious appeals were the domain of the Diwan-i-Rasalat, and the Diwan-i-Insha was responsible for drafting royal proclamations and correspondence. This structured approach ensured that every aspect of the imperial governance was professionally managed.

16. (2) Buland Darwaza - Fatehpur Sikri
While Sher Shah Suri is famous for his magnificent mausoleum in Sasaram and the construction of the Purana Qila in Delhi, he did not build the Buland Darwaza. This massive gateway was commissioned by the Mughal emperor Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate his successful military campaign in Gujarat. It remains one of the most iconic examples of Mughal architecture.

17. (2) Wazir of Adil Shah Suri
Before challenging the Mughals at the Second Battle of Panipat, Hemu served as the Chief Minister and military commander for Adil Shah Suri. He was a brilliant strategist who rose from humble beginnings to a position of immense power. Hemu successfully won twenty-two consecutive battles against various rebels and rivals before eventually assuming the imperial title of Raja Vikramaditya in Delhi.

18. (1) I, II, III, IV, V
Akbar's expansion of the Mughal Empire followed a systematic chronological path starting with the conquest of Malwa in 1561. This was followed by the annexation of Gondwana in 1564. The strategic capture of the Rajput stronghold at Chittor occurred in 1568, followed by Ranthambore in 1569. Finally, the economically vital province of Gujarat was incorporated into the empire in 1572.

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73. (3) Cotton textiles
Cotton textiles were the most significant and voluminous commodity exported from Mughal India. Indian weavers produced a vast variety of high-quality fabrics, ranging from fine muslins to durable calicoes, which were in great demand across Europe, Southeast Asia, and Africa. The export of these textiles brought a massive influx of precious metals into India, making the empire a central hub of global trade.

74. (1) Francois Bernier - Aurangzeb
Many European travelers visited the Mughal court and left detailed accounts of their experiences. Francois Bernier, a French physician, spent twelve years in India during the reign of Aurangzeb and provided a famous description of the empire's social and economic conditions. Other notable visitors included Ralph Fitch during Akbar's reign and Sir Thomas Roe, the English ambassador who attended the court of Jahangir.

75. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The Mughal Empire attracted travelers of various nationalities, each contributing unique perspectives to historical records. Sir Thomas Roe represented English interests, while Francois Bernier provided a French viewpoint. Niccolao Manucci was an Italian who lived in India for many years and served the Mughal royalty. Francisco Pelsaert was a Dutch merchant whose reports offered valuable insights into the economic life of Northern India.

76. (1) Statement I only
The Mughal economy was supported by a sophisticated financial system, including the use of Hundis. These were bills of exchange that allowed merchants to transfer large sums of money across the empire safely and efficiently. Contrary to being a state monopoly, internal trade was dynamic and largely conducted by private merchant communities, with the state's role primarily limited to providing security.

77. (1) II, I, IV, III
The arrival of European trading companies followed a distinct chronological sequence. The Portuguese were the first to establish factories on the Indian coast in the early sixteenth century. They were followed much later by the Dutch East India Company in the early 1600s. The English East India Company established its first permanent factory shortly after, while the French were the last to arrive.

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78. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
The decline of the Mughal Empire was a complex process driven by multiple intersecting factors. Frequent wars of succession and the structural Jagirdari crisis weakened the central authority. Aurangzeb's prolonged military campaigns and orthodox policies further strained the empire's resources. These internal issues were exacerbated by the rise of powerful regional states and the devastating impact of foreign invasions by Persian and Afghan rulers.

79. (1) Shortage of jagirs for a growing nobility, causing factionalism.
The Jagirdari crisis refers to a situation where there was an acute shortage of productive land assignments, or jagirs, to satisfy a growing and ambitious nobility. This scarcity led to intense factionalism and corruption within the Mughal court as different groups competed for limited resources. The resulting administrative instability and the increased pressure on the peasantry significantly weakened the foundations of the empire.

80. (2) Nadir Shah
In 1739, the Persian ruler Nadir Shah invaded India and defeated the Mughal forces at Karnal. He occupied Delhi, where his troops engaged in a massacre and looting. Nadir Shah departed with immense wealth, including the legendary Peacock Throne and the Koh-i-Noor diamond, leaving the Mughal Empire economically impoverished and its political prestige and authority permanently shattered.

his performance and the emperor's favor, rather than his lineage. Upon the death of an official, his rank did not automatically pass to his heirs. Instead, the state reclaimed the assigned lands, and the successor had to prove his own merit.

29. (3) A conditional increase was made to the Sawar rank.
Within the complex framework of the Mansabdari system, the term Mashrut refers to a conditional temporary increase in a noble's Sawar rank. This adjustment was typically granted when a Mansabdar was assigned to a difficult military expedition or a specific provincial post that required additional troops. Once the specific assignment or condition was completed, the rank would revert to original levels.

30. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Mughal Mansabdari system was strictly non-hereditary to ensure that the nobility remained dependent on the sovereign's will. This was enforced through the rule of escheat, where the state confiscated the property and land assignments of a deceased noble to settle his debts to the treasury. This practice prevented the growth of an independent, landed aristocracy challenging imperial authority.

31. (1) Mansabdars who were paid through the assignment of land revenue were called Jagirdars.
Mansabdars were remunerated in two ways: either through cash payments from the royal treasury, known as Naqdi, or through the assignment of land revenue from specific territories, known as Jagirs. Those receiving land revenue were called Jagirdars. While they collected taxes from these lands, they did not own the land itself and were subject to frequent transfers to prevent powerbases.

32. (1) I, II and III only
The Mansabdari system was the backbone of Mughal administration, integrating both civil and military functions. Akbar organized his nobles into thirty-three distinct grades and implemented the Chehra and Dagh systems to prevent fraud in the cavalry. Contrary to being exclusive, the system was inclusive, allowing talented individuals of various ethnic backgrounds, including Hindus and Rajputs, to hold high-ranking imperial positions.

33. (3) 1564
In 1564, Akbar took the revolutionary step of abolishing the Jizya tax, which was traditionally levied on non-Muslim subjects. This decision followed his earlier abolition of the pilgrimage tax in 1563. These reforms were central to his vision of creating a secular and inclusive state where all subjects, regardless of their religious beliefs, were treated as equal citizens of the empire.

34. (1) Establishment of Ibadat Khana - 1575
Akbar's religious evolution was marked by several key milestones. He established the Ibadat Khana, or House of Worship, in 1575 to facilitate theological discussions. Other significant events included the abolition of the pilgrimage tax in 1563 and the Jizya in 1564. The issuance of the Mahzar occurred in 1579, and he finally introduced the syncretic philosophy of Din-i-Ilahi in 1582.

35. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Akbar invited representatives from various faiths to the Ibadat Khana to understand different spiritual traditions. The Jain community was represented by Hari Vijaya Suri, while Dastur Meherji Rana provided insights into Zoroastrianism. Father Monserrate was a prominent Jesuit missionary representing Christianity, and scholars like Purushottam and Devi discussed Hindu philosophy. These interactions deeply influenced Akbar's personal beliefs and broader state policies.

36. (4) Universal peace and tolerance.
Sulh-i-Kul was the guiding philosophy of Akbar's reign, translating to universal peace or absolute tolerance. It advocated for the harmonious coexistence of all religions and ethnicities within the Mughal Empire. This principle required the state to remain neutral in religious matters and protect the rights of all communities, ensuring that social stability was maintained through mutual respect and inclusive governance.

37. (3) It was a brotherhood emphasizing ethical conduct and loyalty.
Din-i-Ilahi was not a formal religion with a structured clergy or scripture, but rather an

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(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

8. Which of the following pairs of Maratha officials and their respective roles in the Ashtapradhan is correctly matched?
(1) Panditrao - Minister of Religious Affairs
(2) Amatya - Minister of Foreign Affairs
(3) Sachiv - Commander in Chief
(4) Sumant - Minister of Royal Correspondence
(5) Question not attempted

9. Consider the following statements regarding Shivaji's revenue system:
I. The assessment of land revenue was based on careful measurement using a standard rod called Kathi.
II. The system eliminated intermediaries like Deshmukhs to establish direct contact with the cultivators.
III. The state's share of the produce was initially fixed at 30 percent and later increased to 40 percent.
IV. Revenue was exclusively collected in cash, and payment in kind was strictly prohibited.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

10. Chauth was an important component of the Maratha revenue system. What exactly did it represent?
(1) A one-fourth share of revenue paid by neighbors to avoid Maratha raids
(2) A ten percent surcharge on the nobility for maintaining military readiness
(3) A specialized port tax collected from various coastal trade outposts
(4) A religious tax levied on non-Hindu residents within the Swarajya
(5) Question not attempted

11. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Sardeshmukhi was an additional ten percent tax levied by Shivaji on territories outside his direct control.
Statement II: Shivaji claimed this tax on the basis of being the supreme head or the hereditary Sardeshmukh of Maharashtra.
(1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement II is correct but Statement I is incorrect.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

12. Match List-I (Maratha Military Terms) with List-II (Description) and select the correct answer:
List I: (Maratha Military Terms)
A. Paga
B. Silahdar
C. Havaldar
D. Mavalis
List II: (Description)
i. Infantry soldiers from the hilly regions
ii. State cavalry equipped with horses and arms by the state
iii. Mercenary cavalrymen who brought their own horses
iv. Officer in charge of a fort or a military unit
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

13. All of the following were key features of Shivaji's military administration, except:
(1) Maintenance of strict discipline, including a ban on taking women on campaigns
(2) Development of an indigenous naval fleet under commanders like Kanhoji Angre
(3) Payment of salaries to soldiers primarily through the assignment of Jagirs
(4) Fort-centric defense strategy with distinct officers like Havaldar, Sabnis, and Karkhanis
(5) Question not attempted

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and the Jama Masjid, took nearly a decade to complete. This shift re-established Delhi as the primary political and cultural hub of the Mughal Empire for following centuries.

47. (1) Ahmadnagar
A major achievement of Shah Jahan's southern policy was the final extinction of the Nizam Shahi dynasty of Ahmadnagar in 1633. After years of conflict and the resistance of leaders like Malik Ambar, the kingdom was finally incorporated into the Mughal Empire. This success shifted the balance of power in the Deccan, leaving only Bijapur and Golconda as major independent southern sultanates.

48. (1) I, II, III
The struggle for the Mughal throne among Shah Jahan's sons began with the Battle of Dharmat, where Aurangzeb and Murad defeated the imperial forces. This was followed by the decisive Battle of Samugarh, which effectively secured Aurangzeb's victory over Dara Shikoh. The final major engagement occurred at Deorai in 1659, where Dara Shikoh was again defeated, leading to his execution.

49. (2) It caused a severe drain on the Mughal treasury with no lasting territorial or strategic gains.
Shah Jahan's military expeditions to Balkh and Badakhshan were driven by a desire to reclaim the Mughal ancestral homelands in Central Asia. Despite initial successes, the harsh climate and local resistance made the occupation unsustainable. The campaigns ultimately failed, resulting in no permanent territorial gains while causing a catastrophic drain on the imperial treasury and demonstrating the limits of Mughal military power.

50. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Aurangzeb's decision to stay in the Deccan for over twenty-five years to conquer the southern sultanates and suppress the Marathas proved disastrous for the empire. These prolonged wars exhausted the state's financial resources and led to administrative neglect in North India. The resulting political instability and the alienation of many nobles were primary factors that accelerated the eventual decline of Mughal authority.

51. (3) He re-imposed the Jizya tax on non-Muslims in 1679.
Aurangzeb's reign was marked by a shift toward religious orthodoxy compared to his predecessors. In 1679, he re-imposed the Jizya tax on non-Muslim subjects, which had been abolished by Akbar over a century earlier. This move was part of his effort to govern according to strict Islamic law, but it caused significant widespread resentment among the Rajput and Hindu populations of the empire.

52. (3) IV only
Aurangzeb implemented several policies to align the state with Islamic principles, such as banning court music, ending the practice of Jharokha Darshan, and appointing Muhtasibs to monitor public morality. While his actions regarding existing temples are debated, he certainly did not actively construct new Hindu temples in the Deccan. His general policy focused on consolidating power and promoting orthodox Islamic practices.

53. (1) 1686 and 1687
Aurangzeb achieved the long-standing Mughal goal of annexing the remaining independent Deccan sultanates during the latter part of his reign. He successfully captured and annexed Bijapur in 1686, followed by the conquest of Golconda in 1687. While these victories expanded the empire to its maximum geographical extent, they also brought the Mughals into direct and continuous conflict with the rising Maratha power.

54. (3) Amber
Following the death of Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Marwar, Aurangzeb's attempts to interfere in the succession led to a major and prolonged rebellion by the Rathores and their Sisodia allies in Mewar. In contrast, the state of Amber, led by Mirza Raja Jai Singh and later his successors, generally maintained a policy of cooperation and did not join the large-scale Rajput uprisings.

55. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Aurangzeb's reign faced numerous internal challenges from different communities. The Jat

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peasants rose under the leadership of Gokula, while the Satnamis, a religious sect, rebelled under Birbhan. In the Bundelkhand region, Chhatrasal led a long struggle for independence. Simultaneously, the Sikh community became a potent military force under Guru Gobind Singh, resisting imperial authority and defending their religious and political identity.

56. (1) Revenue and financial administration
In the Mughal central administrative hierarchy, the Diwan-i-Wazir, often referred to as the Vazir, was the head of the revenue department. This official was responsible for managing the empire's finances, including the collection of taxes, the allocation of expenditures, and the supervision of the treasury. The Vazir's role was crucial for maintaining the economic stability and resource management of the state.

57. (3) Leading the military department and intelligence
The Mir Bakhshi was the highest-ranking official in the Mughal military department. His primary responsibilities included the recruitment of soldiers, the maintenance of the Mansabdari records, and the inspection of the cavalry contingents. Additionally, he headed the intelligence and information network of the empire, ensuring that the emperor was kept informed of all significant military and political developments across the provinces.

58. (4) None of the above (All are correct)
The Mughal central government was organized into several key departments, each headed by a specialized official. The Diwan managed revenue, the Mir Bakhshi oversaw the military, and the Mir Saman was in charge of the royal household and factories. Religious and judicial matters were handled by the Sadr-us-Sudur and the Qazi-ul-Quzat. This structured system ensured clear divisions of responsibility and efficient governance.

59. (4) He managed local Qazi appointments and religious land grants.
The Sadr-us-Sudur was the chief representative of the religious and judicial administration under the Mughals. His main functions included the appointment of local Qazis and the management of charitable endowments and land grants, known as Madad-i-Maash. He served as the primary link between the emperor and the religious community, ensuring that state policies regarding religious welfare and justice were effectively implemented.

60. (2) Barid - Intelligence officer or spy
The Mughal administration relied on a network of officials to maintain control and gather information. The Barid served as an intelligence officer or spy, responsible for reporting local developments to the center. Other officials included the Waqia-navis, who recorded daily events, the Kotwal, who was the city's police chief, and the Amalguzar, who was the primary revenue collector at the district level.

61. (3) Mir Saman
The Mir Saman was a vital official in the Mughal central administration, responsible for the management of the imperial household. His duties included overseeing the royal kitchens, stores, and the various Karkhanas, or state-run factories, that produced luxury goods and military equipment for the court. He ensured that the emperor's personal requirements and the logistical needs of the palace were met.

62. (2) Polaj, Parauti, Chachar, Banjar
Under the Zabti revenue system, the Mughal state classified agricultural land into four categories based on cultivation frequency to ensure fair taxation. Polaj land was cultivated every year and paid the highest revenue. Parauti land was left fallow for a year or two. Chachar land remained uncultivated for three to four years, while Banjar land was waste land left untilled for five years.

63. (1) The average crop yield and prices over ten years
The Dahsala system, introduced by Raja Todarmal, was a sophisticated method of revenue assessment. It involved calculating the average yield of various crops and their average market prices over the preceding ten years. One-third of this average production was then fixed as the state's share. This system provided stability for the treasury and protected the peasantry from the fluctuations of annual harvests.

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64. (2) Ilahi Guz
To bring uniformity to land revenue administration, Akbar introduced the Ilahi Guz as the standard unit of measurement. This replaced the older, inconsistent systems like the Sikandari Gaj. The Ilahi Guz was approximately thirty-three inches long and was used in conjunction with the Jarib, a measuring chain made of bamboo joined by iron rings, to ensure accurate and standardized assessment of cultivable land.

65. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Revenue administration involved several levels of officials. The Amalguzar was the chief revenue collector for an entire Sarkar. He was assisted by the Bitikchi, who served as a clerk and accountant. At the local level, the Qanungo maintained hereditary records of land and revenue, while the Muqaddam was the village headman responsible for the actual collection of taxes from local peasants.

66. (1) Crop-sharing where produce was divided between state and peasant.
The Batai or Galla-bakhshi system was a traditional method of revenue collection where the actual harvested crop was divided between the state and the peasant. This could be done through various methods, such as dividing the grain on the threshing floor or estimating the standing crop. It offered flexibility to farmers, especially during poor harvests, as the tax was directly proportional to production.

67. (3) Taccavi
The Mughal government actively supported agricultural productivity by providing Taccavi loans to peasants. These were low-interest or interest-free advances given for purchasing seeds, livestock, or agricultural equipment, particularly during times of famine or distress. By offering these loans, the state encouraged the expansion of cultivation and helped farmers recover from natural disasters, thereby ensuring the long-term stability of the agrarian economy.

68. (4) None of the above (All statements are correct)
The Mughal Empire featured a well-organized territorial hierarchy designed for efficient provincial administration. The entire realm was divided into large provinces called Subahs. Each Subah was further divided into districts known as Sarkars. These districts were subdivided into smaller administrative units called Parganas, which consisted of several villages. This systematic structure allowed the central government to maintain control over its vast territories.

69. (3) Faujdar
The Faujdar was a key military and executive official at the Sarkar level in the Mughal administration. His primary duty was to maintain law and order, suppress local disturbances, and ensure the safety of the highways. He also provided military support to the Amalguzar for the collection of revenue, especially when dealing with defiant or rebellious local zamindars who refused to pay taxes.

70. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Akbar established a sophisticated system of checks and balances in provincial governance by making the Subahdar and the Provincial Diwan independent of each other. Both officials reported directly to the central government rather than to one another. This arrangement was intended to prevent any single provincial officer from gaining excessive power, thereby reducing the likelihood of a successful rebellion against the crown.

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71. (4) He was the supreme commander of the provincial field army in times of war.
The Kotwal was the principal officer responsible for the administration of towns and cities. His duties included maintaining public order, regulating the markets to prevent fraud, and keeping a detailed register of all residents and visitors. However, he was not a military commander of the provincial army; military leadership in the provinces was the responsibility of the Subahdar and the various Faujdars.

72. (2) I, II and III only
At the base of the Mughal administrative pyramid, the village remained largely self-governing. Key local figures included the Muqaddam, the village headman, and the Patwari, who kept the land and revenue records. While the Mughal state sought to collect revenue efficiently, it did not eliminate the traditional rights of the Zamindars, who continued to play a significant role in local rural society.

ethical code and a spiritual brotherhood. It combined elements from various religions, emphasizing virtues like piety, prudence, and kindness. Akbar intended it to be a unifying philosophy that promoted loyalty to the emperor while fostering a sense of shared moral values among his diverse group of nobles.

38. (1) I, II, III and V only
The Din-i-Ilahi involved various symbolic practices, such as a unique greeting and a deep reverence for light and the sun, representing divine energy. Members were encouraged to practice vegetarianism and observe specific moral conducts. Initiation ceremonies were typically held on Sundays. Crucially, membership was entirely voluntary, and Akbar never forced his nobles or subjects to adopt this specific syncretic path.

39. (4) It made Akbar the final interpreter of Islamic law.
By issuing the Mahzar in 1579, Akbar effectively elevated the imperial authority above that of the orthodox religious scholars. It granted him the final word in interpreting Islamic law in cases where the Ulema were divided. This strategic move significantly reduced the political interference of the clergy and allowed Akbar to implement his liberal social and administrative reforms without religious obstruction.

40. (1) Painting peaked with naturalism and portraiture.
During the reign of Jahangir, Mughal painting reached its artistic zenith, characterized by an intense focus on naturalism and precise detail. The emperor was a passionate connoisseur who personally patronized artists specializing in portraiture and the depiction of birds, animals, and flowers. His court fostered a style that was more refined and realistic than the earlier Persian-influenced works of his predecessors.

41. (3) Guru Arjan Dev
In 1606, Jahangir ordered the execution of Guru Arjan Dev, the fifth Sikh Guru, following the rebellion of Prince Khusrau. The Guru was accused of providing spiritual blessings and financial support to the fugitive prince. This event marked a significant turning point in Mughal-Sikh relations, as it led to the gradual militarization of the Sikh community in response to imperial persecution.

42. (1) II, I, III, IV
The early years of Jahangir's reign were marked by the rebellion of Prince Khusrau in 1606. Following this, his marriage to Nur Jahan in 1611 brought a powerful new influence into the court. A long-standing conflict was resolved with the peace treaty with Mewar in 1615. However, towards the end of his rule in 1622, the empire lost Qandahar to Persia.

43. (1) Statement I only
The Nur Jahan Junta was an influential political clique that dominated the Mughal court for many years. It consisted of Nur Jahan, her close relatives, and Prince Khurram. However, the alliance eventually fractured as Nur Jahan began promoting Prince Shahryar for the throne to maintain her own power. This internal rivalry led to Prince Khurram's rebellion and created significant political instability.

44. (2) He led a military campaign that annexed Transoxiana territory.
Jahangir's reign saw important developments, such as the entry of English representatives like Sir Thomas Roe and the successful peace treaty with the Rajputs of Mewar. He also modified the military structure with the Du-aspah Sih-aspah system. However, he did not annex Transoxiana; territorial expansion into Central Asia was unsuccessfully attempted later by his son, Shah Jahan, through costly military campaigns.

45. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Shah Jahan's reign is synonymous with architectural magnificence. He built the Taj Mahal in Agra as a memorial for his wife and the Jama Masjid in Delhi as a center for worship. The elegant Moti Masjid was constructed within the Agra Fort complex. Additionally, he commissioned the beautiful Shalimar Gardens in Lahore, reflecting the Persian style of landscape and water engineering.

46. (3) 1639
In 1639, Shah Jahan decided to move his capital from Agra to a newly planned city in Delhi, which he named Shahjahanabad. The construction of this grand city, which included the Red Fort

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CHAPTER 12
Marathas

1. The geographical features of the Maharashtra region contributed significantly to the rise of Maratha power by providing which of the following strategic advantages?
(1) Extensive navigable river systems for rapid inland troop movement
(2) Rugged terrain and natural hill forts conducive to guerrilla warfare
(3) Vast fertile plains suitable for sustaining a massive standing cavalry
(4) Open coastal plains offering unrestricted access to European artillery
(5) Question not attempted

2. Which social movement in Maharashtra provided a strong cultural and ideological foundation for the political unity of the Marathas prior to Shivaji's rise?
(1) The Bhakti movement led by saints like Tukaram and Ramdas
(2) The Mahanubhava movement emphasizing renunciation
(3) The Sufi movement focused on syncretic mysticism
(4) The Virashaiva movement promoting anti-caste egalitarianism
(5) Question not attempted

3. Shivaji's early military campaigns began with the capture of a strategic fort in 1646. Which fort was the first to be captured by the young Shivaji?
(1) Raigad
(2) Pratapgad
(3) Torna
(4) Purandar
(5) Question not attempted

4. Consider the following statements regarding the early military campaigns of Shivaji:
I. He acquired the fort of Javali from the Mores, which opened the path to the Konkan area.
II. He defeated the Bijapuri general Afzal Khan at the Battle of Pratapgad.
III. He formed a permanent military alliance with the Portuguese to counter the Mughals.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

5. Which of the following statements about Shivaji's coronation is incorrect?
(1) It was held in 1674 at the massive Raigad hill fort complex.
(2) It was officiated by the distinguished priest Gaga Bhatt of Varanasi.
(3) It signified Shivaji's formal submission to the Mughal Emperor.
(4) Shivaji assumed the title of Chhatrapati to mark his sovereignty.
(5) Question not attempted

6. In the context of Shivaji's administrative system, the term Ashtapradhan refers to which of the following?
(1) Eight regional commanders responsible for border security
(2) A council of eight ministers to assist and advise the king
(3) The eight primary forts forming the core of the Maratha defense
(4) A system of eight distinct taxes levied on the peasantry
(5) Question not attempted

7. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Under Shivaji's administrative system, the offices of the Ashtapradhan were neither hereditary nor permanent.
Reason (R): Shivaji wanted to prevent the concentration of power in a few noble families and ensure merit-based appointments.

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19. (3) Bairam Khan successfully established an independent kingdom in Malwa after his dismissal.
Bairam Khan served as the loyal regent for the young Akbar and was instrumental in winning the Second Battle of Panipat. However, as Akbar matured, he sought to exercise independent authority and dismissed Bairam Khan in 1560. While Bairam Khan briefly rebelled, he was defeated and chose to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca, where he was unfortunately assassinated.

20. (4) A declaration making Akbar the supreme arbiter of Islamic law.
The Mahzar, often called the Infallibility Decree, was a significant document that empowered Akbar to choose between various interpretations of Islamic law if there was a disagreement among the clergy. By issuing this decree, Akbar aimed to reduce the influence of the orthodox Ulema and consolidate both political and spiritual authority within the office of the Mughal Emperor himself.

21. (3) Petticoat Government
The period between 1560 and 1562 is often characterized by historians as the era of the Petticoat Government because of the significant influence exerted by the ladies of the royal harem. Maham Anaga, Akbar's foster mother, and her son Adham Khan played dominant roles in imperial politics during these years, bridging the gap between Bairam Khan's regency and Akbar's independence.

22. (3) Amber, Merta, Chittor, Ranthambore
Akbar's integration of Rajput states began with Raja Bharmal of Amber, who voluntarily accepted Mughal suzerainty in early 1562. This was followed by the military conquest of Merta later that same year. The formidable fort of Chittor was captured after a long siege in 1568, and the submission of Ranthambore in 1569 further consolidated Mughal control over the Rajputana region.

23. (4) Raja Bharmal of Amber
Raja Bharmal of Amber was the pioneering Rajput ruler who recognized the benefits of an alliance with the rising Mughal power. In 1562, he met Akbar and offered his daughter in marriage, marking the first such matrimonial union between the two dynasties. This move initiated a policy of cooperation that provided the Mughals with loyal and capable military commanders for generations.

24. (1) Rao Chandrasen
Rao Chandrasen of Marwar is frequently compared to Maharana Pratap for his stubborn resistance against Mughal expansion. He refused to submit to Akbar even after the fall of major Rajput forts and lived a life of struggle in the hills. Despite his persistent defiance, his historical legacy is often overshadowed by others, leading to his designation as the forgotten hero.

25. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
During Akbar's reign, different Rajput leaders had varied relationships with the Mughal court. Raja Bhagwant Das of Amber was a high-ranking noble and ally. Rao Surjan Hada surrendered the fort of Ranthambore to join the imperial service. Maharana Pratap of Mewar remained a lifelong adversary, while Raja Kalyanmal of Bikaner was among those who peacefully accepted Mughal overlordship in 1570.

26. (1) Statement I only
Akbar's Rajput policy was based on mutual respect and strategic partnership rather than coercion. He integrated Rajput chiefs into the imperial hierarchy by granting them high Mansabs and administrative roles, which ensured their loyalty. While matrimonial alliances occurred, they were not a mandatory condition for every state; many rulers retained their ancestral lands simply by acknowledging Mughal suzerainty and support.

27. (4) He wanted loyal martial allies to build a stable empire.
The primary motivation behind Akbar's liberal Rajput policy was the need for a reliable and indigenous military class to balance the influence of his often-rebellious Central Asian and Persian nobles. By winning the support of the brave and disciplined Rajput warriors, Akbar secured a stable foundation for his empire, ensuring long-term peace and facilitating the expansion of Mughal boundaries.

28. (3) III only
The Mansabdari system was a merit-based bureaucracy and not a hereditary institution. A Mansabdar's rank and position depended on

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14. Consider the following statements regarding the Maratha navy under Shivaji:
I. The navy was established to protect the Konkan coast from the Siddis of Janjira and the Portuguese.
II. The naval fleet consisted of vessels of various sizes like Gurabs and Gallivats.
III. The primary naval bases included Sindhudurg and Vijaydurg.
IV. The Maratha navy successfully eliminated British naval presence in the Arabian Sea during Shivaji's reign.
V. Kanhoji Angre was a prominent naval chief who strengthened Maratha maritime power in the later period.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, II, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

15. What was the immediate cause that forced Shivaji to sign the Treaty of Purandar in 1665?
(1) The successful siege of Purandar fort by the Mughal general Jai Singh
(2) The devastating Maratha defeat at the Battle of Samugarh
(3) The sudden invasion of Maratha territories by the Sultan of Golconda
(4) A mutiny within the Maratha army orchestrated by disgruntled Deshmukhs
(5) Question not attempted

16. Under the terms of the Treaty of Purandar (1665), Shivaji agreed to surrender how many forts to the Mughal Empire?
(1) 12 forts
(2) 23 forts
(3) 35 forts
(4) 40 forts
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of events in Shivaji's conflict with the Mughal Empire?
(1) Attack on Shaista Khan → Treaty of Purandar → First sack of Surat → Visit to Agra
(2) First sack of Surat → Attack on Shaista Khan → Visit to Agra → Treaty of Purandar
(3) Attack on Shaista Khan → First sack of Surat → Treaty of Purandar → Visit to Agra
(4) Treaty of Purandar → First sack of Surat → Visit to Agra → Attack on Shaista Khan
(5) Question not attempted

18. Shivaji's use of "Ganimi Kava" was highly successful against larger imperial armies. What does this concept refer to?
(1) The strategic deployment of guerrilla warfare tactics
(2) A scorched-earth policy used to starve invading forces
(3) A traditional system of fortifying riverbanks
(4) A diplomatic maneuver of playing two enemies against each other
(5) Question not attempted

19. Following Shivaji's death in 1680, a war of succession broke out between his sons. Who emerged victorious and succeeded Shivaji as Chhatrapati?
(1) Rajaram
(2) Shahu
(3) Sambhaji
(4) Shivaji II
(5) Question not attempted

20. Identify the odd one out among the following historical figures, based on their affiliation with the Maratha resistance against Aurangzeb.
(1) Santaji Ghorpade
(2) Dhanaji Jadhav
(3) Tarabai
(4) Zulfiqar Khan
(5) Question not attempted

21. All of the following statements about Sambhaji's reign are true, except:
(1) He continued his father's expansionist policies and fought against the Portuguese and Siddis.
(2) He provided asylum to Aurangzeb's rebel son, Prince Akbar.
(3) He successfully negotiated a permanent peace treaty with Emperor Aurangzeb in 1689.
(4) He was captured by the Mughal general Muqarrab Khan at Sangameshwar.
(5) Question not attempted

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(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

80. Looking at the entirety of Maratha history from Shivaji to the fall of the Peshwas, which of the following best characterizes the nature of the Maratha State?
(1) A highly centralized, theocratic state focused on religious conversions
(2) A loose confederacy driven by individual territorial ambitions
(3) A democratic republic governed by elected councils of village artisans
(4) A purely maritime empire that completely ignored inland territorial growth
(5) Question not attempted

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C. Bhonsle
D. Gaekwad
List II: (Seat of Power)
i. Indore
ii. Baroda
iii. Gwalior
iv. Nagpur
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

30. During his campaigns, Baji Rao I famously stated, "Let us strike at the trunk of the withering tree, the branches will fall of themselves." To which empire was he referring?
(1) The Adil Shahi dynasty
(2) The Nizam state of Hyderabad
(3) The Portuguese Empire
(4) The Mughal Empire
(5) Question not attempted

31. Arrange the following military campaigns and battles of Baji Rao I in correct chronological order:
I. Battle of Palkhed
II. Treaty of Mungi Shevgaon
III. Battle of Bhopal
IV. Raid on Delhi
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(1) I, II, IV, III
(2) II, I, III, IV
(3) I, IV, II, III
(4) IV, I, III, II
(5) Question not attempted

32. The Saranjam system, which expanded significantly during the Peshwa period, primarily dealt with which aspect of Maratha administration?
(1) Assessment of various commercial taxes on active inter-regional trade
(2) Land revenue grants to Maratha chiefs for maintaining military troops
(3) Judicial mechanism used for resolving legal disputes among the nobility
(4) Formal protocol for establishing diplomatic relations with European powers
(5) Question not attempted

33. Which treaty was signed between the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad following the Battle of Bhopal in 1737?
(1) Treaty of Warna
(2) Treaty of Doraha Sarai
(3) Treaty of Salbai
(4) Treaty of Bassein
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider the following regions targeted during the Maratha expansion under the Peshwas:
I. Malwa
II. Gujarat
III. Bundelkhand
IV. Bengal
V. Punjab
Which of these regions were directly incorporated or repeatedly subjected to Maratha military campaigns by the year 1758?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II, III and V only
(3) II, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

35. Which of the following statements about the Maratha Confederacy is incorrect?
(1) It was a loose alliance of Maratha chiefs acknowledging the Chhatrapati as their nominal head.
(2) The Peshwa functioned as the executive head of the Confederacy.
(3) The Confederacy maintained a highly centralized treasury and a unified standing army.
(4) The chiefs enjoyed complete internal autonomy within their respective territories.
(5) Question not attempted

36. In the Maratha administrative vocabulary, the term 'Mokasa' referred to:
(1) The supreme military commander in charge of all Maratha infantry
(2) A transit duty levied on commercial goods moving across borders
(3) The royal seal of authority affixed to official treaties and grants
(4) Portions of Chauth given to chiefs for providing military service
(5) Question not attempted

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37. Match List-I (Maratha Treaties/Agreements) with List-II (Year) and select the correct answer:
List I: (Maratha Treaties/Agreements)
A. Treaty of Purandar (with Mughals)
B. Treaty of Warna
C. Treaty of Salbai
D. Treaty of Bassein
List II: (Year)
i. 1731
ii. 1802
iii. 1665
iv. 1782
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

38. What was the primary cause of the Third Battle of Panipat (1761)?
(1) A Maratha attempt to conquer the fortified British base in Bengal
(2) Expansion into Punjab, provoking Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali
(3) A widespread rebellion by the Rajput states against Maratha taxes
(4) The Mughal Emperor's refusal to pay the promised Chauth to Pune
(5) Question not attempted

39. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: During the Third Battle of Panipat, the Marathas were able to secure strong military alliances with the Rajputs, Jats, and Sikhs.
Statement II: The Maratha policy of indiscriminate extraction of tribute had alienated major North Indian powers prior to the battle.
(1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement II is correct but Statement I is incorrect.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

40. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Third Battle of Panipat did not decide who was to rule India, but rather who was not.
Reason (R): The mutual exhaustion of the Marathas and the Afghans paved the way for the rise of British power in India.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

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41. Who was the actual commander of the Maratha army during the disastrous Third Battle of Panipat in 1761?
(1) Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao
(2) Mahadji Scindia
(3) Sadashivrao Bhau
(4) Malhar Rao Holkar
(5) Question not attempted

42. During the Third Battle of Panipat, an important artillery unit of the Maratha army was commanded by a Muslim general who fought valiantly until his death. Who was he?
(1) Ibrahim Khan Gardi
(2) Najib-ud-Daulah
(3) Shuja-ud-Daulah
(4) Muzaffar Jung
(5) Question not attempted

43. All of the following were consequences of the Maratha defeat at the Third Battle of Panipat, except:
(1) Severe damage to the prestige of the Maratha empire in North India
(2) Death of key Maratha leaders like Vishwasrao and Sadashivrao Bhau
(3) Crucial time for the East India Company to consolidate in Bengal
(4) Immediate disintegration of the Confederacy into warring states
(5) Question not attempted

44. Which of the following statements best describes the contribution of Peshwa Madhav Rao to the Maratha Empire?
(1) Establishment of a permanent Maratha naval power on the west coast
(2) Recovery of Maratha power and prestige within a decade of Panipat
(3) Signing the Treaty of Bassein as a subsidiary ally of the British
(4) Initiation of major Maratha campaigns against Tipu Sultan of Mysore
(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Mahadji Scindia in the post-Panipat period:
I. He reorganized his army with the help of European officers like Benoit de Boigne.
II. He escorted the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II back to Delhi in 1771 and became his protector.
III. He abolished the position of the Peshwa and declared himself the Chhatrapati.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

46. The interference of the British in the internal succession disputes of the Marathas directly triggered the First Anglo-Maratha War. Which disputed claimant to the Peshwaship sought British help by signing the Treaty of Surat (1775)?
(1) Narayan Rao
(2) Madhav Rao II
(3) Baji Rao II
(4) Raghunath Rao
(5) Question not attempted

47. During the First Anglo-Maratha War, the British forces suffered a humiliating defeat at the hands of the Marathas, leading to the signing of a convention in 1779. Name the convention.
(1) Convention of Wadgaon
(2) Convention of Purandar
(3) Convention of Surat
(4) Convention of Mandsaur
(5) Question not attempted

48. Match List-I (Battles of the Anglo-Maratha Wars) with List-II (Defeated Maratha Chief) and select the correct answer:
List I: (Battles of the Anglo-Maratha Wars)
A. Battle of Assaye
B. Battle of Laswari
C. Battle of Kirkee
D. Battle of Mehidpur
List II: (Defeated Maratha Chief)
i. Peshwa Baji Rao II
ii. Scindia and Bhonsle
iii. Holkar
iv. Scindia (Northern forces)
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Treaty of Salbai (1782):
I. It concluded the First Anglo-Maratha War.
II. It secured a mutual restitution of territories conquered since the Treaty of Purandar.
III. It granted the British the island of Salsette.
IV. It required the Marathas to accept a Subsidiary Alliance with the East India Company.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

50. The Second Anglo-Maratha War was sparked by the signing of the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. Between whom was this treaty signed?
(1) Peshwa Baji Rao II and Lord Wellesley
(2) Mahadji Scindia and Lord Wellesley
(3) Yashwantrao Holkar and Lord Cornwallis
(4) Daulatrao Scindia and Lord Hastings
(5) Question not attempted

51. Which of the following pairs concerning the treaties ending the Second Anglo-Maratha War is incorrectly matched?
(1) Treaty of Deogaon (1803) - Bhonsle
(2) Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon (1803) - Scindia
(3) Treaty of Gwalior (1817) - Gaekwad
(4) Treaty of Rajghat (1805) - Holkar

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66. Consider the following statements about Maratha society and administration:
I. The legal system was based largely on the ancient Smritis and customary laws.
II. Criminal justice was administered locally by the Patil, often utilizing the system of Panchayats.
III. Capital punishment was frequently used for minor offenses to maintain strict order.
IV. A special tax known as 'Kurja-patti' was occasionally levied during times of financial emergency.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, II and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

67. The highest judicial authority in the Maratha administration, beneath the Chhatrapati or the Peshwa, was the Chief Justice. What was this official called in the Ashtapradhan?
(1) Amatya
(2) Sumant
(3) Nyayadhish
(4) Sachiv
(5) Question not attempted

68. Which of the following regions was never permanently incorporated into the Maratha Empire during their peak expansion in the 18th century?
(1) Malwa
(2) Gujarat
(3) Bundelkhand
(4) Awadh
(5) Question not attempted

69. Match List-I (Maratha Rulers/Figures) with List-II (Key Event/Association) and select the correct answer:
List I: (Maratha Rulers/Figures)
A. Ahilyabai Holkar
B. Raghunath Rao
C. Vishwasrao
D. Shahji Bhonsle
List II: (Key Event/Association)
i. Sought British help leading to First Anglo-Maratha War
ii. Killed at the Third Battle of Panipat
iii. Served the Adil Shahi and Nizam Shahi courts
iv. Renowned for exemplary administration of Malwa
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

70. The Maratha military machine suffered from several weaknesses towards the end of the 18th century. Which of the following was NOT one of those weaknesses?
(1) Over-reliance on European mercenaries for their artillery and trained infantry
(2) The complete disbandment of their infantry in favor of an exclusively naval force
(3) Neglect of traditional light cavalry tactics that had been their original strength
(4) A lack of proper supply lines, leading to reliance on plunder that alienated local populations
(5) Question not attempted

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71. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the major Anglo-Maratha Treaties?
(1) Treaty of Surat → Treaty of Purandar → Treaty of Salbai → Treaty of Bassein
(2) Treaty of Purandar → Treaty of Surat → Treaty of Bassein → Treaty of Salbai
(3) Treaty of Surat → Treaty of Salbai → Treaty of Purandar → Treaty of Bassein
(4) Treaty of Salbai → Treaty of Surat → Treaty of Bassein → Treaty of Purandar
(5) Question not attempted

72. During the Peshwa period, the "Huzur Daftar" located in Pune was an integral part of the administration. What was its primary function?
(1) Secretariat managing financial records and provincial accounts
(2) The supreme court of justice for handling all criminal offenses
(3) The central armory where various European weapons were produced
(4) The royal mint responsible for issuing standardized Maratha coins
(5) Question not attempted

(4) II, III, I, IV
(5) Question not attempted

59. During the reign of which Peshwa did the Maratha forces cross the Indus river and capture Attock and Peshawar in 1758?
(1) Baji Rao I
(2) Madhav Rao I
(3) Baji Rao II
(4) Balaji Baji Rao
(5) Question not attempted

60. Consider the following statements regarding the Chhatrapati's position during the Peshwa period:
I. The Chhatrapati became a titular head confined to the palace at Satara.
II. The Peshwa took all important decisions, though formally in the name of the Chhatrapati.
III. The capital of the Maratha Empire shifted de facto from Satara to Pune.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

61. The Marathas increasingly intervened in Rajputana during the 18th century. Which of the following Rajput states was forced to pay heavy tributes, leading to conflicts like the Battle of Tunga (1787) against Mahadji Scindia?
(1) Mewar (Udaipur)
(2) Marwar (Jodhpur)
(3) Jaipur
(4) Bikaner
(5) Question not attempted

62. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Maratha incursions into Rajasthan in the 18th century severely damaged the economy and stability of the Rajput states.
Reason (R): The Marathas engaged in extortionate demands for tribute (Khandani) and repeatedly interfered in the internal succession disputes of Rajputana.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

63. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Hurda Conference of 1734 was organized by Rajput rulers to forge a united front against Maratha expansion into Rajasthan.
Statement II: The Hurda Conference succeeded in its objective and permanently halted Maratha raids in Rajputana.
(1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement II is correct but Statement I is incorrect.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

64. The prominent Maratha leader Nana Phadnavis was often referred to by the British as the "Maratha Machiavelli." What was his primary role during the late 18th century?
(1) Supreme military commander against the kingdom of Mysore
(2) Leading statesman in Pune managing Confederate affairs
(3) Admiral of the Maratha navy who defeated the Portuguese
(4) Primary architect of the Subsidiary Treaty of Bassein
(5) Question not attempted

65. Which of the following correctly describes the 'Bakhars' in Maratha history?
(1) Specialized cavalry units raised by the Peshwas for battle
(2) Historical narratives and biographical chronicles in Marathi
(3) Royal decrees issued exclusively by the reigning Chhatrapati
(4) Land grants given to temples for religious maintenance rites
(5) Question not attempted

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(5) Question not attempted

52. What was the most critical factor that contributed to the ultimate defeat of the Marathas by the British East India Company?
(1) Complete lack of cavalry in the Maratha armies
(2) The intervention of the French on behalf of the British
(3) An unprovoked invasion of Maratha territory by the Afghans during the wars
(4) Internal divisions and mutual jealousies among the Maratha chiefs
(5) Question not attempted

53. The Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818) was precipitated by which immediate action of the British?
(1) The British annexation of the small kingdom of Satara in 1818
(2) Refusal to recognize the rights of the adopted son of the Peshwa
(3) The military campaign against Pindaris, infringing sovereignty
(4) The British capture of the Maratha naval base at Vijaydurg fort
(5) Question not attempted

54. Match List-I (Maratha Administrative Personnel) with List-II (Function) and select the correct answer:
List I: (Maratha Administrative Personnel)
A. Kamavisdar
B. Mamlatdar
C. Fadnavis
D. Potnis
List II: (Function)
i. Head of provincial administration and revenue collection
ii. Local level revenue official
iii. Officer in charge of the cash box / treasury
iv. Head clerk or deputy auditor
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

55. In the context of the Maratha rural economy, who were the 'Bara Balutedars'?
(1) Prominent Maratha generals responsible for guarding the capital
(2) Tax collectors appointed by the Peshwa to manage rural districts
(3) Forts dedicated exclusively to storage of the royal state treasury
(4) Village artisans and servants providing essential services
(5) Question not attempted

56. Consider the following factors regarding the decline of the Maratha power:
I. The static nature of their state economy, which relied heavily on plunder and tribute.
II. The failure to develop a modern, scientific outlook and indigenous military technology.
III. The absence of a settled system of succession, leading to frequent civil wars.
IV. The widespread use of the Jagirdari (Saranjam) system undermining central authority.
V. The complete abandonment of guerrilla warfare in favor of cumbersome pitched battles.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

57. The office of the Peshwa was finally abolished and the last Peshwa, Baji Rao II, was pensioned off to Bithur near Kanpur following which conflict?
(1) First Anglo-Maratha War
(2) Second Anglo-Maratha War
(3) Third Anglo-Maratha War
(4) Revolt of 1857
(5) Question not attempted

58. Arrange the succession of the following Peshwas in the correct chronological order:
I. Madhav Rao I
II. Balaji Vishwanath
III. Baji Rao I
IV. Balaji Baji Rao (Nana Saheb)
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(1) II, III, IV, I
(2) II, IV, III, I
(3) III, II, IV, I

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73. Consider the following statements about Maratha interaction with other powers:
I. The Marathas collected Chauth from the Portuguese in parts of the Konkan.
II. The Marathas defeated the Siddis of Janjira and completely eradicated their naval presence.
III. Baji Rao I successfully captured Bassein from the Portuguese in 1739.
IV. The Marathas engaged in a long-standing rivalry with the Nizam of Hyderabad for dominance in the Deccan.
V. Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan of Mysore were frequently in conflict with the Marathas.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV
(2) II, III, IV and V
(3) I, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

74. In Maratha administrative terms, the 'Chauthai' refers to one-fourth of the revenue. Within the Chauth collected, a 25 percent share was reserved for the Chhatrapati. What was this specific share called?
(1) Babti
(2) Sahotra
(3) Nadgaunda
(4) Mokasa
(5) Question not attempted

75. Match List-I (Mughal/Afghan General) with List-II (Associated Event in Maratha History) and select the correct answer:
List I: (Mughal/Afghan General)
A. Shaista Khan
B. Afzal Khan
C. Jai Singh
D. Ahmad Shah Abdali
List II: (Associated Event in Maratha History)
i. Battle of Pratapgad
ii. Night attack at Pune
iii. Third Battle of Panipat
iv. Treaty of Purandar
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

76. Which of the following pairs related to Maratha revenue administration is incorrectly matched?
(1) Chauth - A tribute paid by neighbors to ward off Maratha attacks
(2) Deshmukh - Revenue officials appointed directly by the Peshwa to manage crown lands
(3) Sardeshmukhi - An additional ten percent levy claimed by hereditary right
(4) Mirasdar - A peasant with hereditary ownership rights over village land
(5) Question not attempted

77. Which British Governor-General pursued a policy of aggressive expansion that culminated in the definitive destruction of the Maratha Confederacy in 1818?
(1) Lord Wellesley
(2) Lord Cornwallis
(3) Lord Hastings
(4) Lord Dalhousie
(5) Question not attempted

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78. What was the strategic significance of the British capture of the fort of Asirgarh in 1819?
(1) Control over naval routes across the northern Arabian Sea
(2) Pressure on the Nizam to sign a formal subsidiary alliance
(3) Prevention of French forces from landing in western India
(4) Elimination of Maratha resistance, ending the Third War
(5) Question not attempted

79. Match List-I (Maratha Leader) with List-II (Consequence of the Third Anglo-Maratha War) and select the correct answer:
List I: (Maratha Leader)
A. Peshwa Baji Rao II
B. Appa Saheb (Bhonsle)
C. Malhar Rao Holkar II
D. Pratap Singh
List II: (Consequence of the Third Anglo-Maratha War)
i. Defeated at Mehidpur and signed Treaty of Mandsaur
ii. Deposed and replaced in Nagpur, eventually fled
iii. Pensioned off and exiled to Bithur
iv. Reinstated as a titular ruler at Satara by the

22. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): After the execution of Sambhaji in 1689, the Maratha resistance against the Mughals intensified into a decentralized people's war.
Reason (R): The Maratha central authority collapsed with Rajaram's flight to Jinji, leading local Maratha chiefs to fight the Mughals independently.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

23. During the prolonged Mughal-Maratha war, which Maratha queen provided formidable leadership and established a parallel court at Kolhapur after the death of Rajaram?
(1) Soyarabai
(2) Yesubai
(3) Radhabai
(4) Tarabai
(5) Question not attempted

24. In 1707, the release of Shahu by the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah I led to a civil war within the Maratha camp. This civil war culminated in which decisive battle in 1707?
(1) Battle of Khed
(2) Battle of Palkhed
(3) Battle of Rakshasbhuvan
(4) Battle of Udgir
(5) Question not attempted

25. Consider the following statements about Balaji Vishwanath:
I. He was the first to make the office of the Peshwa hereditary.
II. He secured the release of Shahu's mother from Mughal captivity.
III. He commanded the Maratha forces during the Battle of Panipat.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

26. Consider the following statements about the agreement secured by Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath from the Sayyid brothers in 1719:
I. The Mughal Emperor recognized Shahu as the legitimate ruler of Shivaji's Swarajya.
II. The Marathas were granted the right to collect Chauth and Sardeshmukhi from the six Mughal subahs of the Deccan.
III. In return, Shahu agreed to maintain a contingent of 15,000 troops for the Mughal Emperor.
IV. The treaty explicitly permitted the Marathas to annex the territory of Awadh.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) IV only
(4) II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

27. The document signed in 1719 granting Marathas rights in the Deccan was famously termed by a British historian as the "Magna Carta of the Maratha Dominion." Who was this historian?
(1) James Grant Duff
(2) Mountstuart Elphinstone
(3) Vincent Smith
(4) Richard Temple
(5) Question not attempted

28. What was the most significant political consequence of Baji Rao I's policy of northward expansion?
(1) The complete eradication of the Nizam's political power in the Deccan
(2) Expansion of the Maratha state into a pan-Indian empire
(3) The immediate escalation and outbreak of the First Anglo-Maratha War
(4) The establishment of Maratha settlements in northern Afghanistan
(5) Question not attempted

29. Match List-I (Maratha Chief) with List-II (Seat of Power) and select the correct answer:
List I: (Maratha Chief)
A. Scindia
B. Holkar

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Rugged terrain and natural hill forts conducive to guerrilla warfare
The rugged topography of the Sahyadri ranges and the Western Ghats provided a formidable defensive advantage to the Maratha forces. The presence of numerous natural hill forts allowed for a highly effective defense system. This difficult terrain was perfectly suited for guerrilla warfare tactics, enabling smaller, mobile units to challenge and exhaust much larger conventional imperial armies.

2. (1) The Bhakti movement led by saints like Tukaram and Ramdas
The Bhakti movement in Maharashtra, spearheaded by influential saints, played a crucial role in fostering a sense of shared cultural identity and social cohesion. By emphasizing devotion and equality, it transcended narrow caste barriers and regional divisions. This spiritual awakening provided a robust ideological foundation that facilitated the eventual political unification of various Maratha clans under a single leadership.

3. (3) Torna
In 1646, at the young age of sixteen, Shivaji captured the strategic fort of Torna from the Bijapur Sultanate. This event marked the beginning of his military career and his quest for establishing an independent Maratha kingdom. The capture of this fort provided him with significant prestige and resources, laying the groundwork for his future territorial expansions and administrative consolidation.

4. (1) I and II only
The acquisition of the Javali valley from the Mores was a turning point, as it provided Shivaji with a strategic base to penetrate the Konkan region. His victory over Afzal Khan at the Battle of Pratapgad significantly boosted Maratha morale and weakened the Bijapur Sultanate's influence. However, Shivaji never established a permanent military alliance with the Portuguese against the Mughals.

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5. (3) It signified Shivaji's formal submission to the Mughal Emperor.
Shivaji's coronation in 1674 was a monumental event intended to assert his independent sovereignty and challenge the legitimacy of the Mughal Empire. By assuming the title of Chhatrapati, he formally rejected any subservience to external powers. Far from submitting to the Mughal Emperor, the ceremony was a defiant declaration of the Maratha state's autonomy and its king's absolute royal authority.

6. (2) A council of eight ministers to assist and advise the king
The Ashtapradhan was a sophisticated administrative council comprising eight ministers appointed to assist the king in various facets of governance. Each minister held specific portfolios, such as finance, foreign affairs, and internal security, ensuring a structured and efficient bureaucracy. This system allowed for specialized administration while maintaining the king's supreme authority, as the ministers were directly accountable to him.

7. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Shivaji designed the Ashtapradhan system to ensure that administrative positions were based on merit rather than hereditary claims. By making these offices non-permanent and non-hereditary, he prevented the emergence of powerful noble families that could challenge central authority. This policy ensured that ministers remained loyal and efficient, as their continued tenure depended entirely on their performance and the king's favor.

8. (1) Panditrao - Minister of Religious Affairs
In the administrative framework of the Ashtapradhan, the Panditrao was responsible for overseeing religious matters, charities, and moral conduct within the kingdom. Other roles included the Amatya, who served as the finance minister, and the Sumant, who managed foreign relations. The Sachiv dealt with royal correspondence,

CHAPTER 13

Medieval India : Art, Architecture, Literature and Music

1. What defines the arcuate system of architecture introduced to India by Islamic builders?
(1) The use of horizontal beams spanning across two vertical pillars
(2) The construction of load-bearing arches and domes utilizing keystones
(3) The exclusive use of interlocking stone blocks without any mortar
(4) The creation of corbelled ceilings with overlapping horizontal slabs
(5) Question not attempted

2. Consider the following statements regarding Indo-Islamic architectural synthesis:
Statement I: The indigenous trabeate system was entirely replaced by the arcuate system within a few decades of the Delhi Sultanate's establishment.
Statement II: Indian masons adapted to Islamic architectural requirements by incorporating floral motifs into otherwise strict geometric surface designs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

3. Consider the following statements regarding the synthesis of Indo-Islamic architecture:
I. The Islamic architectural tradition brought the extensive use of trabeate structural systems to India.
II. The indigenous Indian tradition predominantly utilized the arcuate system prior to the medieval period.
III. The cultural synthesis led to the widespread use of mortar as a cementing agent in massive stone structures.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which of the following statements regarding the early phase of Indo-Islamic architecture is incorrect?
(1) Mortar was extensively used as a cementing agent in early Sultanate buildings to hold large stones together.
(2) Calligraphy was widely used for surface decoration in place of depicting living beings.
(3) Arabesque geometric patterns were successfully blended with traditional Indian floral motifs like the lotus.
(4) The earliest mosques in Delhi were built entirely from newly quarried stone to ensure structural purity.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Match List I (Architectural Term) with List II (Definition):
List I: (Architectural Term)
A. Mihrab
B. Minbar
C. Qibla
D. Sahn
List II: (Definition)
i. The direction of prayer towards Mecca
ii. A niche in the wall indicating the direction of prayer
iii. An open courtyard in a mosque
iv. A pulpit from which Friday sermons are

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18. (1) The strategic deployment of guerrilla warfare tactics
Ganimi Kava refers to the sophisticated guerrilla warfare tactics employed by the Marathas to overcome the numerical superiority of their enemies. This strategy involved rapid movement, sudden ambushes, and avoiding large-scale pitched battles in favor of exhausting the opponent through harassment. By utilizing the difficult terrain of the Deccan, the Marathas were able to achieve significant victories against massive imperial armies.

19. (3) Sambhaji
After the death of Shivaji in 1680, a brief internal struggle for the throne occurred between his sons. Sambhaji eventually overcame the opposition and was crowned the next Chhatrapati. His reign was marked by continuous conflict with the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, who had moved to the Deccan with the intent of completely destroying the Maratha state and the southern sultanates.

20. (4) Zulfiqar Khan
During the intense resistance against Aurangzeb's prolonged campaign in the Deccan, leaders like Santaji Ghorpade, Dhanaji Jadhav, and Queen Tarabai played instrumental roles in maintaining Maratha independence. In contrast, Zulfiqar Khan was a prominent Mughal general who led imperial forces against the Marathas. He was responsible for the capture of several forts and played a major role in the Mughal military administration.

21. (3) He successfully negotiated a permanent peace treaty with Emperor Aurangzeb in 1689.
Sambhaji's reign was characterized by an uncompromising stance against the Mughal Empire, especially after he provided refuge to the rebel prince Akbar. This act of defiance provoked Aurangzeb into a full-scale invasion of the Deccan. Although Sambhaji fought valiantly against various regional and imperial powers, he never negotiated a permanent peace treaty, ultimately facing capture and execution by Mughal forces.

22. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The execution of Sambhaji and the subsequent flight of Rajaram to the distant fort of Jinji created a leadership vacuum at the center. However, this triggered a unique phase where local Maratha sardars and the general population took up the struggle independently. This decentralized resistance turned the conflict into a widespread people's war, making it nearly impossible for the Mughals to succeed.

23. (4) Tarabai
Tarabai, the widow of Rajaram, emerged as a brilliant political and military leader during the most critical phase of the Mughal-Maratha war. She successfully organized the Maratha resistance after her husband's death and challenged the Mughal authority with great determination. Her leadership led to the establishment of a rival seat of power in Kolhapur, causing a long-term schism in Maratha politics.

24. (1) Battle of Khed
The release of Shahu from Mughal custody in 1707 sparked a fierce succession struggle between him and the faction led by Tarabai. This internal conflict was decided at the Battle of Khed, where Shahu's forces, supported by Balaji Vishwanath, emerged victorious. This victory allowed Shahu to establish himself at Satara, while Tarabai's followers eventually retreated to form the separate principality of Kolhapur.

25. (1) I and II only
Balaji Vishwanath was instrumental in consolidating Shahu's position and transforming the office of the Peshwa into a hereditary and powerful position. He used diplomatic skill to secure the release of Shahu's family members from the Mughals. While he laid the foundations for Maratha expansion, he did not command forces at the Battle of Panipat, which occurred several decades after his death.

26. (3) IV only
The 1719 agreement with the Sayyid brothers was a landmark diplomatic achievement that recognized Maratha rights over their traditional territories. It granted the Marathas the authority to collect taxes from six Mughal provinces in the Deccan in exchange for military support. While the treaty covered various regions and rights, it did not include any provisions regarding the annexation of the territory of Awadh.

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while the Commander in Chief was known as the Sari-Naubat, ensuring functional specialization.

9. (1) I, II and III
Shivaji's revenue administration was characterized by systematic land measurement using the Kathi rod to ensure accurate assessments. He sought to protect the interests of cultivators by reducing the influence of traditional intermediaries like Deshmukhs. While the state's share of produce was initially set at thirty percent and later raised, revenue collection was flexible, allowing for payments in kind or cash.

10. (1) A one-fourth share of revenue paid by neighbors to avoid Maratha raids
Chauth was a major revenue source collected from territories that were not under direct Maratha rule but were within their sphere of influence. It consisted of one-fourth of the land revenue and was essentially a protection tax paid to ensure immunity from Maratha raids. This system allowed the Marathas to extract resources from neighboring regions without the burden of direct administration.

11. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Sardeshmukhi was a ten percent surcharge levied on the total land revenue of territories outside the Maratha Swarajya. Shivaji claimed this right by asserting his status as the hereditary supreme head of the Maratha people. Along with Chauth, it formed a vital part of the financial resources used to maintain the military and expand the influence of the Maratha state.

12. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
The Maratha military structure differentiated between various types of cavalry and infantry units. Paga referred to the elite state cavalry provided with horses by the government, whereas Silahdars were independent mercenaries who maintained their own equipment. Havaldars were crucial officers in fort management, and Mavalis were specialized infantry soldiers recruited from the hilly regions known for their exceptional local knowledge.

13. (3) Payment of salaries to soldiers primarily through the assignment of Jagirs
Shivaji emphasized a professional military culture by providing salaries in cash to his soldiers, departing from the traditional practice of granting land through the Jagir system. He maintained strict discipline and prohibited the presence of women during military campaigns to ensure efficiency. His defense strategy relied heavily on a network of well-fortified hill forts managed by a hierarchy of dedicated officials.

14. (1) I, II, III and V
The Maratha navy was developed as a strategic response to maritime threats posed by the Portuguese and the Siddis of Janjira along the western coast. Utilizing versatile vessels like Gurabs and Gallivats, the navy protected coastal trade and secured offshore islands. While it significantly challenged various European and local powers, it did not completely eliminate the British naval presence in the region.

15. (1) The successful siege of Purandar fort by the Mughal general Jai Singh
The Treaty of Purandar was necessitated by the overwhelming military pressure exerted by the Mughal general Jai Singh I. His successful siege of the Purandar fort and the systematic devastation of Maratha territories left Shivaji with little choice but to negotiate. This diplomatic settlement was a strategic retreat intended to preserve his core power base and avoid a total military collapse.

16. (2) 23 forts
As a consequence of the Treaty of Purandar signed in 1665, Shivaji was compelled to cede twenty-three of his most strategic forts to the Mughal Empire. These forts represented a significant portion of his defensive infrastructure and revenue-generating territory. This massive surrender was the price for peace, allowing Shivaji to retain only twelve forts and his title as a Mughal mansabdar.

17. (3) Attack on Shaista Khan → First sack of Surat → Treaty of Purandar → Visit to Agra
The conflict between Shivaji and the Mughals followed a distinct sequence of escalating events. It began with the daring night raid on Shaista Khan in Pune, followed by the economically damaging first sack of the Mughal port of Surat. These actions led to the Treaty of Purandar under Jai Singh's pressure, eventually culminating in Shivaji's famous visit to the Mughal court.

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36. (4) Portions of Chauth given to chiefs for providing military service
In the Maratha fiscal system, 'Mokasa' referred to the specific portion of the Chauth revenue that was assigned to Maratha sardars or chiefs. This grant was intended to provide the necessary funds for the maintenance of military contingents required for state service. It served as a vital link between revenue collection in non-Maratha territories and the sustenance of the Confederacy's military power.

37. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
The history of the Maratha state is marked by several pivotal treaties that defined its external relations. The Treaty of Purandar in 1665 was a major settlement with the Mughals, while the Treaty of Warna in 1731 resolved internal disputes. Later, the Treaty of Salbai in 1782 ended the first war with the British, and the Treaty of Bassein in 1802 signaled the start of subsidiary status.

38. (2) Expansion into Punjab, provoking Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali
The Third Battle of Panipat was primarily triggered by the Maratha expansion into the Punjab region, which directly challenged the interests of the Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali. By capturing Lahore and reaching the Indus, the Marathas provoked a coalition of northern Muslim powers led by Abdali. This clash was a struggle for supreme control over the declining Mughal Empire's northern territories.

39. (2) Statement II is correct but Statement I is incorrect.
Before the Third Battle of Panipat, the Marathas found themselves isolated in North India due to their previous aggressive policies of tribute extraction. Their regular raids and financial demands had alienated potential allies like the Rajputs, Jats, and Sikhs. Consequently, when the conflict with the Afghans occurred, these regional powers remained neutral or hostile, leaving the Marathas without crucial local support.

40. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The outcome of the Third Battle of Panipat is often described as a turning point that cleared the path for British dominance. Although the Afghans won, they could not maintain their hold on India, while the Marathas suffered a crippling blow to their prestige and resources. This mutual exhaustion of the major Indian powers allowed the East India Company to expand with less opposition.

41. (3) Sadashivrao Bhau
Sadashivrao Bhau was the supreme commander of the Maratha forces during the fateful campaign that ended at Panipat in 1761. He was the cousin of Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao and was tasked with leading the expedition to expel the Afghans from Punjab. Despite his strategic efforts, the Maratha army faced severe logistical challenges and was eventually defeated in a catastrophic pitched battle.

42. (1) Ibrahim Khan Gardi
Ibrahim Khan Gardi was a highly skilled artillery commander who served the Marathas during the Third Battle of Panipat. He commanded the 'Gardi' infantry and artillery units, which were trained on European lines. Despite the eventual Maratha defeat, his units inflicted heavy casualties on the Afghan forces, and he remained loyal to the Maratha cause until his capture and subsequent execution.

43. (4) Immediate disintegration of the Confederacy into warring states
The defeat at Panipat was a major setback that resulted in the loss of an entire generation of Maratha leaders and elite soldiers. It severely damaged their influence in North India and allowed the British to consolidate their power in Bengal. However, the Maratha Confederacy did not immediately disintegrate; it underwent a significant recovery under the leadership of Peshwa Madhav Rao I.

44. (2) Recovery of Maratha power and prestige within a decade of Panipat
Peshwa Madhav Rao I is credited with the remarkable recovery of Maratha power following the disaster at Panipat. Within a single decade, he restored the financial stability of the state and re-established Maratha authority in both the Deccan and North India. His capable administration and military successes against the Nizam and Mysore proved that the Maratha Empire was still a formidable power.

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45. (1) I and II only
Mahadji Scindia played a pivotal role in restoring Maratha influence in North India during the late eighteenth century. He modernized his army using European training and technology, making it the most powerful force in the region. By escorting the Mughal Emperor back to Delhi and acting as his protector, he effectively controlled the imperial administration while remaining loyal to the Peshwa.

46. (4) Raghunath Rao
Raghunath Rao, driven by his ambition to become the Peshwa, sought the assistance of the British East India Company after being ousted from Pune. By signing the Treaty of Surat in 1775, he agreed to cede territories like Salsette and Bassein in exchange for military support. This intervention in internal Maratha politics provided the British with the pretext to launch the First Anglo-Maratha War.

47. (1) Convention of Wadgaon
In 1779, during the First Anglo-Maratha War, a British expeditionary force was surrounded and defeated by the Maratha army at Wadgaon. This led to the Convention of Wadgaon, a humiliating agreement for the British, where they were forced to surrender all territories acquired since 1773. The convention reflected the military superiority of the Marathas and the strategic brilliance of their leadership at the time.

48. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The Second Anglo-Maratha War involved multiple battles across different regions of India. The combined forces of Scindia and Bhonsle were defeated at the Battle of Assaye, while Scindia's northern armies fell at Laswari. The later stages saw the Peshwa's defeat at Kirkee and the Holkar's forces at Mehidpur, illustrating the coordinated British military effort against the various members of the Maratha Confederacy.

49. (1) I, II and III
The Treaty of Salbai in 1782 successfully ended the First Anglo-Maratha War and established a period of peace between the two powers. It involved the mutual return of conquered territories, with the British retaining the island of Salsette. Crucially, the treaty did not impose a subsidiary alliance, allowing the Marathas to maintain their independence for another twenty years before further conflict.

50. (1) Peshwa Baji Rao II and Lord Wellesley
The Treaty of Bassein was a subsidiary alliance signed in 1802 between Peshwa Baji Rao II and the British Governor-General Lord Wellesley. The Peshwa, having been defeated by the Holkars, sought British protection to regain his position in Pune. This treaty effectively compromised the independence of the Maratha state and directly led to the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Maratha War.

51. (3) Treaty of Gwalior (1817) - Gaekwad
The conclusion of the Second Anglo-Maratha War was marked by separate treaties with the major Maratha chiefs. While the Bhonsles signed the Treaty of Deogaon and the Scindias signed the Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon, the Treaty of Gwalior in 1817 was actually signed by Daulatrao Scindia during the Third War. The Gaekwads of Baroda had already accepted British subsidiary status much earlier in the conflict.

52. (4) Internal divisions and mutual jealousies among the Maratha chiefs
The ultimate downfall of the Maratha Empire was largely due to the persistent internal divisions and mutual jealousies among the powerful chiefs of the Confederacy. The lack of a unified command and the frequent conflicts between the Scindias, Holkars, and the Peshwa prevented a coordinated defense against the British. These internal fractures were masterfully exploited by the British to isolate and defeat them individually.

53. (3) The military campaign against Pindaris, infringing sovereignty
The Third Anglo-Maratha War was triggered by the British military operations against the Pindaris, who were irregular light horsemen associated with the Maratha chiefs. The British movement of large armies into Central India without the consent of the Maratha rulers was seen as a direct violation of their sovereignty. This provocation forced the Peshwa and other chiefs into a final, desperate conflict.

54. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The Maratha administrative hierarchy included various officials responsible for revenue and

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financial management. The Mamlatdar was the chief administrative and revenue officer at the provincial level, while the Kamavisdar performed similar duties in smaller districts. The Fadnavis acted as a deputy auditor and record-keeper, and the Potnis was specifically in charge of managing the treasury and cash box.

55. (4) Village artisans and servants providing essential services
The 'Bara Balutedars' were a group of twelve traditional village artisans and service providers who formed the backbone of the rural economy in Maharashtra. This system ensured that the village remained a self-sufficient unit by providing essential services like carpentry, smithing, and pottery. In exchange for their labor, these individuals received a fixed share of the village's agricultural produce from the farmers.

56. (3) I, II, III and IV only
The decline of the Maratha power can be attributed to several structural weaknesses, including an economy that relied heavily on external tribute and plunder. The failure to adopt modern scientific advancements and military technology left them vulnerable to European-trained forces. Additionally, the recurring succession disputes and the decentralizing effect of the Saranjam system significantly undermined the authority of the central Maratha state.

57. (3) Third Anglo-Maratha War
The Third Anglo-Maratha War concluded with the total defeat of the Maratha forces and the complete dissolution of their political structure. The British abolished the office of the Peshwa and annexed his territories into the Bombay Presidency. The last Peshwa, Baji Rao II, was removed from power and sent into exile at Bithur, ending the long history of Maratha rule in India.

58. (1) II, III, IV, I
The succession of the Peshwas followed a clear chronological path starting with Balaji Vishwanath, who consolidated the family's power. He was followed by his son Baji Rao I, known for his military brilliance. Then came Balaji Baji Rao, during whose reign the Marathas reached their peak before Panipat. Finally, Madhav Rao I led the successful recovery of the empire's power.

59. (4) Balaji Baji Rao
Under the leadership of Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao, the Maratha Empire reached its greatest geographical extent. In 1758, a Maratha expeditionary force led by Raghunath Rao successfully crossed the Indus river and captured the strategic forts of Attock and Peshawar. This expansion brought the Marathas into direct confrontation with the Durrani Empire of Afghanistan, eventually leading to the battle at Panipat.

60. (4) I, II and III
During the Peshwa period, the political center of gravity shifted away from the Chhatrapati to the office of the Peshwa. While the Chhatrapati remained the formal source of legitimacy, he was largely confined to the palace at Satara as a titular figurehead. Pune became the de facto capital of the empire, where the Peshwa conducted all administrative and military affairs of the state.

61. (3) Jaipur
In the late eighteenth century, the Marathas frequently intervened in the internal affairs of Jaipur, demanding heavy tributes and territorial concessions. This led to significant friction and military confrontations, most notably the Battle of Tunga in 1787. In this battle, a coalition of Rajput forces including Jaipur successfully resisted the professional army of Mahadji Scindia, illustrating the limits of Maratha power.

62. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Maratha incursions into Rajasthan were characterized by aggressive financial demands known as 'Khandani' and frequent interference in the succession disputes of local Rajput states. These actions drained the economic resources of the region and caused widespread instability. The resulting resentment among the Rajput rulers made them reluctant to support the Marathas during critical times, such as the invasion by Ahmad Shah Abdali.

63. (1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Hurda Conference was a significant attempt by various Rajput rulers in 1734 to form a united front against the increasing Maratha encroachment into their territories. Although the rulers agreed on a common plan of defense,

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27. (4) Richard Temple
The British historian Richard Temple described the royal mandates of 1719 as the "Magna Carta of the Maratha Dominion." This label reflects the immense importance of these documents in providing legal and political legitimacy to the Maratha claims over the Deccan. The recognition of these rights by the Mughal Emperor marked the transition of the Marathas from rebels to legitimate regional administrators.

28. (2) Expansion of the Maratha state into a pan-Indian empire
Baji Rao I's policy of northward expansion fundamentally altered the political landscape of India by transforming the Maratha state into a pan-Indian empire. By moving beyond the Deccan, the Marathas challenged the Mughals in their heartland and established their influence across central and northern India. This expansionist drive ensured that the Marathas became the most dominant political force in the subcontinent.

29. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
The Maratha Confederacy was composed of several powerful dynasties, each governing from a specific regional center. The Scindias established their seat of power in Gwalior, while the Holkars ruled from Indore. The Bhonsles were centered in Nagpur, and the Gaekwads governed the region of Baroda. These families enjoyed significant internal autonomy while remaining part of the broader Maratha political structure.

30. (4) The Mughal Empire
Baji Rao I used the metaphor of striking at a "withering tree" to describe his strategic approach toward the declining Mughal Empire. He believed that by attacking the central Mughal authority in the north, the regional provinces and dependencies would naturally fall under Maratha control. This vision drove his aggressive campaigns into Malwa and Gujarat, aiming to replace Mughal hegemony with Maratha dominance.

31. (1) I, II, IV, III
Baji Rao I's military career was marked by a series of rapid and successful campaigns. The process began with the Battle of Palkhed against the Nizam, followed by the Treaty of Mungi Shevgaon. His later years saw the daring raid on Delhi, which demonstrated Maratha reach, and the decisive Battle of Bhopal, which forced the Mughal forces to accept Maratha superiority.

32. (2) Land revenue grants to Maratha chiefs for maintaining military troops
The Saranjam system was a method of land revenue assignment used by the Peshwas to maintain a large and loyal military force. Maratha chiefs were granted specific territories, and the revenue from these lands was used to pay for the troops they were required to maintain. Over time, this system led to the decentralization of power, as chiefs became semi-independent regional rulers.

33. (2) Treaty of Doraha Sarai
Following the decisive victory at the Battle of Bhopal in 1737, the Treaty of Doraha Sarai was signed between the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad. Under this treaty, the Nizam was forced to cede the entire province of Malwa to the Marathas and pay a substantial war indemnity. This agreement solidified Maratha control over central India and humiliated the Mughal representative.

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34. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
By 1758, the Maratha Empire had expanded its reach to include a vast array of territories across the Indian subcontinent. Regions like Malwa, Gujarat, and Bundelkhand were firmly under their influence, while military expeditions had reached as far as Bengal and Punjab. This period represented the peak of Maratha territorial extent, with their armies operating from the deep south to the Indus river.

35. (3) The Confederacy maintained a highly centralized treasury and a unified standing army.
The Maratha Confederacy was characterized by a decentralized structure where various chiefs, such as the Scindias and Holkars, managed their own internal affairs. While they recognized the Peshwa and the Chhatrapati as nominal leaders, they maintained their own independent treasuries and armies. This lack of centralized financial and military control often led to internal rivalries and weakened the collective strength.

72. (1) Secretariat managing financial records and provincial accounts
The Huzur Daftar in Pune served as the central secretariat and the heart of the Maratha administrative machinery. It was responsible for maintaining meticulous records of revenue collections, provincial accounts, and military expenses. This sophisticated bureaucratic institution allowed the Peshwas to exercise control over their vast territories and ensured that the financial affairs of the empire were documented with great precision.

73. (3) I, III, IV and V
The Maratha Empire's foreign policy involved a complex web of interactions with various Indian and European powers. They successfully took control of Bassein from the Portuguese and maintained a long-term rivalry with the Nizam of Hyderabad. Additionally, the Marathas were frequently at odds with the rising power of Mysore under Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan as they competed for regional dominance.

74. (1) Babti
Within the Chauth collected by the Marathas, the revenue was divided into several specific shares for different purposes. The 'Babti' was the twenty-five percent portion that was reserved exclusively for the Chhatrapati as the head of the state. This system ensured that the central authority received a direct financial benefit from the tribute collected by the various Maratha chiefs and their armies.

75. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Maratha history is defined by its interactions with significant Mughal and Afghan figures. The night attack on Shaista Khan and the victory over Afzal Khan at Pratapgad are legendary events from Shivaji's reign. Later, the Treaty of Purandar with Jai Singh and the epic clash with Ahmad Shah Abdali at Panipat marked major turning points in the empire's long struggle for survival and supremacy.

76. (2) Deshmukh - Revenue officials appointed directly by the Peshwa to manage crown lands
Deshmukhs were traditional hereditary revenue officers who held significant influence and land rights within their local districts. In Shivaji's administrative reforms, he sought to limit their power to establish more direct control over the peasantry. They were not officials appointed by the Peshwa to manage crown lands, but rather local elites whose roles predated the rise of the Maratha central state.

77. (3) Lord Hastings
Lord Hastings served as the Governor-General of India during the final and decisive phase of the Anglo-Maratha conflict. His aggressive policies aimed at establishing absolute British paramountcy led to the Third Anglo-Maratha War. By 1818, his military campaigns had successfully dismantled the Maratha Confederacy, deposed the Peshwa, and brought the entire Maratha heartland under direct or indirect British control.

78. (4) Elimination of Maratha resistance, ending the Third War
The capture of the fort of Asirgarh in 1819 was a significant event that marked the conclusion of the Third Anglo-Maratha War. As one of the most formidable hill forts in India, its fall symbolized the end of organized Maratha military resistance against the British. This victory allowed the East India Company to consolidate its authority and finalized the collapse of the Maratha Empire.

79. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
The aftermath of the Third Anglo-Maratha War saw major changes for the Maratha leadership. Peshwa Baji Rao II was exiled to Bithur, while the Bhonsle ruler Appa Saheb was deposed in Nagpur. The Holkar state signed a restrictive treaty after defeat, and a descendant of Shivaji, Pratap Singh, was placed as a titular ruler at Satara to maintain the appearance of continuity.

80. (2) A loose confederacy driven by individual territorial ambitions
The Maratha state evolved from a centralized kingdom under Shivaji into a decentralized confederacy during the Peshwa era. This structure was characterized by a group of powerful, semi-autonomous chiefs who pursued their own territorial ambitions while loosely acknowledging the authority of the Peshwa and Chhatrapati. This lack of unity eventually became a major weakness that the British exploited to achieve their conquest.

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internal rivalries and a lack of sustained coordination meant the conference failed to achieve its objectives. Consequently, Maratha raids and influence in Rajasthan continued to grow unchecked.

64. (2) Leading statesman in Pune managing Confederate affairs
Nana Phadnavis was the most influential statesman in the Maratha administration during the late eighteenth century, earning the nickname "Maratha Machiavelli" for his diplomatic cunning. He managed the complex internal affairs of the Confederacy and was the main architect of the resistance against British expansion. His ability to maintain the unity of the Maratha chiefs was vital in preserving the state's independence.

65. (2) Historical narratives and biographical chronicles in Marathi
Bakhars are a unique form of historical literature in Marathi that provide detailed accounts of the lives of rulers and significant historical events. These chronicles were often commissioned by the nobility and serve as essential primary sources for understanding the political and social history of the Maratha period. They offer valuable insights into contemporary perspectives on warfare, administration, and royal court culture.

66. (2) I, II and IV
Maratha society was governed by a combination of traditional Hindu laws and local customs, with a judicial system that favored local resolution through Panchayats. While the legal code was firm, the administration focused on maintaining social order rather than arbitrary punishment. Special taxes were sometimes introduced during financial crises to stabilize the state's treasury, reflecting the practical and adaptive nature of their governance.

67. (3) Nyayadhish
Within the Ashtapradhan, the Nyayadhish held the highest judicial position, responsible for overseeing the administration of justice across the kingdom. This official dealt with both civil and criminal cases, ensuring that legal disputes were resolved according to established laws and customs. The presence of a dedicated judicial minister highlights the importance Shivaji placed on providing fair and structured justice to his subjects.

68. (4) Awadh
Despite the vast extent of their empire, the Marathas never managed to permanently incorporate the province of Awadh into their direct administrative control. While they frequently raided the region and extracted tribute from its rulers, Awadh remained a distinct political entity under its own Nawabs. This region served as a buffer and a source of revenue rather than an integral part of the Maratha Swarajya.

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69. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Ahilyabai Holkar is celebrated for her exceptional governance and religious contributions in Malwa. Raghunath Rao is noted for his controversial role in inviting British intervention. Vishwasrao, the eldest son of the Peshwa, died fighting at the Battle of Panipat. Shahji Bhonsle, Shivaji's father, was a prominent military leader who served in the courts of various southern sultanates before his son's rise.

70. (2) The complete disbandment of their infantry in favor of an exclusively naval force
By the end of the eighteenth century, the Maratha military began to neglect the traditional light cavalry tactics that had once made them nearly invincible. They became increasingly dependent on European mercenaries to man their artillery and train their infantry, which weakened their indigenous military traditions. However, they never completely disbanded their infantry, as it remained a crucial component of their modernized army divisions.

71. (1) Treaty of Surat → Treaty of Purandar → Treaty of Salbai → Treaty of Bassein
The sequence of treaties between the British and the Marathas reflects the evolving nature of their conflict. The process began with the Treaty of Surat in 1775, which was followed by the Treaty of Purandar. The Treaty of Salbai eventually ended the first war, while the Treaty of Bassein in 1802 signaled the start of the final phase of British expansion.

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Select the correct code:

(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

6. Which prominent Sultanate monument is widely considered by historians to be the first to feature a true arch in its construction?

(1) Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque
(2) Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Balban
(3) Tomb of Iltutmish
(4) Qutb Minar
(5) Question not attempted

7. Arrange the following Sultanate period monuments in the chronological order of their construction:

I. Alai Darwaza
II. Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque
III. Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
IV. Tomb of Sikandar Lodi

Which of the above sequences is correct?

(1) II, I, III, IV
(2) II, III, I, IV
(3) I, II, IV, III
(4) I, III, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

8. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The buildings of the Tughlaq period are characterized by steeply sloping walls.

Reason (R): The sloping walls, known as batter, were introduced to provide strength and stability to the structural foundations while avoiding excess weight.

Select the correct answer from the codes below:

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

9. The introduction of the double dome in Sultanate architecture served a specific structural and aesthetic purpose. Which of the following best explains this application in the Lodi architectural period?

(1) To allow natural light to filter into the crypt directly from the roof level for visibility.
(2) To create an acoustic chamber designed specifically for the echoing of prayers during ceremonies.
(3) To balance exterior height while keeping the interior ceiling at a visually suitable level.
(4) To provide an insulated, hidden layer to store grain and water during military sieges in the fort.
(5) Question not attempted

10. Who among the following Delhi Sultans did not contribute to the initial construction, extension, or major repair of the Qutb Minar?

(1) Alauddin Khalji
(2) Qutbuddin Aibak
(3) Iltutmish
(4) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(5) Question not attempted

11. Consider the following statements regarding Mughal architecture:

I. Babur introduced the concept of the formally laid-out Charbagh garden to India.
II. Humayun's Tomb was designed by the Persian architect Mirak Mirza Ghiyas.
III. Akbar's architectural projects were exclusively built using white marble.
IV. The Agra Fort was primarily constructed using red sandstone during Akbar's reign.

Which of the combinations given above is incorrect?

(1) I and II only
(2) III only
(3) II and IV only
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

12. Which distinctive feature of regional Gujarati and Malwa architecture was heavily incorporated into the residential buildings of Fatehpur Sikri by Akbar?

(1) Intricate white marble pietra dura inlay work depicting floral patterns.
(2) Elaborate red sandstone brackets and intricately carved trabeate pillars.
(3) Bulbous domes with tightly constricted necks and decorative finials.

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(2) A utilitarian approach focused entirely on defensive military fortifications over aesthetic design and artistic expression.
(3) An experimental fusion of diverse regional Indian architectural elements, symbolizing his inclusive political vision.
(4) A deliberate replication of European architectural styles observed from Portuguese Jesuit missionaries visiting the court.
(5) Question not attempted

26. Match List I (Regional Medieval Monument) with List II (Associated Regional Style/ Location):
List I: (Regional Medieval Monument)
A. Adina Mosque
B. Atala Mosque
C. Gol Gumbaz
D. Hindola Mahal
List II: (Associated Regional Style/Location)
i. Jaunpur Architecture
ii. Bengal Architecture
iii. Malwa Architecture
iv. Bijapur Architecture
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

27. The medieval architectural style of Bengal is distinctly recognized by the adoption of which of the following indigenous elements?
(1) Extremely tall, freestanding cylindrical minarets constructed from local brick and decorated with terracotta tiles.
(2) Massive, monolithic stone pylons framing the main gateways to emphasize the structural stability of the mosques.
(3) The extensive use of white Makrana marble for all religious structures to emulate the imperial style of the Delhi Sultans.
(4) The 'Bangla' roof, featuring a distinctively sloping, convex shape derived from traditional thatched huts.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Consider the following statements about regional architectural styles in medieval India:
I. The Bengal style frequently utilized terracotta tiles and brick for surface decoration due to the lack of stone.
II. The Jaunpur style is characterized by massive, sloping pylons on the main mosque facades.
III. The Jaunpur mosques prominently featured towering, elaborate minarets at the corners of their courtyards.
IV. The Bijapur style utilized deeply overhanging cornices supported by elaborate stone brackets.
Which of the combinations given above is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III only
(3) II and IV only
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

29. Identify the odd one out among the following historical monuments based on their regional architectural classification:
(1) Ibrahim Rauza
(2) Jama Masjid of Bijapur
(3) Bara Gumbad
(4) Gol Gumbaz
(5) Question not attempted

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30. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur is famous for its 'whispering gallery' where even the softest sound can be heard across the dome.
Reason (R): The structure utilizes a highly complex system of intersecting arches designed by European acoustical engineers imported by the Adil Shahis.
Select the correct answer from the codes below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Consider the following statements regarding the early Mughal painting style:
Statement I: Early Mughal painting initially evolved as a purely indigenous tradition

19. Match List I (Taj Mahal Feature/Contributor) with List II (Details):
List I: (Taj Mahal Feature/Contributor)
A. Ustad Ahmad Lahauri
B. Makrana
C. Pietra Dura
D. Charbagh
List II: (Details)
i. Source of the high-quality white marble
ii. Technique for semi-precious stone inlay
iii. The four-part formal Persian garden layout
iv. The chief architect of the monument
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which of the following design elements was intentionally employed in the Taj Mahal to create a specific optical illusion?
(1) The minarets are wider at the top than at the base to appear uniformly cylindrical from the garden level.
(2) The central dome is painted white rather than being built of white marble to reflect moonlight during the nights.
(3) The water channels are slightly curved to make the reflection of the tomb appear larger than the structure itself.
(4) Calligraphy on the facades increases in size towards the top to appear uniform from the ground level.
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which of the following represents the correct spatial sequence of structures one encounters when entering Fatehpur Sikri through the Buland Darwaza and proceeding toward the secular royal complex?
(1) Tomb of Salim Chishti
(2) Panch Mahal
(3) Jama Masjid → Tomb of Salim Chishti → Panch Mahal → Diwan-i-Khas
(4) Diwan-i-Khas
(5) Question not attempted

22. The towering Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri was constructed by Emperor Akbar primarily to commemorate which of the following historical events?
(1) The birth of his heir apparent, Prince Salim
(2) The successful annexation of the Gujarat province
(3) The definitive defeat of Maharana Pratap at Haldighati
(4) The foundation of the new syncretic religion, Din-i-Ilahi
(5) Question not attempted

23. Consider the following statements regarding the layout and significance of Fatehpur Sikri:
I. The city was meticulously planned along an exact, symmetrical grid pattern with broad intersecting avenues.
II. The architectural designs heavily reflect a synthesis of Timurid structural forms and indigenous Indian decorative styles.
III. The capital was largely abandoned a few decades after its construction, historically attributed to a severe water shortage.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

24. Which of the following statements concerning the Panch Mahal in Fatehpur Sikri is incorrect?
(1) It was exclusively designed to serve as the main treasury and mint for Akbar's empire.
(2) It is a five-tiered structure that diminishes in size as it rises.
(3) The structure entirely lacks walls and is entirely supported by intricately carved columns.
(4) The architectural design suggests it was inspired by Buddhist viharas or traditional Indian pavilions.
(5) Question not attempted

25. Which of the following most appropriately describes the overall architectural philosophy implemented by Akbar in the construction of Fatehpur Sikri?
(1) A rigid enforcement of orthodox Islamic architectural norms derived directly from Central Asian models of the Timurids.

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61. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Persian emerged as the paramount language of administration, diplomacy, and high culture throughout the Mughal Empire.
Reason (R): Emperor Akbar mandated Persian as the official language of the revenue administration, replacing the localized use of Hindavi.
Select the correct answer from the codes below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

62. Consider the following statements regarding the Persian literature composed by Abul Fazl:
Statement I: His prose style was widely admired for its simplicity, brevity, and avoidance of complex rhetorical devices.
Statement II: He authored the Akbarnama, a massive official history that glorified Akbar as the perfect spiritual and temporal sovereign.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

63. Consider the following works of Persian literature produced in or relevant to the Mughal court:
I. Ain-i-Akbari serves as a detailed administrative and statistical gazetteer of Akbar's empire.
II. Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh was written by Abdul Qadir Badauni as a critical official history of Akbar's religious policies.
III. Faizi, the poet laureate of Akbar's court, translated the mathematical treatise Lilavati into Persian.
IV. Padshahnama serves as the official court chronicle for the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan.
V. Baburnama was initially composed in Chagatai Turkish and later translated into Persian by Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan.
Which of the combinations given above is incorrect?
(1) I and IV only
(2) II only
(3) III, IV and V only
(4) I, II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

64. Which of the following statements regarding Faizi, a prominent figure in the Mughal court, is incorrect?
(1) He was the elder brother of Abul Fazl and a member of Akbar's 'Navaratnas' or nine gems in the imperial court.
(2) He supervised the Persian translation of the Mahabharata, which was commissioned by Emperor Akbar for the nobility.
(3) He was appointed as the Malik-ush-Shu'ara (poet laureate) by Emperor Akbar to lead the literary circle of the court.
(4) He strictly refused to participate in the translation of Hindu epics due to religious orthodoxy.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Match List I (Persian Literary Work) with List II (Author):
List I: (Persian Literary Work)
A. Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh
B. Ain-i-Akbari
C. Muntakhab-ul-Lubab
D. Padshahnama
List II: (Author)
i. Abdul Hamid Lahori
ii. Khafi Khan
iii. Abdul Qadir Badauni
iv. Abul Fazl
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

66. The word 'Urdu' fundamentally derives from a Turkic root word. What does this original root word translate to in English?

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independent of foreign artistic conventions.
Statement II: The early style was fundamentally an art of manuscript illustration, heavily influenced by Persian Safavid techniques.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

32. Which two Persian master painters were brought to India by Emperor Humayun, subsequently laying the foundational style of the Mughal atelier?
(1) Daswanth and Basawan
(2) Mir Sayyid Ali and Abd al-Samad
(3) Ustad Mansur and Abul Hasan
(4) Bishandas and Govardhan
(5) Question not attempted

33. Consider the following features regarding early Mughal painting:
I. It originated primarily to illustrate grand historical and mythological manuscripts.
II. The earliest surviving major project of this period is the monumental Hamza Nama.
III. It completely rejected the use of vibrant colors, preferring muted, monochromatic Persian tones.
IV. The style reflects a synthesis of Safavid elegance and vibrant, dynamic Indian traditions.
V. The inclusion of elaborate decorative borders (margins) became a hallmark of the style.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(1) I, II, IV and V
(2) I, III, IV and V
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

34. The establishment of a formal imperial painting workshop (Tasvir Khana) in the Mughal court was formally initiated during the reign of which emperor?
(1) Akbar
(2) Babur
(3) Humayun
(4) Jahangir
(5) Question not attempted

35. Which of the following is the correct statement regarding the medieval manuscript 'Nimat Nama'?
(1) A famous chronicle of the reign of Sultan Sikandar Lodi that was composed entirely without any visual illustrations.
(2) A religious text composed by Abul Fazl dictating the tenets of the Din-i-Ilahi for the Mughal imperial nobility.
(3) It is a recipe book from the Malwa Sultanate featuring early, pre-Mughal Persian-influenced miniature paintings.
(4) The official court manual detailing the architectural proportions of Mughal domes and arches in the Sultanate period.
(5) Question not attempted

36. Match List I (Mughal Painter) with List II (Specialty/Associated Work):
List I: (Mughal Painter)
A. Basawan
B. Daswanth
C. Ustad Mansur
D. Abul Hasan
List II: (Specialty/Associated Work)
i. Master of flora and fauna painting
ii. Famous for portraiture and honored with the title Nadir-uz-Zaman
iii. Renowned for background landscapes and illustrated the Razmnama
iv. A brilliant but tragic painter who illustrated the Hamza Nama
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

37. The Hamza Nama, one of the most ambitious projects of Akbar's atelier, is uniquely characterized by which of the following physical attributes?

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(4) Glazed mosaic tile work depicting geometric and abstract patterns on walls.
(5) Question not attempted

13. Identify the odd one out among the following historic monuments based on the primary patron who commissioned them:
(1) Buland Darwaza
(2) Jahangiri Mahal
(3) Itimad-ud-Daula's Tomb
(4) Allahabad Fort
(5) Question not attempted

14. Consider the following statements regarding Humayun's Tomb:
Statement I: It was the first monumental garden-tomb constructed on the Indian subcontinent.
Statement II: Its architectural style relies strictly on indigenous trabeate techniques, showing absolutely no Persian influence.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

15. Which of the following medieval monuments is an exception, having not been constructed during the reign of Emperor Akbar?
(1) Purana Qila
(2) Agra Fort
(3) Lahore Fort
(4) Fatehpur Sikri
(5) Question not attempted

16. Consider the following statements regarding the Taj Mahal:
I. Its fundamental architectural design is based on the Timurid hasht-bihisht (eight paradises) plan.
II. The structure is entirely devoid of indigenous Indian motifs, consciously avoiding elements like the lotus finial.
III. The main mausoleum utilizes the structural concept of a massive double dome.
IV. The sophisticated pietra dura technique was extensively used for floral inlay work on marble.
V. The four minarets at the corners of the main plinth lean slightly outwards to prevent damage in case of an earthquake.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, III, IV and V
(3) II, IV and V
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the architectural symbolism of the Taj Mahal?
(1) The layout of the garden and the mausoleum strictly symbolizes the military camps of the Mughal army during the Deccan campaigns.
(2) The complex represents an earthly replica of paradise with the mausoleum symbolizing the throne of God.
(3) The white marble mausoleum set against the red sandstone subsidiary buildings mirrors the traditional Hindu caste hierarchy of building materials.
(4) The positioning of the minarets was symbolic of the four rightly guided caliphs of orthodox Sunni Islam within the Mughal context.
(5) Question not attempted

18. What was the primary cause behind the exclusive and extensive use of white marble in the central mausoleum of the Taj Mahal, unlike earlier Mughal structures?
(1) Shah Jahan's desire to reflect the pure, celestial nature of paradise in honor of Mumtaz Mahal.
(2) The complete exhaustion of red sandstone quarries situated in the Dholpur region during the construction phase.
(3) A strict religious decree issued by the Ulema banning the use of colored stones in tombs of the royal family.
(4) The lack of skilled artisans capable of carving red sandstone during Shah Jahan's reign compared to the Akbar era.
(5) Question not attempted

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techniques of chiaroscuro during Jahangir's late reign.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Consider the following statements regarding Jahangir's painting style:
I. There was a notable shift from large dynamic narrative scenes to individual portraits and static court scenes.
II. The depiction of flora and fauna achieved an unprecedented level of scientific accuracy.
III. The concept of the divine halo (nimbus) behind the emperor's head was borrowed from European art.
IV. Jahangir favored abstract, heavily stylized Persian landscapes over realistic spatial perspectives.
Which of the combinations given above is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) IV only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following statements regarding European influence on Mughal painting:
Statement I: European engravings brought by Jesuit missionaries introduced Mughal painters to the concepts of linear perspective and three-dimensional modeling.
Statement II: The technique of chiaroscuro (light and shade) was thoroughly rejected by Mughal artists as it violated traditional Islamic flat-plane aesthetics.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

46. Match List I (Rajput Painting School) with List II (Distinctive Feature/Theme):
List I: (Rajput Painting School)
A. Mewar School
B. Kishangarh School
C. Bundi School
D. Kangra School
List II: (Distinctive Feature/Theme)
i. Exaggerated features like elongated eyes and the Bani Thani portrait
ii. Bold colors with emotional intensity, famously illustrating the Chaurapanchasika
iii. Lyrical, delicate lines heavily depicting Radha-Krishna romances in the Pahari region
iv. Lush landscapes, depictions of rain, and dynamic hunting scenes
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

47. Arrange the following artistic traditions or developments chronologically based on their historical emergence and peak periods in medieval India:
I. Establishment of the formal Mughal imperial atelier under Akbar
II. Peak of the refined Kangra style of Pahari painting
III. Development of the pre-Mughal Western Indian (Jain) manuscript illustrations
IV. Maturation of Jahangir's naturalistic album paintings
Which of the above sequences is correct?
(1) III, I, IV, II
(2) I, III, II, IV
(3) III, IV, I, II
(4) I, IV, III, II
(5) Question not attempted

48. The famous miniature painting 'Bani Thani', often referred to as the Mona Lisa of India, was painted by Nihal Chand under the patronage of which Rajput ruler?
(1) Maharana Pratap of Mewar
(2) Raja Savant Singh of Kishangarh
(3) Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur
(4) Rao Jodha of Marwar
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following features regarding the Rajput painting tradition:
I. It developed entirely in isolation, remaining

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(1) It was painted on extremely small strips of palm leaf according to the ancient Western Indian tradition.
(2) It was painted entirely on interior palace walls as massive frescoes depicting scenes of heroic military conquests.
(3) It was painted on large sheets of cloth rather than standard manuscript paper.
(4) It was sculpted into ivory plaques bound together by gold wire as a portable luxury item for the Mughal emperor.
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following statements about Akbar's painting atelier:
I. The Razmnama is the Persian translation and elaborately illustrated version of the Mahabharata.
II. Painters in Akbar's atelier were strictly forbidden by religious decree from studying European artworks.
III. Indigenous Hindu artists significantly outnumbered Persian artists in Akbar's imperial workshop.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

39. Which of the following prominent medieval painters is an exception, having NOT been a part of Akbar's imperial atelier?
(1) Farrukh Beg
(2) Mukund
(3) Kesu Das
(4) Nainsukh
(5) Question not attempted

40. The translation and illustration of the Razmnama in Akbar's court primarily served which underlying political and cultural objective?
(1) To foster a synthesized Indo-Persian culture and promote understanding of indigenous epics among the nobility.
(2) To demonstrate the military superiority and cultural dominance of the Mughals over the traditional Rajput kingdoms of the west.
(3) To replace traditional Islamic texts entirely within the imperial educational curriculum for the children of the Mughal nobility.
(4) To prepare diplomatic gifts specifically tailored for European monarchs to showcase the artistic capabilities of the Mughal workshop.
(5) Question not attempted

41. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): During Jahangir's reign, there was a noticeable decline in the production of massive, multi-volume illustrated historical manuscripts.
Reason (R): Jahangir possessed a refined personal aesthetic that strongly favored individual portraiture, naturalistic studies, and the compilation of separate paintings into albums (muraqqas).
Select the correct answer from the codes below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

42. Which prominent painter in Jahangir's court was bestowed with the title 'Nadir-ul-Asr' for his exceptional skill in painting birds, animals, and flowers?
(1) Ustad Mansur
(2) Bishandas
(3) Manohar
(4) Govardhan
(5) Question not attempted

43. Identify the incorrectly matched pair among the following regarding Jahangir's painters and their specialties:
(1) Ustad Mansur - Specialized in botanical and zoological studies for the imperial albums.
(2) Bishandas - Expert in portraiture who was sent on an official diplomatic embassy to Persia.
(3) Abul Hasan - Painted allegorical and dream sequence portraits of Jahangir to glorify the empire.
(4) Mir Sayyid Ali - Mastered European

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mathematics experienced significant growth in Kerala during this period.

III. All major Sanskrit literary works of this era were completely stripped of Hindu religious themes to appease Islamic rulers.

Which of the combinations given above is incorrect?

(1) I only
(2) II and III only
(3) III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

55. What was the primary effect of the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate and later the Mughal Empire on the status of Sanskrit literature?

(1) Sanskrit replaced Arabic as the primary language of Islamic theology in the subcontinent through imperial translations of religious texts.
(2) It was systematically banned, leading to the destruction of all ancient Sanskrit manuscripts in northern India by the early Sultanate rulers.
(3) It merged perfectly with Persian to create a new hybrid language exclusively used by the nobility in the imperial court of the Mughals.
(4) It ceased being the primary imperial administrative language but thrived in religion, philosophy, and regional courts.
(5) Question not attempted

56. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the Awadhi literary tradition during the medieval period?

(1) Malik Muhammad Jayasi composed the epic Padmavat, a blend of Sufi allegory and Rajput romance, in the Awadhi language.
(2) It was strictly used by Hindu saint-poets for devotional works and was intentionally boycotted by Sufi mystics of the region.
(3) Tulsidas actively opposed the use of Awadhi for religious subjects, preferring pure Sanskrit for his composition of the Ramcharitmanas.
(4) Awadhi literature completely lacked poetic metrical structures like dohas and chaupais which were common in other regional languages.
(5) Question not attempted

57. The prominent medieval poet Surdas is celebrated for his unparalleled contribution to which specific vernacular literary tradition?

(1) Awadhi
(2) Maithili
(3) Braj Bhasha
(4) Dingal
(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following statements regarding vernacular literature in medieval India:

I. Chand Bardai's Prithviraj Raso is an early and significant milestone in the Rajasthani-Hindi literary tradition.
II. Vidyapati wrote extensively in the Maithili language, focusing on the love of Radha and Krishna.
III. The Mangalkavyas were narrative poems written in Bengal to propagate the glory of indigenous local deities.
IV. The devotional works of the Alvars and Nayanars formed the foundation of medieval Awadhi literature.

Which of the combinations given above is incorrect?

(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) IV only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

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59. Identify the odd one out among the following medieval literary figures based on the primary language of their most famous devotional compositions:

(1) Tulsidas
(2) Malik Muhammad Jayasi
(3) Qutuban
(4) Surdas
(5) Question not attempted

60. Which of the following prominent medieval texts is an exception, having NOT been composed in a regional vernacular language of India?

(1) Ramcharitmanas
(2) Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh
(3) Chaitanya Charitamrita
(4) Kirtilata
(5) Question not attempted

completely untouched by Mughal stylistic elements.
II. Religious and mythological themes, particularly the Krishna Leela, were deeply prominent.
III. The Ragamala series uniquely attempted to visually depict Indian musical modes and melodies.
IV. Human figures were frequently portrayed in strict profile.
V. The miniature format was popular, but artists also painted large frescoes inside forts and palaces.

Which of the combinations given above is incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and V only
(4) I, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

50. Which of the following statements highlighting the contrast between Mughal and Rajput painting traditions is incorrect?
(1) Rajput painters completely abandoned paper and primarily used cloth for their miniatures, unlike the paper-reliant Mughal artists.
(2) Mughal painting was primarily aristocratic and court-centric, while Rajput painting frequently engaged with popular religious mysticism.
(3) Rajput paintings heavily utilized compartmentalized spaces and flat color backgrounds, whereas Mughal art increasingly focused on realistic depth.
(4) Mughal paintings frequently focused on historical documentation and realism, whereas Rajput art leaned heavily into poetic and romantic idealism.
(5) Question not attempted

51. The acclaimed medieval Sanskrit text 'Rajatarangini', composed in the 12th century, is fundamentally focused on which of the following subjects?
(1) A philosophical commentary on the Upanishads
(2) A detailed treatise on classical Indian music and dance
(3) A chronological history of the kings of Kashmir
(4) A technical manual detailing temple architecture in South India
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following statements regarding medieval Sanskrit literature:
Statement I: The medieval period saw a complete halt in the production of Sanskrit philosophical texts due to the rise of Persian as the court language.
Statement II: Important Sanskrit commentaries on ancient legal texts (Dharmashastras) continued to be composed in kingdoms like Vijayanagara and Mithila.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

53. Match List I (Medieval Sanskrit Author) with List II (Notable Work):
List I: (Medieval Sanskrit Author)
A. Jayadeva
B. Kalhana
C. Somadeva
D. Bilhana
List II: (Notable Work)
i. Rajatarangini
ii. Gita Govinda
iii. Vikramankadevacharita
iv. Kathasaritsagara
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

54. Consider the following statements regarding the themes of medieval Sanskrit literature:
I. The production of ornate court poetry (Kavya) continued in regions free from immediate Sultanate control.
II. Scientific treatises in astronomy and

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(1) Army camp
(2) Poetry
(3) Market
(4) Court
(5) Question not attempted

67. During its formative period in the medieval era, the early poetic form of the Urdu language, heavily utilized by Sufi saints in the Deccan, was commonly referred to as:
(1) Dingal
(2) Apabhramsha
(3) Rekhta
(4) Sanskritized Hindi
(5) Question not attempted

68. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding early figures associated with the development of the Urdu/Hindavi language:
(1) Amir Khusrau - Credited with early use of Hindavi in his poetry and riddles
(2) Wali Deccani - Often regarded as the pioneer of the classical Urdu Ghazal in Delhi
(3) Mir Taqi Mir - A dominant figure of the 18th-century Delhi school of Urdu poetry
(4) Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah - The first ruler to issue farmans entirely in classical Arabic
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which of the following statements most appropriately describes the linguistic foundation of the Urdu language?
(1) It developed entirely from Dravidian syntax and grammatical structures superimposed with a heavy Persian and Arabic vocabulary.
(2) It was an artificial language created by British linguists and administrators to replace Persian in the regional administrative courts.
(3) It evolved from Khari Boli grammar, heavily incorporating Persian, Arabic, and Turkic vocabulary.
(4) It is purely a dialect of classical Persian with no indigenous Indian linguistic roots or local grammatical influences.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Arrange the following regions in the chronological order of their historical emergence as the primary flourishing centers of Urdu poetry and literature:
I. Delhi
II. The Deccan (Golconda/Bijapur)
III. Lucknow
Which of the above sequences is correct?
(1) I, II, III
(2) II, I, III
(3) III, I, II
(4) II, III, I
(5) Question not attempted

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71. Match List I (Classical Music Form/Term) with List II (Description):
List I: (Classical Music Form/Term)
A. Dhrupad
B. Khayal
C. Tarana
D. Thumri
List II: (Description)
i. A semi-classical form known for its romantic and emotive expression
ii. A majestic, rigorous, and spiritually focused classical vocal style
iii. A rhythmic vocal form utilizing meaningless syllables
iv. A flexible, imaginative classical style literally meaning 'imagination'
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

72. In the context of medieval Indian classical music, which of the following defines the 'Khayal' style of singing?
(1) A highly improvisational vocal form offering greater freedom to the artist than Dhrupad.
(2) A strict, unbending musical composition focusing entirely on Sanskrit mantras and ancient Vedic chants.
(3) A rigid instrumental performance exclusively utilizing the Veena and other traditional stringed instruments.
(4) A folk dance tradition prevalent strictly in the Rajput courts of Rajasthan and Central India.
(5) Question not attempted

73. The legendary musician Tansen, a prominent gem in Akbar's court, received his early musical

36. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Mughal painters often specialized in specific genres. Basawan was noted for his landscapes and narrative compositions in the Razmnama, while Daswanth was a lead artist for the Hamza Nama. Ustad Mansur became the supreme master of depicting flora and fauna. Abul Hasan was celebrated for his portraiture and allegorical paintings, receiving the prestigious title of Nadir-uz-Zaman from Emperor Jahangir.

37. (3) It was painted on large sheets of cloth rather than standard manuscript paper.
The Hamza Nama was one of the most ambitious projects of Akbar's early reign, consisting of roughly 1,400 large-scale illustrations. Unusually for the time, these paintings were executed on cotton cloth rather than paper. Each illustration was accompanied by text on the reverse side, allowing the paintings to be held up and displayed while the stories of Amir Hamza were narrated.

38. (3) I and III only
The Razmnama was a Persian translation of the Mahabharata commissioned by Akbar to bridge cultural gaps. His atelier was highly diverse, and records show that indigenous Hindu artists far outnumbered the Persian masters. Far from being forbidden to study foreign art, Mughal painters were encouraged to examine and adapt techniques from European engravings, which influenced their use of perspective and shading during this period.

39. (4) Nainsukh
Farrukh Beg, Mukund, and Kesu Das were all prominent members of Akbar's imperial workshop, contributing to major manuscripts like the Akbarnama. Nainsukh, however, was a famous painter of the mid-eighteenth century. He is the most celebrated artist of the Pahari school, specifically associated with the court of Guler and later Jasrota, long after the peak of the Akbari painting tradition.

40. (1) To foster a synthesized Indo-Persian culture and promote understanding of indigenous epics among the nobility.
Akbar commissioned the Razmnama, the Persian translation of the Mahabharata, as part of his broader effort toward cultural integration. By illustrating this epic with hundreds of high-quality paintings, he aimed to familiarize his Persian-speaking Muslim nobility with the ancient traditions and mythologies of India. This project served both as an artistic endeavor and a political tool to promote a more inclusive imperial identity.

41. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
During the reign of Jahangir, the focus of Mughal painting shifted away from the massive, collaborative narrative manuscripts favored by Akbar. Jahangir's personal interest in naturalism and individual detail led to the rise of portraiture and scientific studies of plants and animals. These works were often compiled into specialized albums called muraqqas, reflecting the emperor's refined and individualistic aesthetic sensibilities.

42. (1) Ustad Mansur
Ustad Mansur was the most celebrated painter of the natural world in Jahangir's court. He possessed a remarkable ability to depict birds, animals, and exotic flowers with scientific precision and artistic beauty. For his extraordinary contributions to the imperial albums, particularly his paintings of the Siberian crane and the dodo, Jahangir bestowed upon him the unique title of Nadir-ul-Asr.

43. (4) Mir Sayyid Ali - Mastered European techniques of chiaroscuro during Jahangir's late reign.
Mir Sayyid Ali was one of the founders of the Mughal school during the reigns of Humayun and early Akbar. He was not active during Jahangir's reign. The adoption of European techniques like chiaroscuro and linear perspective was carried out by later artists such as Abul Hasan and Manohar, who flourished under Jahangir's patronage and refined the naturalistic style of the period.

44. (3) IV only
Jahangir's reign marked a move toward realism rather than stylized Persian abstraction. His artists embraced realistic spatial perspectives and three-dimensional modeling. The period is defined by a shift toward individual portraits and the meticulous depiction of nature. Additionally, the inclusion of the divine halo around the emperor, a motif borrowed from European

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study Indian spiritual traditions.

(2) It was compiled under Raja Mansingh Tomar of Gwalior to document the musical knowledge of the period.

(3) It was written by Tansen specifically to serve as a biography of Swami Haridas and his musical contributions.

(4) It details the acoustic architectural designs necessary to build whispering galleries in the regional Sultanate monuments.

(5) Question not attempted

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collection of stories known as Kathasaritsagara. Bilhana authored the Vikramankadevacharita, a biographical work celebrating the life of the Western Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI, highlighting continued importance of courtly literature.

54. (3) III only
Medieval Sanskrit literature remained deeply rooted in Hindu religious and philosophical themes. Authors continued to write ornate court poetry and scientific treatises, particularly in the Kerala school of astronomy. The idea that Sanskrit works were stripped of religious themes to please Islamic rulers is incorrect; in fact, several Mughal princes, like Dara Shikoh, actively patronized the study and translation of these texts.

55. (4) It ceased being the primary imperial administrative language but thrived in religion, philosophy, and regional courts.
The rise of the Sultanate and Mughal empires shifted the administrative and courtly focus to Persian and Arabic. However, Sanskrit remained the dominant language for Hindu religious rituals, legal scholarship, and philosophical debate. It continued to receive patronage from regional rulers and remained a vital medium of high culture, coexisting alongside the new imperial languages and the developing regional vernaculars across India.

56. (1) Malik Muhammad Jayasi composed the epic Padmavat, a blend of Sufi allegory and Rajput romance, in the Awadhi language.
Awadhi emerged as a powerful literary medium during the medieval period. It was utilized by both Sufi poets and Hindu saints. Malik Muhammad Jayasi's Padmavat is a classic example of "Premakhyan" literature, using local romance to convey Sufi mystical concepts. Similarly, Tulsidas chose Awadhi for his Ramcharitmanas to make the story of Rama accessible to the common people of the region.

57. (3) Braj Bhasha
Surdas, the blind saint-poet, is the most celebrated figure of the Braj Bhasha literary tradition. His monumental work, the Sursagar, focuses on the "vatsalya" and "shringar" rasas, depicting the childhood and romantic life of Lord Krishna in the Braj region. His lyrical compositions played a vital role in establishing Braj Bhasha as a major literary language for devotional poetry in India.

58. (3) IV only
The devotional works of the Alvars and Nayanars were written in Tamil, forming the basis of the South Indian Bhakti movement, not the North Indian Awadhi tradition. In contrast, the Prithviraj Raso is a key early Rajasthani work, Vidyapati is a master of Maithili, and the Mangalkavyas are central to medieval Bengali literature. These regional developments highlight the vibrant linguistic diversity.

59. (4) Surdas
Tulsidas, Malik Muhammad Jayasi, and Qutuban are all renowned for their major works composed in the Awadhi language. Tulsidas wrote the Ramcharitmanas, while Jayasi and Qutuban were famous for their Sufi romances. Surdas, however, is the primary exponent of the Braj Bhasha tradition. His poetry belongs to a different regional linguistic stream centered around the Mathura and Agra regions of North India.

60. (2) Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh
The Ramcharitmanas was written in Awadhi, Chaitanya Charitamrita in Bengali, and Kirtilata in Maithili. These are all regional vernacular compositions. The Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, authored by Abdul Qadir Badauni, is a historical work written in Persian, which was the official court and administrative language of the Mughal Empire. It is not part of the indigenous vernacular literary traditions of medieval India.

61. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Persian was the language of the Mughal elite, administration, and diplomacy. Its position was solidified by Emperor Akbar's administrative reforms, which mandated that all revenue and official records be maintained in Persian. This policy forced local officials to learn the language, leading to its widespread adoption across the empire and ensuring it became the dominant medium for imperial governance.

62. (4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
Abul Fazl is famous for his Akbarnama, an official history that portrays Akbar as a

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9. (3) To balance exterior height while keeping the interior ceiling at a visually suitable level.
The double dome technique involves constructing two separate layers for the roof. This allows architects to create a massive, towering exterior dome that dominates the skyline while maintaining a lower, well-proportioned interior ceiling. Introduced during the Lodi period, this innovation solved the aesthetic problem of ensuring that the interior space did not feel cavernous or poorly lit for visitors.

10. (1) Alauddin Khalji
The Qutb Minar's construction was initiated by Qutbuddin Aibak and completed by Iltutmish. Later, Firoz Shah Tughlaq repaired the monument and added the top floors after lightning damage. While Alauddin Khalji attempted to build a much larger rival tower nearby, known as the Alai Minar, he did not contribute to the actual structure or restoration of the original minaret.

11. (2) III only
Akbar's architectural projects were primarily built using red sandstone, such as the Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri. White marble was used sparingly during his reign, often for decorative accents or specific tombs. It was only during Shah Jahan's reign that white marble became the dominant construction material, marking a significant aesthetic shift in the evolution of Mughal imperial building traditions.

12. (2) Elaborate red sandstone brackets and intricately carved trabeate pillars.
Akbar's architecture at Fatehpur Sikri is noted for incorporating regional styles from Gujarat and Malwa. This is seen in the use of decorative brackets, lintels, and carved pillars that follow the trabeate system. These elements were integrated with Islamic arches and domes, creating a unique synthesis that reflected the cultural diversity of the empire and Akbar's inclusive, syncretic aesthetic vision.

13. (3) Itimad-ud-Daula's Tomb
The Buland Darwaza, Jahangiri Mahal, and Allahabad Fort were all commissioned by Emperor Akbar during his extensive building projects. In contrast, the Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula was commissioned by Nur Jahan, the wife of Emperor Jahangir, to honor her father. This monument is also architecturally distinct as it marks the transition to the extensive use of white marble and pietra dura.

14. (3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
Humayun's Tomb is celebrated as the first major garden-tomb on the Indian subcontinent, set within a formal Charbagh layout. Architecturally, it represents a profound synthesis, heavily influenced by Persian Timurid traditions, such as the high-necked double dome and the grand alcoves. It did not rely strictly on indigenous trabeate techniques, instead serving as a direct precursor to the Taj Mahal.

15. (1) Purana Qila
Purana Qila in Delhi was primarily constructed by Humayun and later significantly developed by Sher Shah Suri after he ousted the Mughals. While Akbar was a prolific builder responsible for the Agra Fort, Lahore Fort, and the entire city of Fatehpur Sikri, the Purana Qila belongs to the earlier Suri-Mughal transitional period of architecture in the mid-sixteenth century.

16. (2) I, III, IV and V
The Taj Mahal utilizes the hasht-bihisht plan and a massive double dome. It features sophisticated pietra dura floral inlays and four minarets tilted slightly outward for structural safety. While it is a masterpiece of Islamic architecture, it does incorporate indigenous motifs, such as the inverted lotus finial atop the dome, reflecting the ongoing synthesis of Persian and Indian architectural styles.

17. (2) The complex represents an earthly replica of paradise with the mausoleum symbolizing the throne of God.
The architectural layout of the Taj Mahal is deeply symbolic of Islamic concepts of the afterlife. The formal Charbagh garden represents paradise, with its four flowing rivers of water, milk, wine, and honey. The white marble mausoleum, positioned at the end of the garden rather than the center, is interpreted by scholars as a representation of the Divine Throne.

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training under the guidance of which renowned saint-musician?
(1) Amir Khusrau
(2) Baiju Bawra
(3) Swami Haridas
(4) Purandara Dasa
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which of the following statements regarding the Dhrupad style of classical music is incorrect?
(1) It completely prohibits the use of the Pakhawaj or any percussion instruments during performances.
(2) It is considered one of the oldest existing forms of North Indian classical music.
(3) It heavily emphasizes spiritual and devotional themes, often praising Hindu deities.
(4) Raja Mansingh Tomar of Gwalior played a crucial role in its patronization and development.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Consider the following statements regarding the synthesis of music in medieval India:
Statement I: Amir Khusrau is traditionally credited with introducing several Perso-Arabic ragas like Aiman and Sazgiri into Indian classical music.
Statement II: The Mughal emperors, particularly Aurangzeb, heavily patronized classical music, leading to its greatest period of imperial expansion.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

76. The spiritual musical form of Qawwali, which deeply influenced medieval North Indian musical traditions, was fundamentally popularized in India by which of the following groups?
(1) The Shaivite Nayanars of the South during the Bhakti movement.
(2) The Sufi mystics, particularly the Chishti order in the North.
(3) The Portuguese missionaries in Goa and the Konkan coast.
(4) The Jain monks of Western India in the medieval period.
(5) Question not attempted

77. Consider the following statements regarding Mughal architecture during Shah Jahan's reign:
Statement I: There was a distinct transition from the robust red sandstone architecture of Akbar to the refined elegance of white marble.
Statement II: The use of the cusped arch and bulbous dome became highly standardized and visually prominent.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

78. Identify the odd one out among the following musical instruments, based on the tradition that Amir Khusrau is historically credited with inventing or heavily modifying them:
(1) Sitar
(2) Tabla
(3) Veena
(4) Both (1) and (2)
(5) Question not attempted

79. Which of the following is an exception, NOT being a Raga traditionally attributed to the creation of Miyan Tansen?
(1) Raga Bhairavi
(2) Miyan ki Malhar
(3) Miyan ki Todi
(4) Darbari Kanada
(5) Question not attempted

80. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the medieval musical text 'Man Kautuhal'?
(1) It is a Persian translation of the Atharva Veda commissioned by Dara Shikoh to

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27. (4) The 'Bangla' roof, featuring a distinctively sloping, convex shape derived from traditional thatched huts.
The architectural style of medieval Bengal was heavily influenced by the local climate and traditional building materials. Its most distinctive feature is the "Bangla" roof, which mimics the curved, sloping eaves of rural thatched bamboo huts. This indigenous form was adapted into permanent brick and stone structures, eventually influencing Mughal architecture, where it was incorporated as the "Bengala" roof.

28. (2) III only
The Jaunpur style of architecture is characterized by massive, sloping pylons at the entrance of mosques, but it famously lacks the independent, towering minarets found in other traditions. In contrast, Bengal architecture utilized brick and terracotta extensively, while the Bijapur style in the Deccan was known for its exceptionally wide domes and elaborate stone brackets supporting heavy overhanging cornices.

29. (3) Bara Gumbad
The Ibrahim Rauza, the Jama Masjid of Bijapur, and the Gol Gumbaz are all masterpieces of the Adil Shahi architecture belonging to the regional Bijapur school in the Deccan. The Bara Gumbad, however, belongs to the Lodi period of the Delhi Sultanate. It represents the imperial architectural style of Northern India rather than the specific regional traditions of the Southern sultanates.

30. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur is renowned for its exceptional acoustics, particularly the "whispering gallery" situated inside the dome where sounds echo multiple times. However, this was an indigenous engineering achievement of the Adil Shahi period rather than a result of imported European expertise. The structure uses a series of intersecting arches to support one of the largest domes ever built.

31. (4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
Mughal painting did not emerge in isolation; it was born from the migration of Persian masters to the Indian court. During its early phase, it was primarily focused on manuscript illustration, serving as a visual narrative for texts. The style was a synthesis where Safavid Persian techniques of refined line and color were adapted to the more dynamic and vibrant Indian environment.

32. (2) Mir Sayyid Ali and Abd al-Samad
During his exile in Persia, Emperor Humayun recruited two master painters from the Safavid court: Mir Sayyid Ali and Abd al-Samad. They accompanied him back to India and established the foundation of the Mughal imperial atelier. These artists trained indigenous painters and supervised the earliest major projects, effectively blending Persian aesthetic sensibilities with local Indian artistic traditions to form the Mughal style.

33. (1) I, II, IV and V
Early Mughal painting was primarily used for illustrating epic narratives, with the Hamza Nama being the first monumental project. This period saw a shift towards vibrant colors and the inclusion of detailed decorative margins. The style successfully synthesized Persian elegance with Indian dynamism. It did not reject vibrant colors; instead, it moved away from the more muted tones of earlier Persian traditions.

34. (1) Akbar
While Humayun brought Persian masters to India, it was Emperor Akbar who formally organized the imperial painting workshop known as the Tasvir Khana. Under his patronage, the atelier expanded significantly, employing hundreds of artists, many of whom were indigenous. This institutionalized setting allowed for large-scale collaborative projects, such as the illustration of historical chronicles and epics, standardizing the distinct Mughal artistic style.

35. (3) It is a recipe book from the Malwa Sultanate featuring early, pre-Mughal Persian-influenced miniature paintings.
The Nimat Nama is a unique manuscript from the early sixteenth-century Malwa Sultanate. It serves as a book of delicacies and recipes compiled for Ghiyas-ud-Din Shah. The illustrations in this text are significant as they represent a transitional phase where Persian artistic influences were beginning to merge with indigenous Indian styles, predating the formal establishment of the Mughal imperial painting tradition.

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18. (1) Shah Jahan's desire to reflect the pure, celestial nature of paradise in honor of Mumtaz Mahal.
Shah Jahan transitioned from the red sandstone common in earlier Mughal buildings to white marble for the Taj Mahal's central mausoleum. This choice was driven by the desire to symbolize purity and the celestial light of paradise. The white marble, sourced from Makrana, provided a luminous quality that distinguished the tomb of his beloved wife from all previous imperial structures.

19. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
The construction of the Taj Mahal involved specific experts and techniques. Ustad Ahmad Lahauri is recognized as the chief architect, while the high-quality white marble was sourced from the Makrana quarries. The decorative floral inlays were created using the pietra dura technique, and the entire complex was set within a Persian-style Charbagh, representing a four-part formal garden layout.

20. (4) Calligraphy on the facades increases in size towards the top to appear uniform from the ground level.
To ensure visual harmony for a viewer standing at the base, the calligraphic inscriptions on the Taj Mahal's facades were designed with a specific optical correction. The Arabic letters gradually increase in size as they go higher up the wall. This prevents the top lines from appearing smaller due to distance, making the text look perfectly uniform from the ground level.

21. (3) Jama Masjid → Tomb of Salim Chishti → Panch Mahal → Diwan-i-Khas
Entering Fatehpur Sikri through the Buland Darwaza leads directly into the religious precinct dominated by the Jama Masjid. The courtyard houses the white marble Tomb of Salim Chishti. Moving towards the secular royal complex, one encounters the tiered Panch Mahal and eventually reaches the administrative and private quarters, including the Diwan-i-Khas with its unique central pillar and platform.

22. (2) The successful annexation of the Gujarat province
The Buland Darwaza, or the "Gate of Magnificence," was added to the south wall of the Jama Masjid at Fatehpur Sikri. Emperor Akbar commissioned this massive gateway to commemorate his military victory and the successful conquest of Gujarat in 1573. Standing over fifty meters high, it remains one of the most imposing examples of Mughal gateway architecture in the Indian subcontinent.

23. (2) II and III only
Fatehpur Sikri was not planned on a symmetrical grid; its layout followed the natural topography of the ridge. The city reflects a brilliant synthesis of Timurid forms and indigenous Indian styles. Despite its grandeur, it was abandoned shortly after completion due to water scarcity. This resulted in the preservation of the complex as a "frozen" moment of Akbar's architectural vision.

24. (1) It was exclusively designed to serve as the main treasury and mint for Akbar's empire.
The Panch Mahal is a recreational structure at Fatehpur Sikri, likely used by the emperor and the royal ladies for evening breezes. It is a five-story pavilion that tapers as it rises, supported by over a hundred uniquely carved columns. Its open, trabeate design lacks solid walls and bears a strong resemblance to the architecture of traditional Indian Buddhist monasteries.

25. (3) An experimental fusion of diverse regional Indian architectural elements, symbolizing his inclusive political vision.
Akbar's architectural philosophy was defined by an eclectic and experimental approach. By integrating styles from Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Bengal with Persian and Central Asian forms, he created a visual representation of his inclusive "Sulh-i-kul" policy. Fatehpur Sikri serves as the primary example of this synthesis, where varied regional motifs and construction techniques coexist harmoniously within a single imperial complex.

26. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Regional medieval architecture flourished in various sultanates. The Adina Mosque represents the Bengal style, while the Atala Mosque is the hallmark of Jaunpur's architecture. The Gol Gumbaz is the most famous example of the Bijapur style in the Deccan. Meanwhile, the Hindola Mahal, with its characteristic sloping walls, is a prominent monument of the Malwa Sultanate in Central India.

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Christian art, became a standard feature of imperial portraiture.

45. (3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
European art arrived at the Mughal court through Jesuit missions, introducing concepts like linear perspective. Mughal artists did not reject these foreign techniques; instead, they skillfully integrated chiaroscuro, or the use of light and shade, to create a sense of volume and depth in their figures. This synthesis resulted in a more naturalistic style that distinguished late Akbari and Jahangiri paintings.

46. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Rajput painting schools have distinct characteristics. The Mewar school is known for its bold colors and emotional intensity. The Kishangarh school features the iconic, elongated features of the "Bani Thani" style. The Bundi school is celebrated for its lush landscapes and depictions of nature. Finally, the Kangra school, a Pahari tradition, is famous for its lyrical lines and delicate treatment of romance.

47. (1) III, I, IV, II
The chronological development began with pre-Mughal Western Indian Jain manuscript illustrations. This was followed by the establishment of Akbar's imperial atelier in the late sixteenth century. The tradition reached a peak of naturalism with Jahangir's album paintings in the early seventeenth century. Finally, the refined Kangra style of Pahari painting emerged and flourished during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

48. (2) Raja Savant Singh of Kishangarh
The "Bani Thani" painting is a masterpiece of the Kishangarh school, created by the artist Nihal Chand. It depicts a woman with highly stylized features, including elongated eyes and a sharp profile, representing an idealized form of beauty. The work was commissioned by Raja Savant Singh, a poet-prince who was a devotee of Krishna, and the painting is symbolic of Radha.

49. (1) I only
The Rajput painting tradition did not develop in total isolation. While it maintained its own unique themes, such as the Ragamala and Krishna Leela, it was significantly influenced by Mughal techniques, particularly in the use of materials and refined detailing. Most Rajput schools represent a complex interaction between indigenous artistic sensibilities and the high-court style of the Mughals, rather than a separate evolution.

50. (1) Rajput painters completely abandoned paper and primarily used cloth for their miniatures, unlike the paper-reliant Mughal artists.
Both the Mughal and Rajput traditions primarily utilized paper for their miniature paintings. While some early large-scale Mughal works like the Hamza Nama were on cloth, and Rajput artists also painted frescoes on palace walls, the standard medium for miniatures in both traditions remained handmade paper. The differences between the two schools lay more in their thematic focus, spatial organization, and stylistic idealism.

51. (3) A chronological history of the kings of Kashmir
Composed by Kalhana in the twelfth century, the Rajatarangini is a landmark in Indian literature as one of the earliest examples of a systematic historical chronicle. Written in Sanskrit verse, it records the history of the various dynasties that ruled Kashmir from legendary times down to the author's own era. It is valued for its relatively objective approach to historical events.

52. (4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
Sanskrit did not disappear with the rise of Persian; it continued to be a language of high intellectual and religious discourse. While Persian became the primary administrative tongue, Sanskrit scholars in various regional kingdoms, such as Vijayanagara and Mithila, produced significant works. This included important commentaries on the Dharmashastras and philosophical treatises, showing that the Sanskrit intellectual tradition remained vibrant during the period.

53. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Medieval Sanskrit literature includes various masterpieces. Jayadeva wrote the Gita Govinda, a lyrical poem about the love of Radha and Krishna. Kalhana is famous for his historical chronicle, Rajatarangini. Somadeva compiled the

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ANSWERS

1. (2) The construction of load-bearing arches and domes utilizing keystones
The arcuate system, introduced by Islamic builders, relies on arches, vaults, and domes to span spaces. Unlike the trabeate method using horizontal beams, it utilizes wedge-shaped stones called voussoirs and a central keystone. This allows for the construction of massive buildings and wide openings by transferring the structural weight through the curved form to the side pillars.

2. (4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
The transition from trabeate to arcuate systems was gradual, not immediate, as early Sultanate builders often repurposed local materials and skills. While Islamic architecture favored geometric patterns and calligraphy, Indian masons integrated local floral motifs and bells into the designs. This hybrid style successfully blended indigenous decorative traditions with Islamic structural requirements, creating a unique and enduring architectural synthesis.

3. (2) III only
Indo-Islamic architecture is defined by the introduction of the arcuate system, while indigenous Indian architecture predominantly utilized the trabeate system. A key technological advancement of this synthesis was the widespread use of lime-based mortar as a cementing agent. This allowed for the construction of massive, durable stone structures that could support heavy domes and arches across very large spaces.

4. (4) The earliest mosques in Delhi were built entirely from newly quarried stone to ensure structural purity.
Early Sultanate architecture frequently involved reusing materials from demolished local structures rather than relying solely on newly quarried stones. This practice is evident in monuments like the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque. These buildings effectively combined recycled pillars with new Islamic elements like arches and calligraphy, demonstrating an immediate but pragmatic synthesis of different architectural traditions during the initial phase of conquest.

5. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Islamic religious architecture features specific functional components. The mihrab is a niche indicating the direction of Mecca, known as the qibla. The minbar is the pulpit for sermons, while the sahn refers to the open courtyard. These elements together define the spatial and ritual organization of a mosque, ensuring proper orientation and communal prayer for the entire congregation.

6. (2) Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Balban
Historians identify the Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Balban, located in the Mehrauli area of Delhi, as the first Indian structure featuring a true arch. Earlier buildings used corbelled arches, where stones were stepped inward. The true arch utilizes wedge-shaped stones and a keystone, marking a significant technological shift in the structural evolution of Indo-Islamic architecture during the middle Sultanate period.

7. (1) II, I, III, IV
The progression of Sultanate architecture began with the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque during the early Delhi Sultanate. It was followed by the Khalji-era Alai Darwaza, which showcased refined arcuate techniques. The Tughlaq period produced the Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq with its characteristic batter, while the Tomb of Sikandar Lodi represents the later Lodi phase, notably featuring the innovative double dome.

8. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tughlaq period architecture is distinguished by the use of “batter,” which refers to the inward-sloping walls of their structures. This design element was primarily functional, providing greater structural stability and strength to the massive walls while allowing them to bear the weight of heavy roofs. It gave the buildings a robust, fortress-like appearance characteristic of that specific historical era.

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divinely guided ruler. However, his prose style was far from simple; it was known for being incredibly ornate, complex, and filled with elaborate rhetorical flourishes and sophisticated vocabulary. This elevated style was intended to reflect the grandeur and majesty of the Mughal court and the emperor.

63. (2) II only
The Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh was written by Abdul Qadir Badauni as a private, critical history of Akbar's reign, particularly his religious experiments. It was not an "official" history; in fact, its publication was suppressed because of its negative view of Akbar's policies. The other works listed, like the Ain-i-Akbari and Padshahnama, correctly identify their authors and roles within the Mughal literary tradition.

64. (4) He strictly refused to participate in the translation of Hindu epics due to religious orthodoxy.
Faizi, a liberal intellectual and brother of Abul Fazl, was deeply involved in Akbar's project to translate Sanskrit works. Far whom refusing, he oversaw the Persian translation of the Mahabharata and personally translated the mathematical text Lilavati. As the poet laureate, his participation was central to Akbar's cultural policy aimed at integrating Persian and Indian intellectual traditions within the Mughal court.

65. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
Major Persian works of the Mughal era are associated with specific historians. Abdul Qadir Badauni wrote the Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, while Abul Fazl authored the Ain-i-Akbari. Khafi Khan is known for the Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, which provides a detailed history of the later Mughals. Abdul Hamid Lahori was the official chronicler for Shah Jahan, responsible for the first two volumes of the imperial Padshahnama.

66. (1) Army camp
The word "Urdu" originates from the Turkic word "ordu," which means "army" or "army camp." The language developed in the multi-ethnic environment of the military camps of the Delhi Sultanate and later the Mughals. It emerged as a lingua franca through the interaction between Persian-speaking soldiers and administrators and the local population who spoke various North Indian Hindavi dialects.

67. (3) Rekhta
During its early development, especially in the Deccan, the burgeoning language that would become Urdu was often called Rekhta, meaning "scattered" or "mixed." This term reflected the blending of Persian and Arabic vocabulary with the grammatical framework of local Indian dialects. Sufi saints used this versatile medium to spread mystical teachings, making it a significant language for religious and poetic expression.

68. (4) Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah - The first ruler to issue farmans entirely in classical Arabic.
Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, the ruler of Golconda, was a major patron of the Deccani Urdu tradition and is celebrated as the first "Sahib-e-Diwan" poet of Urdu. He did not issue farmans in Arabic to the exclusion of local languages; instead, he promoted the use of Deccani Urdu for literature and administration, contributing significantly to its growth before Delhi.

69. (3) It evolved from Khari Boli grammar, heavily incorporating Persian, Arabic, and Turkic vocabulary.
Urdu is an Indo-Aryan language that shares its grammatical base with Khari Boli, a dialect of the Delhi region. Its distinct identity comes from the heavy integration of Persian, Arabic, and Turkic words. It is written in the Perso-Arabic script. This linguistic synthesis allowed it to serve as a bridge between the Islamic administrative elite and the diverse local populations.

70. (2) II, I, III
Urdu literature first flourished in the Deccan sultanates of Bijapur and Golconda, known as Deccani Urdu. After the Mughal conquest of the Deccan, the style moved north, reaching its classical peak in Delhi during the eighteenth century. Finally, with the decline of Delhi's political power, the center of literary excellence shifted to Lucknow, where it developed a highly sophisticated, ornate style.

71. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Indian classical music includes diverse forms. Dhrupad is a majestic, spiritually focused style with a rigid structure. Khayal, meaning

CHAPTER 14
Bhakti and Sufi Movements

1. Which of the following was a primary catalyst for the emergence of the Bhakti movement in early medieval India?
(1) The desire of the elite to popularize Sanskrit among the masses
(2) The increasing caste rigidity and exclusionary nature of Vedic rituals
(3) The patronage of vernacular languages by the Delhi Sultanate rulers
(4) The spread of European missionary activities in southern India
(5) Question not attempted

2. The Bhakti movement fundamentally transformed religious worship in India. Which of the following best defines the core philosophy of the movement?
(1) A personal, emotional bond of devotion between the devotee and divine
(2) Attainment of ultimate knowledge through severe and physical penance
(3) Strict adherence to the hierarchical rituals of the Dharma Shastras
(4) Complete rejection of personal deities in favor of formless meditation
(5) Question not attempted

3. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Bhakti movement in North India was highly influenced by the egalitarian principles of Islam and Sufi mysticism.
Statement II: All Bhakti saints of North India uniformly rejected the concept of idol worship due to Islamic influence.
Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

4. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the general characteristics of the Bhakti movement.
(1) The advocacy of social equality for all individuals regardless of their caste or gender.
(2) The emphasis on the essential role of a Guru or guide in achieving spiritual salvation.
(3) The rejection of elaborate sacrifices and rituals for connecting directly with the divine.
(4) The heavy reliance on Sanskrit to ensure the purity of spiritual and religious transmission.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Consider the following lists regarding foundational texts or groups of the Southern Bhakti tradition and their religious orientation:
List I: (Texts or Groups)
A. Divya Prabandham
B. Tevaram
C. Alvars
D. Nayanars
List II: (Religious Orientation)
i. Devotees of Lord Shiva
ii. Anthology of Shaiva hymns
iii. Anthology of Vaishnava hymns
iv. Devotees of Lord Vishnu
Which of the following is the correctly matched code?
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

6. The Nayanars were instrumental in popularizing Shaivism in South India. How many Nayanar saints are traditionally recognized in this movement?

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80. (2) It was compiled under Raja Mansingh Tomar of Gwalior to document the musical knowledge of the period.

The Man Kautuhal is a significant medieval musical treatise compiled under the patronage of Raja Mansingh Tomar of Gwalior. It aimed to systematize and document the musical developments of the time, particularly the Dhrupad style. This work is important because it represents an early effort to bridge the gap between traditional Sanskrit musical theory and the evolving musical practices of the period.

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"imagination," offers more flexibility and improvisation to the singer. Tarana is a fast-paced rhythmic form using syllables like "tana" and "dha." Thumri is a semi-classical, romantic style that emphasizes emotional expression, often dealing with themes of love and separation in poetry.

72. (1) A highly improvisational vocal form offering greater freedom to the artist than Dhrupad.
The Khayal style emerged as a more flexible alternative to the austere Dhrupad tradition. It allows the musician significant freedom to improvise within the framework of a raga. This style emphasizes intricate ornamentations and variations, making it one of the most popular forms of Hindustani classical music. Its development is often associated with the later Mughal court during the eighteenth century.

73. (3) Swami Haridas
Tansen, the most famous musician of the Mughal era, received his early and formative musical education from Swami Haridas, a renowned saint-singer of the Bhakti tradition based in Vrindavan. Under Haridas's guidance, Tansen mastered the Dhrupad style. This training in the spiritual and technical aspects of Indian music laid the foundation for his legendary career as the premier court musician.

74. (1) It completely prohibits the use of the Pakhawaj or any percussion instruments during performances.
The Dhrupad style is actually deeply connected to the use of the Pakhawaj, a traditional two-headed drum. The percussion provides the essential rhythmic accompaniment required for the majestic and rigorous performance. Dhrupad is one of the oldest forms of North Indian classical music, characterized by its devotional themes and its patronization by rulers like Raja Mansingh Tomar of Gwalior.

75. (3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
Amir Khusrau is traditionally credited with enriching Indian music by introducing Perso-Arabic ragas and styles. However, the claim that Aurangzeb heavily patronized classical music is incorrect. While music continued in private, Aurangzeb officially withdrew imperial patronage for music in the court for religious reasons, leading to a decline in court-sponsored musical activity, although many musicians found refuge in regional princely states.

76. (2) The Sufi mystics, particularly the Chishti order in the North.
Qawwali is a form of devotional music that originated from the Sufi tradition. It was popularized in India primarily by the Chishti Sufis, with Amir Khusrau often cited as its key architect. Designed to lead listeners to spiritual ecstasy, Qawwali combined Persian and Indian musical elements, serving as a powerful medium for spreading Sufi mystical messages across the diverse populations of India.

77. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Architecture during Shah Jahan's reign saw a significant transition to the use of white marble, which symbolized imperial grandeur and purity. His buildings are also characterized by refined structural features, such as the elegant cusped arch and the bulbous, double-layered dome. These elements became the hallmarks of the high Mughal style, as seen in the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort.

78. (3) Veena
Tradition credits Amir Khusrau with the invention or significant modification of the Sitar and the Tabla. He is said to have modified the ancient Veena to create the Sitar and divided the Pakhawaj to create the two-piece Tabla. However, the Veena itself is a much older, indigenous Indian stringed instrument that predates the arrival of Islamic traditions and is associated with ancient heritage.

79. (1) Raga Bhairavi
Tansen is famously associated with the creation or refinement of several major ragas that bear his name, such as Miyan ki Malhar, Miyan ki Todi, and Darbari Kanada. These remain fundamental to the Hindustani classical tradition today. Raga Bhairavi, however, is a much older and more foundational morning raga in Indian music that is not traditionally attributed to the innovations of Tansen.

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(1) 12
(2) 63
(3) 72
(4) 108
(5) Question not attempted

7. Find the odd one out among the following saints of the Southern Bhakti tradition.
(1) Appar
(2) Sambandar
(3) Sundarar
(4) Nammalvar
(5) Question not attempted

8. Consider the following statements regarding the early Bhakti movement in South India:
I. Andal was a prominent female Alvar saint known for her profound devotion to Lord Krishna.
II. The Alvar and Nayanar saints strictly belonged to the upper castes and excluded Shudras.
III. They travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their gods.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

9. Which of the following pairs of Bhakti saints and their specific royal patronage or conflict is correctly matched?
(1) Nammalvar - Served as the chief minister for the Chola king Rajaraja I
(2) Kulasekhara Alvar - Persecuted by the Pandyas for his Vaishnava beliefs
(3) Appar - Conflict with the Pallava ruler before his conversion to Shaivism
(4) Sambandar - Served as a military commander for the Rashtrakuta dynasty
(5) Question not attempted

10. In the context of the Tamil Bhakti traditions, what does the term Tirumurai refer to?
(1) A twelve-volume collection of Tamil Shaiva devotional poetry
(2) A unique architectural style dedicated to temples of Lord Shiva
(3) A comprehensive compilation of hymns written by the Alvar saints
(4) A detailed philosophical treatise criticizing Jain and Buddhist monks
(5) Question not attempted

11. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Ramanuja advocated the path of devotion (Bhakti) to attain moksha while accepting the reality of the material world.
Reason (R): According to his philosophy of Vishishtadvaita, the individual soul and the material world are real but remain completely dependent on Brahman.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

12. Ramanuja wrote a highly influential commentary on the Brahma Sutras. What is the name of this famous philosophical text?
(1) Gita Bhashya
(2) Sri Bhashya
(3) Vedartha Sangraha
(4) Tattvamuktavali
(5) Question not attempted

13. A seeker follows a philosophy which states that God (Brahman) is the ultimate reality, but the souls (Chit) and the universe (Achit) are its real, inseparable attributes, much like the body is to the soul. Which philosophy is the seeker following?
(1) Advaita
(2) Dvaita
(3) Vishishtadvaita
(4) Shuddhadvaita
(5) Question not attempted

14. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the life and teachings of Ramanuja.
(1) He was profoundly influenced by the sacred devotional hymns of the Alvars.
(2) He fundamentally opposed the non-dualistic philosophy of Adi Shankaracharya.

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(5) Question not attempted

44. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu propagated a unique philosophy concerning the relationship between God and the individual soul. What is the name of this philosophical doctrine?
(1) Shuddhadvaita
(2) Achintya Bheda Abheda
(3) Dvaitadvaita
(4) Vishishtadvaita
(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following statements regarding Chaitanya Mahaprabhu:
I. He popularized the practice of 'Sankirtan', which involved ecstatic group singing and dancing in praise of Lord Krishna.
II. He was heavily influenced by the Advaita Vedanta of Adi Shankara and preached absolute formlessness of God.
III. His teachings laid the foundation for the Gaudiya Vaishnavism tradition in Bengal.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

46. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu spent a significant portion of the later years of his life promoting his devotional movement in which important pilgrimage center?
(1) Varanasi
(2) Dwarka
(3) Mathura
(4) Puri
(5) Question not attempted

47. Which of the following pairs of Bhakti saints and their popular epithets or titles is correctly matched?
(1) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu - Gauranga
(2) Tukaram - The Blind Bard of Agra
(3) Kabir - The Prophet of Dualism
(4) Tulsidas - The Pioneer of Nirguna
(5) Question not attempted

48. The devotional poetry of the Varkari saints of Maharashtra, characterized by its emotional depth and simplicity, is known by which specific term?
(1) Vakh
(2) Abhangas
(3) Dohas
(4) Shlokas
(5) Question not attempted

49. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Varkari movement of Maharashtra successfully bridged the gap between religious devotion and practical household life.
Reason (R): The saints of the Varkari tradition, such as Tukaram and Eknath, lived as ordinary family men rather than renouncing the world.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

50. Sant Eknath of the Maharashtra Bhakti tradition is widely celebrated for his vernacular commentary on a major Hindu scripture. Which scripture did he comment upon?
(1) The Bhagavata Purana
(2) The Bhagavad Gita
(3) The Ramayana
(4) The Rig Veda
(5) Question not attempted

51. Which of the following saints is not historically associated with the Varkari tradition of Maharashtra centered around Lord Vithoba of Pandharpur?
(1) Namdev
(2) Jnaneshwar
(3) Nimbarkacharya
(4) Tukaram
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Sant Tukaram belonged to the Shudra caste and often faced persecution from the orthodox Brahmins of his time.

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of the Lodi dynasty.
(2) His rigid enforcement of the traditional Varna ashrama dharma.
(3) His decision to impart spiritual teachings in Hindi rather than Sanskrit.
(4) His establishment of massive temple complexes across the Gangetic belt.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Consider the following statements about Kabir:
I. He was a champion of Saguna Bhakti and worshipped Lord Rama as a human incarnation.
II. He vehemently condemned empty rituals, idol worship, and caste distinctions in both Hinduism and Islam.
III. His teachings were expressed through short, easily understandable poems known as dohas.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

23. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Kabir's teachings drew significantly from both the Vedanta philosophy and Islamic Sufism.
Statement II: Kabir believed that Allah and Rama were simply different names for the same singular, formless Supreme Being.
Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

24. Select the correct chronological sequence of the emergence of the following influential figures of the Bhakti movement.
(1) Madhvacharya, Ramanuja, Kabir, Ramananda
(2) Ramanuja, Madhvacharya, Ramananda, Kabir
(3) Ramananda, Ramanuja, Madhvacharya, Kabir
(4) Ramanuja, Ramananda, Madhvacharya, Kabir
(5) Question not attempted

25. The compilation of the spiritual verses and teachings of Kabir is most famously preserved in which of the following texts?
(1) Dasbodh
(2) Sursagar
(3) Bijak
(4) Padavali
(5) Question not attempted

26. What was the primary effect of Kabir's professional background as a weaver on his spiritual teachings?
(1) He utilized weaving metaphors to explain spiritual concepts to the common people.
(2) He limited his spiritual initiation to the artisan and weaver classes of Varanasi.
(3) He mandated that all his followers adopt weaving as their primary occupation.
(4) He focused on the economic upliftment of weavers rather than religious reform.
(5) Question not attempted

27. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Mirabai's devotional poetry is a classic example of Nirguna Bhakti, focusing on formless meditation.
Reason (R): She explicitly defied the patriarchal norms of her time and considered Lord Krishna as her ultimate husband.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

28. In the historical and cultural context of Rajasthan, Mirabai was married into the royal house of Mewar. Who was her husband?
(1) Rana Sanga

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(3) He spent a major portion of his life at the Srirangam temple in Tamil Nadu.
(4) He taught that formless meditation is the only true path to salvation.
(5) Question not attempted

15. Consider the following statements about Madhvacharya:
I. He was the chief proponent of the Dvaita (Dualism) school of Vedanta.
II. He asserted that the individual soul (Jiva) and God (Brahman) are eternally distinct.
III. He established the Krishna Mutt in Udupi.
IV. He believed that the physical world is an illusion (Maya) and has no real existence.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

16. The philosophy of Dvaita, formulated by Madhvacharya, is also commonly known in philosophical literature by which of the following terms?
(1) Kevaladvaita
(2) Tattvavada
(3) Bhedabheda
(4) Achintya Bheda Abheda
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following is not a recognized feature of Madhvacharya's theology?
(1) The classification of souls into those for liberation, rebirth, and damnation.
(2) The complete rejection of Lord Vishnu as the Supreme Being.
(3) The assertion that God and the material world are fundamentally different entities.
(4) The belief that devotion to Lord Hari is the primary means to achieve liberation.
(5) Question not attempted

18. Consider the following lists regarding prominent disciples of Ramananda and their traditional social backgrounds:
List I: (Disciples)
A. Kabir
B. Ravidas
C. Sena
D. Dhanna
List II: (Social Backgrounds)
i. Barber
ii. Peasant
iii. Weaver
iv. Cobbler
Which of the following is the correctly matched code?
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

19. Consider the following statements regarding Ramananda:
I. He originally belonged to the Sri Vaishnava sect founded by Ramanuja.
II. He shifted the focus of devotion from Lord Vishnu to Lord Rama.
III. He used Sanskrit exclusively to preach his teachings in North India.
IV. He fundamentally acted as a bridge between the Bhakti traditions of South and North India.
V. He opened the doors of Bhakti to people of all castes and even women.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) III only
(3) II and IV only
(4) III and V only
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which of the following statements most accurately describes Ramananda's role as a bridge between South and North India?
(1) He organized the migration of the Alvar community to northern Varanasi.
(2) He translated the Tamil Tevaram into Persian for the Sultanate rulers.
(3) He enforced specific Shaiva rituals upon the northern Vaishnava sects.
(4) He brought the Southern devotion to the North using the local vernacular.
(5) Question not attempted

21. What was the most appropriate reason for Ramananda's immense popularity among the masses in North India?
(1) His strong political alliance with the rulers

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IV. Ramananda

Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of their primary periods of activity?

(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) IV, II, III, I
(4) IV, III, I, II
(5) Question not attempted

38. In the teachings of Guru Nanak, the ultimate reality or God is described as 'Akal Purakh'. What does this term fundamentally signify?

(1) The Lord of the entire physical universe
(2) The timeless, formless, and immortal being
(3) The divine creator of the caste hierarchy
(4) The human incarnation of the supreme divine
(5) Question not attempted

39. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Guru Nanak established the institutions of 'Sangat' and 'Langar' to promote social equality among his followers.

Statement II: The 'Langar' mandated that only people of the same caste could eat together in the community kitchen.

Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

40. Consider the following statements about Guru Nanak:

I. He was born in Talwandi, now in Pakistan.
II. He rejected the authority of the Vedas and the Quran as the ultimate path to salvation.
III. His teachings emphasized the repetition of the Divine Name (Naam Japo).
IV. He undertook extensive travels known as Udasis to spread his message.
V. He strictly advocated for an ascetic life and detachment from household duties.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(1) I, II, III, and V only
(2) I, II, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

41. Identify the correct statement regarding the foundations of Sikhism laid by Guru Nanak.

(1) He appointed his son, Sri Chand, as his immediate spiritual successor.
(2) He taught that salvation is attained through strict physical austerities.
(3) He believed in the equality of women and opposed discriminatory practices.
(4) He composed hymns in Sanskrit to maintain the purity of his message.
(5) Question not attempted

42. What was the most significant effect of the establishment of the 'Khalsa' by the tenth Guru, which evolved from the foundational teachings of Guru Nanak?

(1) It created a martial community bound by a strict code of discipline.
(2) It transformed the Sikhs into a peaceful sect isolated from society.
(3) It led to the assimilation of Sikhism back into orthodox Hinduism.
(4) It resulted in the immediate collapse of the Mughal empire in India.
(5) Question not attempted

43. Consider the following lists regarding Bhakti saints and the regions where they predominantly preached:

List I: (Saints)
A. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
B. Sankaradeva
C. Narsinh Mehta
D. Basavanna

List II: (Regions)
i. Assam
ii. Karnataka
iii. Bengal
iv. Gujarat

Which of the following is the correctly matched code?

(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii

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(2) Bhojraj
(3) Maharana Pratap
(4) Udai Singh
(5) Question not attempted

29. Mirabai composed numerous devotional songs expressing her intense love for Lord Krishna. These lyrical compositions are popularly known as:
(1) Abhangas
(2) Kirtans
(3) Padavalis
(4) Vakhs
(5) Question not attempted

30. Find the odd one out among the following places associated with the life and devotion of Mirabai.
(1) Merta
(2) Chittoor
(3) Vrindavan
(4) Pandharpur
(5) Question not attempted

31. Consider the following literary works:
I. Ramcharitmanas
II. Vinaya Patrika
III. Kavitavali
IV. Sursagar
Which of the above works were authored by Goswami Tulsidas?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

32. Goswami Tulsidas, the revered poet-saint who championed the worship of Lord Rama, was a contemporary of which Mughal Emperor?
(1) Babur
(2) Akbar
(3) Humayun
(4) Aurangzeb
(5) Question not attempted

33. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Tulsidas and his monumental work Ramcharitmanas.
(1) The text was composed in Awadhi, a dialect of Hindi.
(2) Tulsidas actively promoted the Nirguna school of Bhakti in this text.
(3) It transformed the Sanskrit Ramayana into a text accessible to the common masses.
(4) The Ramcharitmanas emphasizes devotion to a personal god who upholds dharma.
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider the following lists regarding Bhakti saints and the primary vernacular language they utilized for their compositions:
List I: (Saints)
A. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
B. Mirabai
C. Tukaram
D. Tulsidas
List II: (Languages)
i. Awadhi
ii. Bengali
iii. Marathi
iv. Rajasthani / Braj Bhasha
Which of the following is the correctly matched code?
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

35. Surdas, the blind poet-saint renowned for his devotion to Lord Krishna, was deeply influenced by the 'Pushtimarg' philosophy. Who founded this philosophical path?
(1) Ramanuja
(2) Madhvacharya
(3) Vallabhacharya
(4) Nimbarkacharya
(5) Question not attempted

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36. Which of the following is not a recognized composition attributed to Surdas?
(1) Sursagar
(2) Sur Saravali
(3) Sahitya Lahari
(4) Gitawali
(5) Question not attempted

37. Consider the following figures of the Bhakti movement:
I. Surdas
II. Ramanuja
III. Tulsidas

Statement II: Despite the opposition, Tukaram refused to write in Marathi and composed his Abhangas strictly in Sanskrit to prove his scholarly merit.
Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

53. Find the odd one out among the following texts and concepts associated with the Maharashtrian Bhakti saints.
(1) Jnaneshwari
(2) Dasbodh
(3) Bijak
(4) Abhanga
(5) Question not attempted

54. Consider the following statements regarding the spiritual practices in Sufism:
I. 'Zikr' refers to the continuous recitation of the names of God.
II. 'Sama' involves spiritual musical gatherings intended to induce mystical ecstasy.
III. 'Fana' represents the annihilation of the self and spiritual merging with the Almighty.
IV. 'Tariqa' is the Islamic legal code that all Sufis firmly rejected.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

55. In the context of Sufism in India, what was the primary difference between the 'Ba-shara' and 'Be-shara' traditions?
(1) Ba-shara relied on state aid, while Be-shara relied on public funds.
(2) Ba-shara were Suhrawardis, while Be-shara were within the Chishtis.
(3) Ba-shara sought military expansion, while Be-shara sought conversion.
(4) Ba-shara followed Islamic law, while Be-shara were not bound by it.
(5) Question not attempted

56. Consider the following lists regarding Sufi Silsilas (orders) and their prominent figures or founders in the Indian subcontinent:
List I: (Sufi Orders)
A. Chishti
B. Suhrawardi
C. Qadiri
D. Naqshbandi
List II: (Prominent Figures)
i. Bahauddin Zakariya
ii. Khwaja Baqi Billah
iii. Moinuddin Chishti
iv. Shah Niamatullah
Which of the following is the correctly matched code?
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which Sufi order in India was known for its strict adherence to the Shariat and strong opposition to syncretic practices like music (Sama) and dance?
(1) Chishti
(2) Suhrawardi
(3) Naqshbandi
(4) Qadiri
(5) Question not attempted

58. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Suhrawardi Sufi order in India.
(1) Suhrawardi saints lived in poverty and strictly refused state patronage.
(2) It was highly influential throughout the Punjab and Sindh regions.
(3) They believed that royal association was not a spiritual hindrance.
(4) Bahauddin Zakariya was a prominent early figure of this tradition.
(5) Question not attempted

59. Consider the following statements about the Qadiri order:
I. It was founded by Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani of Baghdad.

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Far from rejecting him, the entire philosophical structure is built upon unwavering devotion to the supreme deity.

18. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
These prominent disciples of the northern spiritual tradition illustrate the movement's inclusive nature and its success in reaching various social groups. Kabir was a weaver, while Ravidas worked as a cobbler. Additionally, Sena came from a barber background, and Dhanna was a peasant. Their diverse origins prove that spiritual leadership was accessible to individuals from all professional and social backgrounds during this era.

19. (2) III only
This influential leader played a pivotal role in bringing the southern devotional tradition to North India. While he was originally part of a Sanskrit-centric sect, he broke away from tradition by preaching in the local Hindi vernacular. By doing so, he made spiritual knowledge accessible to all, including women and people of lower castes, while shifting the focus toward Lord Rama.

20. (4) He brought the Southern devotion to the North using the local vernacular.
The role of this saint as a cultural mediator was defined by his ability to adapt southern spiritual concepts for a northern audience. He moved away from the exclusive use of Sanskrit and utilized local dialects to spread his message of devotion. This transition allowed the emotional and inclusive spirit of the earlier southern movements to take firm root in the northern plains.

21. (3) His decision to impart spiritual teachings in Hindi rather than Sanskrit.
The massive appeal of this spiritual reformer stemmed from his use of the language spoken by ordinary people. By choosing Hindi over the traditional Sanskrit of the scholarly elite, he removed the primary barrier to spiritual knowledge. This linguistic shift allowed his inclusive message of equality and devotion to resonate deeply with the masses, leading to a widespread religious transformation in the region.

22. (2) II and III only
As a champion of the formless divine, this poet-saint rejected the idea of human incarnations and focused on spiritual inwardness. He used simple but profound short verses to criticize empty rituals and social hierarchies present in both major religions of his time. His approach sought a universal spiritual truth that transcended the limitations of sectarian labels and external religious displays.

23. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The teachings of this mystic represent a profound synthesis of diverse spiritual traditions prevalent in medieval India. He integrated the metaphysical depth of Vedic philosophy with the emotional and egalitarian spirit of Sufi mysticism. By asserting that different religious names refer to the same formless supreme being, he promoted a universal message of unity and social harmony among all people.

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24. (2) Ramanuja, Madhvacharya, Ramananda, Kabir
The evolution of devotional thought followed a clear path from south to north. It began with the foundational philosophies of the 11th and 12th centuries, followed by dualistic interpretations in the 13th century. Later, these ideas reached the northern plains through 14th-century reformers, eventually culminating in the 15th-century mystic who championed a formless divine and rejected all social distinctions.

25. (3) Bijak
The spiritual legacy of the weaver-saint is most comprehensively preserved in a famous compilation that contains his verses, songs, and sayings. This text serves as the primary source for understanding his critique of social injustice and his vision of a formless God. It remains a vital document for followers of the tradition, reflecting the saint's direct and often provocative style.

26. (1) He utilized weaving metaphors to explain spiritual concepts to the common people.
The saint's daily labor provided a rich source of imagery for his spiritual teachings. He often compared the process of weaving cloth to the creation and interconnectedness of the human soul and the divine. By using familiar analogies from his professional life, he made complex

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known as Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi.
(3) He was banished from Delhi by Alauddin Khalji for inciting a rebellion.
(4) He fiercely opposed the practice of Sama and banned it in his Khanqah.
(5) Question not attempted

67. Which of the following prominent Sufi figures does not belong to the Chishti Silsila?
(1) Sheikh Salim
(2) Syed Muhammad Gesudaraz
(3) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi
(4) Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following statements regarding Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti of Ajmer:
I. His teachings emphasized social equality and compassion towards the poor.
II. He was heavily patronized by the Mughal Emperor Akbar during his lifetime.
III. His Dargah in Ajmer became a major center of pilgrimage for both Muslims and Hindus.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

69. The Chishti saints often utilized music to achieve a state of spiritual ecstasy. What is the specific term used for the mystical poetry sung in these gatherings in the Indian subcontinent?
(1) Ghazal
(2) Marsiya
(3) Qawwali
(4) Rubaiyat
(5) Question not attempted

70. Consider the following eminent saints of the Chishti order:
I. Nizamuddin Auliya
II. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
III. Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
IV. Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their spiritual leadership?
(1) II, III, I, IV
(2) II, IV, III, I
(3) II, III, IV, I
(4) III, II, IV, I
(5) Question not attempted

71. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The verses of the famous Chishti saint Baba Farid (Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar) are incorporated into the Guru Granth Sahib.
Statement II: The inclusion of Sufi poetry in Sikh scriptures highlights the intense rivalry and religious debates between the two communities.
Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following lists regarding terms related to Sufi institutions and their meanings:
List I: (Sufi Terms)
A. Khanqah
B. Khalifa
C. Barkat
D. Wali
List II: (Meanings)
i. Spiritual grace or blessing
ii. A designated successor or deputy
iii. Friend of God (Saint)
iv. A hospice or center of Sufi gathering
Which of the following is the correctly matched code?
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

73. A prominent outcome of the interaction between the Bhakti and Sufi movements was the rapid development of regional languages. How did these movements primarily facilitate this linguistic growth?
(1) By forcing royal courts to switch their official language from Persian.
(2) By deliberately burning classical texts to promote the local dialects.

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(3) By composing hymns and poetry in the language of the common masses.
(4) By establishing modern universities dedicated to formal linguistics.
(5) Question not attempted

74. The mutual influence of the Bhakti and Sufi traditions led to the emergence of syncretic cults in medieval India. What was the underlying cause for the popularity of such cults?
(1) Shared emphasis on a formless God and rejection of clerical authority.
(2) State enforcement by the Sultanate to create a uniform state religion.
(3) Desire of Brahmins to incorporate Islamic theology into Vedic rituals.
(4) Economic incentives provided by Sufi hospices to lower-caste Hindus.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Consider the following characteristics:
I. Belief in the fundamental unity of God.
II. Need for a spiritual guide or Guru/Pir.
III. Strict adherence to rigid fasting and self-mortification.
IV. Emphasis on love and devotion over ritualism.
Which of the above combination identifies the commonalities shared by both the Bhakti and Sufi movements?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, II, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

76. Identify the correct statement regarding the interaction between Hindu and Islamic mystical traditions in medieval India.
(1) Sufism adopted the Hindu concept of reincarnation in its total entirety.
(2) Translation of Sanskrit texts into Persian was patronized by rulers.
(3) Both movements violently clashed over the control of pilgrimage sites.
(4) The Bhakti saints abandoned Ahimsa after encountering various Sufi ideas.
(5) Question not attempted

77. The 'Satyapir' cult, which perfectly exemplifies the synthesis of Hindu and Muslim beliefs, predominantly originated and flourished in which region of India?
(1) Rajasthan
(2) Punjab
(3) Bengal
(4) Maharashtra
(5) Question not attempted

78. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The combined legacy of the Bhakti and Sufi movements significantly weakened the rigidities of the caste system and promoted Hindu-Muslim harmony among the masses.
Statement II: The movements succeeded in permanently eradicating the caste system and orthodox rituals from Indian society.
Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

79. Consider the following statements about the broad legacy of the Bhakti and Sufi movements:
I. They democratized religion by making salvation accessible to women and lower castes.
II. They enriched classical Indian music through the development of genres like Kirtan and Qawwali.
III. They promoted an atmosphere of religious tolerance which influenced the state policies of rulers like Akbar.
IV. They caused the complete disappearance of traditional Sanskrit scholarship.
V. They emphasized humanitarian values and charity, evidenced by institutions like Langar and Khanqahs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) I, II, III, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

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80. Consider the following lists regarding foundational concepts or texts and the philosophical tradition they represent:

List I: (Concepts or Texts)

A. Sribhashya
B. Wahdat-ul-Wujud
C. Tattvavada
D. Bijak

List II: (Philosophical Traditions)

i. Sufi Mysticism
ii. Vishishtadvaita
iii. Nirguna Bhakti
iv. Dvaita Vedanta

Which of the following is the correctly matched code?

(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

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ANSWERS

1. (2) The increasing caste rigidity and exclusionary nature of Vedic rituals
The movement emerged as a powerful response to the social stagnation of medieval India. Caste rigidities and the exclusionary nature of complex rituals made religious practice inaccessible to the lower strata of society. By emphasizing personal devotion over institutionalized ceremonies, this movement provided a spiritual path that transcended social barriers and simplified divine connection for seekers from every background.

2. (1) A personal, emotional bond of devotion between the devotee and divine
This transformative spiritual shift emphasized a profound and direct link between the individual and the divine. Instead of relying on mechanical rituals or priestly mediation, it prioritized intense love and emotional attachment. This core philosophy made spiritual liberation attainable for all people, regardless of their social standing or educational background, by focusing on inner sincerity and heartfelt worship instead of dogma.

3. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Medieval religious thought in North India was shaped by cross-cultural exchanges, incorporating egalitarian ideas from Islamic mysticism and Sufi practices. While some leaders focused on a formless divine, many others continued to worship personal deities with physical forms. Therefore, the assertion that every saint in the region completely abandoned traditional idol worship is historically inaccurate, as diverse devotional paths coexisted.

4. (4) The heavy reliance on Sanskrit to ensure the purity of spiritual and religious transmission.
Most leaders of this tradition sought to make spiritual truths accessible to the common person. To achieve this, they deliberately moved away from Sanskrit, which was the language of the scholarly elite. Instead, they composed their hymns and teachings in regional vernaculars, ensuring that their message of equality and devotion reached the widest possible audience across various social and economic classes.

5. (3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
The southern devotional tradition is categorized into two main groups based on their primary deity. The Alvars were dedicated to Lord Vishnu, while the Nayanars focused on Lord Shiva. Their respective literary contributions include the Divya Prabandham, an anthology of Vaishnava hymns, and the Tevaram, which consists of hymns dedicated specifically to the Shaiva tradition, forming the foundation of Tamil Bhakti.

6. (2) 63
Historical and religious records traditionally recognize a specific group of sixty-three saints who were instrumental in spreading the worship of Shiva in South India. These individuals came from diverse social backgrounds, including potters, hunters, and even those considered untouchable. Their lives and hymns are celebrated for demonstrating that intense devotion to the divine is independent of one's birth or caste.

(4) Nammalvar
The early medieval religious landscape of South India featured two distinct groups of poet-saints. While Appar, Sambandar, and Sundarar were prominent Nayanars who composed hymns in praise of Lord Shiva, Nammalvar belonged to the Alvar tradition. As a devotee of Lord Vishnu, his inclusion here represents a different sectarian focus compared to the other three figures who championed the Shaiva path.

8. (3) I and III only
Early southern devotional movements were notably inclusive and mobile, featuring saints like Andal who expressed intense love for the divine. These individuals rejected the exclusivity of upper-caste rituals and welcomed followers from all social backgrounds, including Shudras. They traveled extensively across the region, singing hymns in the Tamil language to make spiritual experiences accessible to the common masses in temples.

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9. (3) Appar - Conflict with the Pallava ruler before his conversion to Shaivism
Religious history records significant interactions between spiritual leaders and political authorities. A famous instance involves the saint Appar, who initially faced severe persecution from a Pallava king due to his religious leanings. However, the saint's spiritual resilience eventually led to the ruler's own conversion to Shaivism. This event highlights the dynamic and sometimes confrontational relationship between the emerging Bhakti movements and established royalty.

10. (1) A twelve-volume collection of Tamil Shaiva devotional poetry
This significant literary work serves as a foundational scripture for the Shaiva community in South India. It is a massive twelve-volume anthology that compiles the soulful hymns and poems composed by the Nayanar saints. By preserving these expressions of intense devotion, the collection played a crucial role in systematizing religious worship and maintaining the cultural and spiritual heritage of Tamil Shaivism.

11. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The philosophy of Vishishtadvaita posits that the universe and individual souls are real entities that exist as attributes of the Supreme Brahman. This logical framework supports the necessity of devotion, as the soul remains distinct yet inseparable from the divine. By acknowledging the reality of the material world, this system provides a solid metaphysical foundation for spiritual practice and ultimate liberation.

12. (2) Sri Bhashya
Among the various intellectual contributions of this great philosopher, his commentary on the Brahma Sutras stands out as a masterpiece of theological reasoning. This text provides a detailed interpretation of Vedic scriptures from the perspective of qualified non-dualism. It successfully integrated the emotional depth of the Alvar hymns with the rigorous requirements of Sanskrit scholarship, establishing a robust philosophical framework for devotion.

13. (3) Vishishtadvaita
The seeker is following a school of thought that describes the relationship between God and the world using the soul-body analogy. In this perspective, while the divine is the ultimate reality, the individual souls and the physical universe are real and inseparable attributes of that reality. This approach allows for a meaningful relationship between the devotee and a personal, attribute-filled God.

14. (4) He taught that formless meditation is the only true path to salvation.
This prominent philosopher was a staunch advocate for devotion to a personal God with attributes, particularly Lord Vishnu. He integrated the emotional hymns of the Alvars into his theological system, emphasizing that grace and surrender are the keys to liberation. Contrary to the path of abstract meditation, his teachings focused on the reality of the divine form and the material world.

15. (1) I, II, and III only
The proponent of dualism established a system that emphasizes the eternal distinction between the individual soul and the supreme divine. He founded a major religious center in Udupi and asserted that the physical world is a real creation, not a mere illusion. His theology maintains that while the world is real and separate, it remains entirely dependent on the will of God.

16. (2) Tattvavada
The philosophy of dualism is frequently referred to in academic and religious circles by a term that signifies the "philosophy of reality." This name emphasizes the school's core belief that the world, individual souls, and the supreme divine are all fundamentally real and distinct entities. This perspective stands in direct opposition to non-dualistic theories that view the material world as illusory.

17. (2) The complete rejection of Lord Vishnu as the Supreme Being.
The dualistic theology of this school is centered entirely on the supremacy of Lord Vishnu, who is viewed as the ultimate creator and sustainer. The system classifies souls based on their spiritual destiny and insists on the fundamental difference between the creator and his creation.

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II. It gained immense popularity in India during the Mughal period.
III. Prince Dara Shikoh was a devout follower of this order.
IV. The Qadiris strictly focused on converting the Rajput nobility to Islam through military means.
V. Mian Mir of Lahore was a famous saint of this Silsila.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) IV only
(3) III and V only
(4) II, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

60. Select the correct sequential order of the spiritual stages in the Sufi path towards attaining union with God.
(1) Shariat → Tariqat → Haqiqat → Marifat
(2) Tariqat → Shariat → Marifat → Haqiqat
(3) Haqiqat → Marifat → Shariat → Tariqat
(4) Shariat → Marifat → Haqiqat → Tariqat
(5) Question not attempted

61. The philosophical doctrine of 'Wahdat-ul-Wujud' (Unity of Being), formulated by Ibn Arabi, heavily influenced Indian Sufism. What does this concept closely resemble in Hindu philosophy?
(1) Dvaita Vedanta
(2) Sankhya
(3) Advaita Vedanta
(4) Charvaka
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which of the following pairs concerning Sufi terminology is correctly matched?
(1) Khanqah - The sacred tomb of a departed Sufi saint.
(2) Murshid - A dedicated disciple or seeker in the path.
(3) Urs - The annual birth anniversary of a Sufi saint.
(4) Silsila - A continuous spiritual chain of succession.
(5) Question not attempted

63. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The early saints of the Chishti order in India deliberately avoided mingling with the royal court and politicians.
Reason (R): They believed that accepting state patronage and political involvement corrupted the purity of the spiritual life.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

64. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, who established the Chishti order in India, arrived in Ajmer during the reign of which prominent ruler?
(1) Qutbuddin Aibak
(2) Prithviraj Chauhan
(3) Iltutmish
(4) Maharana Kumbha
(5) Question not attempted

65. Consider the following lists regarding Chishti saints and their popular titles or the locations of their Dargahs:
List I: (Chishti Saints)
A. Nizamuddin Auliya
B. Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar
C. Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
D. Nasiruddin Mahmud
List II: (Titles or Locations)
i. Chiragh-i-Dehli
ii. Mehboob-i-Ilahi
iii. Ajodhan (Pakpattan)
iv. Mehrauli, Delhi
Which of the following is the correctly matched code?
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

66. Identify the correct statement regarding Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya.
(1) He witnessed several reigns but strictly refused to visit their courts.
(2) He wrote the famous historical chronicle

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mystical ideas relatable and understandable for the ordinary artisans and workers who formed his core audience.

27. (4) A is false but R is true.
The devotional life of this royal saint was characterized by an intense and personal love for a specific deity with attributes, not a formless meditation. She courageously challenged the restrictive patriarchal expectations of her time by dedicating herself entirely to her divine beloved. Her path represents a classic example of devotion to a personal god, emphasizing total surrender and emotional intimacy.

28. (2) Bhojraj
This celebrated female saint was born into a noble family and eventually entered a high-profile political alliance through her marriage to the crown prince of Mewar. Despite her royal status and the expectations of the palace, her primary devotion remained focused on her spiritual path. This conflict between her worldly duties and her divine love became a central theme of her later life.

29. (3) Padavalis
The lyrical and deeply emotional songs composed by this Rajasthani saint are known by a specific term signifying short devotional poems. These compositions express her longing, joy, and total surrender to her personal deity. Written in dialects accessible to the common people, these verses have been passed down through generations, becoming an integral part of the folk and classical musical traditions.

30. (4) Pandharpur
The life of this famous devotee was centered in northern and western India, starting from her birthplace and extending to the royal courts of Rajasthan. She later spent significant time in the sacred forests of Vrindavan and the holy site of Dwarka. While these locations are integral to her story, the pilgrimage site in Maharashtra is associated with a different devotional tradition.

31. (1) I, II, and III only
This revered poet-saint authored several monumental works that remain central to the devotional life of northern India. While his epic poem on the life of Rama is the most famous, he also wrote lyrical petitions and collections of verses in various styles. However, the comprehensive anthology of Krishna-centric hymns belongs to a different contemporary saint who shared his devotional fervor.

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32. (2) Akbar
The author of the most popular Hindi version of the Ramayana lived and worked during the zenith of the Mughal Empire. He was a contemporary of the emperor who was known for his religious curiosity and administrative reforms. During this stable period, the saint was able to compose his massive literary works, which successfully bridged the gap between high philosophy and popular devotion.

33. (2) Tulsidas actively promoted the Nirguna school of Bhakti in this text.
The monumental epic composed by this saint was written in the Awadhi dialect to reach the masses. Far from promoting a formless God, the text is a masterpiece of devotion to a personal deity who incarnates to uphold righteousness. It transformed the ancient Sanskrit narrative into a relatable and deeply moving story that emphasizes the values of duty, devotion, and compassion.

34. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Leaders across India utilized local vernaculars to disseminate their spiritual messages effectively. In the eastern region, Bengali was used for devotional expressions, while Awadhi became the medium for epic narratives in the north. Similarly, Marathi and Rajasthani were employed in the west to compose hymns that the local population could easily understand and sing during community gatherings and traditional religious rituals.

35. (3) Vallabhacharya
The blind poet who sang of Krishna's childhood was a follower of the "Path of Grace" formulated by a prominent Telugu philosopher. This school of thought emphasizes the total dependence of the devotee on the divine will and focuses on the joyful worship of the deity. The philosophy provided the theological basis for the poet's ecstatic and deeply visual descriptions of divine play.

36. (4) Gitawali
The literary legacy of the blind bard consists of several major works that describe the various stages of the life of Krishna. While his primary anthology and shorter collections are widely celebrated, the work mentioned as an exception is actually attributed to his contemporary who wrote primarily about Rama. This distinction highlights the specific sectarian focuses of different saints within the same movement.

37. (1) II, IV, I, III
The timeline of these influential figures reflects the gradual northward spread and diversification of religious reform. It began with the foundational southern philosopher, followed by the teacher who established the movement in the north. Subsequently, the blind poet and the author of the Hindi Ramayana continued the tradition through their popular vernacular literature during the middle and later medieval periods.

38. (2) The timeless, formless, and immortal being
The foundational teachings of this spiritual leader describe the ultimate reality as a singular, infinite entity that exists beyond the constraints of time and physical form. This concept emphasizes that the divine is not confined to any specific incarnation or human image. Instead, it is an eternal presence that is accessible to all individuals through sincere remembrance and righteous living in the world.

39. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
To dismantle social hierarchies, the founder of this tradition established community institutions where followers could gather and share meals. These practices were revolutionary because they required people from all backgrounds to sit together on the same floor and eat from a common kitchen. This served as a practical application of the core teaching that all human beings are spiritually equal.

40. (2) I, II, III, and IV only
The founder of this tradition was born in Punjab and traveled extensively to share his vision of a formless God. He prioritized the sincere repetition of the divine name and personal conduct over institutional scriptures or rigid rituals. Importantly, he rejected the life of an ascetic, teaching instead that true spiritual progress is achieved while fulfilling one's responsibilities as a householder.

41. (3) He believed in the equality of women and opposed discriminatory practices.
The spiritual vision of this leader was remarkably progressive, as he actively campaigned against social evils and championed the rights of the marginalized. He promoted the active participation of women in religious life and strongly opposed the prevailing customs that restricted their freedom. His focus remained on internal purity and social justice rather than the maintenance of traditional caste or gender hierarchies.

42. (1) It created a martial community bound by a strict code of discipline.
The evolution of this community culminated in the creation of a group of saint-soldiers who were dedicated to defending the oppressed. This transformation was guided by a strict ethical and physical code, ensuring that the followers remained identifiable and disciplined. It successfully combined the foundational spiritual values of the early gurus with a new emphasis on resilience and social responsibility.

43. (4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
The regional diversity of the movement is evident in the specific areas where these saints preached. The eastern plains and the northeastern hills saw leaders who transformed local religious practices. Simultaneously, the western coastal regions and the southern Deccan plateau were home to influential figures who used vernacular languages to make spiritual salvation accessible to the common people in their respective areas.

44. (2) Achintya Bheda Abheda
The philosopher-saint of Bengal introduced a doctrine that explores the simultaneous oneness and difference between the creator and the soul. This concept is described as "inconceivable" because it transcends ordinary human logic. It suggests that while the soul is qualitatively the same as the divine, it remains quantitatively distinct, allowing for a deep and eternal relationship of loving service.

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45. (3) I and III only
The movement in Bengal was characterized by the popularization of collective chanting and dancing as a means of expressing spiritual joy. This approach moved away from abstract, formless philosophies and focused instead on the intense worship of a personal deity. These practices laid the enduring foundation for a specific school of Vaishnavism that continues to influence religious life in the region.

46. (4) Puri
After spending his early years in Bengal, this ecstatic saint moved to a major coastal pilgrimage site where he spent the remaining decades of his life. This location, home to a famous temple, became the center for his devotional activities and helped spread his influence across eastern and southern India. His presence there significantly enriched the local religious and cultural traditions.

47. (1) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu - Gauranga
Spiritual leaders are often remembered by affectionate titles that reflect their physical appearance or spiritual qualities. The saint of Bengal was widely known by a name meaning "the golden-complexioned one" due to his radiant presence during devotional singing. This specific matching correctly identifies the popular epithet used by his followers to express their reverence and emotional connection to his life.

48. (2) Abhangas
The devotional songs composed in the Marathi language are known by a specific term that signifies "indestructible" or "unbroken" verses. These poems are dedicated to the deity at Pandharpur and are famous for their simplicity and emotional intensity. They continue to be sung by thousands of pilgrims during annual processions, serving as a powerful medium for expressing collective devotion and social equality.

49. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The saints of Maharashtra effectively demonstrated that spiritual excellence does not require the renunciation of worldly duties. By living as ordinary householders and engaging in daily professional activities, they proved that devotion can be integrated into everyday life. This practical approach made their message highly relatable to the common masses, bridging the traditional gap between the sacred and the mundane.

50. (1) The Bhagavata Purana
This influential saint played a vital role in making classical spiritual knowledge accessible by writing a comprehensive commentary on a major ancient text. His work focused on the portions of the scripture that emphasize devotion and righteous conduct. By translating and interpreting these complex ideas into the local Marathi language, he ensured that ordinary people could understand and follow the spiritual path.

51. (3) Nimbarkacharya
The devotional tradition centered in Pandharpur is characterized by a specific lineage of saints who focused on the worship of Lord Vithoba. Figures like Namdev, Jnaneshwar, and Tukaram are fundamental to this Maharashtrian movement. However, the philosopher mentioned as the exception belonged to a different school of thought and was primarily active in northern India, representing a distinct theological tradition.

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52. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Coming from a humble social background, this poet-saint frequently challenged the religious authorities of his time. Despite the pressure to conform to traditional scholarly standards, he remained committed to writing in the language of the people. His choice to use the vernacular Marathi for his compositions was a deliberate act of making spiritual truths accessible to everyone, regardless of their education or caste.

53. (3) Bijak
The religious literature of the Maharashtra region includes profound commentaries and instructional texts that guide followers in their daily and spiritual lives. However, the compilation of verses mentioned as an exception belongs to a different northern tradition. While the others are rooted in the specific cultural and linguistic context of the western Deccan, this particular text reflects a more iconoclastic northern perspective.

54. (1) I, II, and III only
Spiritual practices in this tradition are designed to bring the seeker closer to the divine through focused remembrance and collective experience. These include the repetitive chanting of sacred names and musical gatherings that foster an atmosphere of mystical joy. The ultimate goal is the transformation of the self, though this path generally exists within a framework that respects established religious guidelines and laws.

55. (4) Ba-shara followed Islamic law, while Be-shara were not bound by it.
Mystical orders were broadly divided based on their relationship with formal religious codes. One group maintained a strict adherence to established laws and traditional practices, ensuring their activities remained within conventional boundaries. In contrast, the other group operated outside these formal structures, often adopting more unconventional or wandering lifestyles that prioritized internal spiritual experience over the fulfillment of external ritualistic requirements.

56. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Different mystical orders in India were established and expanded by dedicated spiritual leaders. The most famous order was introduced by a saint in Ajmer, while another gained prominence in the northern regions through a different pioneer. Each order developed its own unique character and approach to spirituality, ranging from complete detachment from politics to a more formal adherence to traditional religious laws.

57. (3) Naqshbandi
One specific mystical order was distinguished by its rigorous commitment to traditional religious law and its firm stance against syncretic innovations. The leaders of this group were often critical of practices like music and dance, which they felt distracted from pure spiritual focus. They emphasized a more sober and disciplined approach to the mystical path, gaining significant influence during the later Mughal period.

58. (1) Suhrawardi saints lived in poverty and strictly refused state patronage.
Unlike some other mystical groups, the followers of this specific order did not see any conflict between spiritual life and material comfort. They often accepted official positions and royal gifts, believing that association with the state could be used to benefit the community. This pragmatic approach allowed them to exert significant influence within the political and social structures of the northwest regions.

59. (2) IV only
This mystical order, founded in Baghdad, became very popular in India and attracted followers from the highest levels of society, including members of the royal family. The saints of this lineage were known for their profound spiritual insights and did not engage in military activities or forced conversions. Their influence was spread through peaceful teaching and the personal example of their leading spiritual figures.

60. (1) Shariat → Tariqat → Haqiqat → Marifat
The mystical path involves a logical progression from external discipline to internal realization. It begins with the observance of traditional laws, followed by the adoption of a specific spiritual method under a guide. This process eventually leads the seeker to the discovery of ultimate truth and culminates in a deep, experiential knowledge of the divine, representing the highest stage of the journey.

61. (3) Advaita Vedanta
This profound mystical doctrine suggests that there is no fundamental separation between the creator and the created world. This perspective emphasizes a singular, underlying reality that encompasses all of existence. Such an outlook bears a striking resemblance to the ancient non-dualistic philosophies of India, which also posit that the individual soul and the supreme reality are essentially one and the same entity.

62. (4) Silsila - A continuous spiritual chain of succession.
The organization of mystical orders relies on a clear and unbroken lineage that connects current teachers back to the founder. This concept of a spiritual chain ensures the authentic transmission of teachings and authority over generations. While other terms describe the locations of gatherings or the status of individuals, this specific term refers to the vital historical and spiritual continuity of the order.

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63. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The early leaders of a prominent mystical order deliberately maintained their distance from political power to preserve their spiritual independence. They believed that involvement in courtly affairs and the acceptance of royal favors would inevitably compromise their integrity and focus. By living simply and avoiding the patronage of rulers, they were able to dedicate themselves entirely to the service of the common people.

64. (2) Prithviraj Chauhan
The saint who established a major mystical tradition in India arrived in the city of Ajmer during a significant period of political transition. His arrival coincided with the reign of the last prominent Hindu king of northern India. Despite the eventual shift in political authority, the saint's presence and his message of peace and compassion ensured that the city remained a vital center for spiritual life.

65. (2) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
The prominent saints of a major order are remembered through their prestigious titles and the specific locations where their legacies are preserved. These centers of pilgrimage, located in Delhi and other parts of northern India, became vital hubs for spiritual guidance. The titles bestowed upon these leaders reflect their deep devotion and the high esteem in which they were held by their numerous followers.

66. (1) He witnessed several reigns but strictly refused to visit their courts.
This influential spiritual leader was famous for his strict policy of political neutrality and detachment from the royal administration. Despite living through the reigns of many different sultans and receiving numerous invitations to the palace, he consistently declined to interact with the rulers. He famously remarked that while his house had two doors, he would exit through one if a sultan entered the other.

67. (3) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi
While several famous saints are associated with the lineage that prioritized spiritual music and detachment from the state, one prominent figure belonged to a different, more conservative order. This individual was known for his strict adherence to traditional religious law and his efforts to reform the spiritual practices of his time. His theological focus was fundamentally different from the inclusive and ecstatic Chishti tradition.

68. (3) I and III only
The legacy of the saint in Ajmer is defined by his profound commitment to social equality and his service to the underprivileged. His shrine eventually grew into a massive pilgrimage center that attracts devotees from all religious backgrounds, symbolizing the syncretic culture of the region. Although later rulers showed great respect for his memory, the saint himself lived centuries before the Mughal era began.

69. (3) Qawwali
To facilitate a state of spiritual ecstasy and closeness to the divine, a specific genre of devotional music was developed. This style combines soulful poetry with rhythmic chanting and was a hallmark of gatherings at mystical centers. These performances were designed to evoke intense emotional responses and provide a direct experience of spiritual joy, eventually becoming a cherished part of the subcontinent's rich musical heritage.

70. (3) II, III, IV, I
The spiritual leadership of this prominent order followed a clear line of succession from its founder in India to his most famous disciples. Each leader inherited the responsibility of guiding the community and expanding the reach of the tradition. This chronological sequence tracks the movement from its early establishment to its peak influence in the capital city, marking the stages of its growth.

71. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The inclusion of a Sufi saint's verses in the primary scripture of another religion serves as a powerful testament to the mutual respect and shared values between different spiritual traditions. Far from indicating rivalry, this act demonstrates a profound recognition of universal truth that transcends religious boundaries. It highlights the collaborative spirit and the common focus

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promised to assist Mysore if attacked by a third power.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Choose the correct option from the choices given below:
Assertion (A): The Treaty of Madras was considered highly humiliating for the East India Company.
Reason (R): Hyder Ali dictated the terms of the treaty after advancing his forces to the very gates of Madras.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the aftermath of the First Anglo-Mysore War:
(1) Hyder Ali became deeply suspicious and distrustful of all future British diplomatic promises.
(2) The Maratha invasions inflicted catastrophic territorial and financial losses upon the state of Mysore.
(3) The British strictly honored the defense clause when the Marathas invaded Mysore in 1771.
(4) Hyder Ali began to depend heavily on the French for advanced military supplies and advisory support.
(5) Question not attempted

30. The immediate cause that provoked Hyder Ali to initiate the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-1784) was:
(1) The alleged assassination of the Nawab of Carnatic by covert British intelligence agents.
(2) Tipu Sultan's unprovoked military strike on the British ally, the sovereign Raja of Travancore.
(3) The aggressive implementation of the Doctrine of Lapse in Mysore's neighboring princely states.
(4) The British capture of the French port of Mahe, which was under Hyder Ali's protection.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Consider the following statements regarding the Second Anglo-Mysore War:
I. The war was triggered when the British captured Mahe.
II. Hyder Ali completely defeated a British force under Colonel Baillie at Pollilur.
III. Hyder Ali died of cancer in 1782 during the course of the war.
IV. The war resulted in a decisive victory for the British, who annexed half of Mysore.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

32. Who commanded the British forces that defeated Hyder Ali at the Battle of Porto Novo in 1781?
(1) Hector Munro
(2) Eyre Coote
(3) Lord Cornwallis
(4) Arthur Wellesley
(5) Question not attempted

33. Select the correct chronological order of the following battles fought during the Second Anglo-Mysore War:
(1) Pollilur, Porto Novo, Sholinghur
(2) Porto Novo, Pollilur, Sholinghur
(3) Sholinghur, Porto Novo, Pollilur
(4) Pollilur, Sholinghur, Porto Novo
(5) Question not attempted

34. Regarding the historical events mentioned, consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Treaty of Mangalore (1784) was signed by Tipu Sultan and the British East India Company.
Statement II: The Treaty of Mangalore (1784) stipulated a mutual restitution of conquests, essentially restoring the status quo ante bellum.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

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80. (2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii

Major theological works and mystical concepts define the diverse landscape of medieval Indian thought. Qualified non-dualism is articulated in foundational commentaries, while dualistic Vedanta emphasizes the distinction between the soul and God. Similarly, the concept of the unity of being characterizes Sufi mysticism, and collections of spiritual verses represent the path of devotion to a formless supreme being in northern India.

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on devotion and social justice that united these movements.

72. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
Sufi institutions are defined by specific roles and terminology that facilitate spiritual growth. A hospice serves as a central gathering place for mystical practice, while a designated successor continues the spiritual lineage. The concept of divine grace represents the blessing bestowed upon seekers, and the term for a saint signifies a close personal relationship or friendship with the divine in this tradition.

73. (3) By composing hymns and poetry in the language of the common masses.
The growth of regional languages was a direct consequence of the movement's goal to reach the widest possible audience. By moving away from the elite use of Persian and Sanskrit, leaders composed their devotional works in local dialects that the common people spoke daily. This practice not only made spiritual ideas accessible but also provided these regional languages with a rich literary and cultural foundation.

74. (1) Shared emphasis on a formless God and rejection of clerical authority.
The popularity of syncretic traditions arose from a common focus on a universal, formless supreme being. Both movements tended to minimize the importance of formal religious hierarchies and rigid rituals, prioritizing internal devotion instead. This shared perspective allowed people from different religious backgrounds to find common ground, leading to the emergence of cults that blended diverse beliefs into a unified spiritual experience.

75. (2) I, II, and IV only
Both movements shared several fundamental characteristics that defined their approach to the divine. They prioritized the concept of a singular God and emphasized the essential role of a spiritual guide in the journey toward liberation. Furthermore, they both valued sincere love and emotional devotion over the performance of empty rituals, though they generally discouraged extreme physical suffering as a primary path.

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76. (2) Translation of Sanskrit texts into Persian was patronized by rulers.
The interaction between these two traditions was marked by significant intellectual exchange and cultural synthesis. Many rulers actively encouraged the study of ancient local scriptures by commissioning their translation into the official court language. This process allowed for a deeper understanding of diverse philosophical ideas and fostered an environment of religious curiosity and mutual learning that enriched the intellectual life of the medieval period.

77. (3) Bengal
A unique religious tradition that combines elements of different faiths originated in the eastern region of the subcontinent. This cult perfectly illustrates how local communities blended their existing beliefs with new spiritual ideas to create a harmonious system of worship. Its continued popularity in this specific region reflects the deep-rooted tradition of religious tolerance and cultural synthesis that has characterized the area's history.

78. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
These movements played a crucial role in promoting social harmony and challenging the rigid structures of society. While they successfully softened social barriers and fostered a sense of unity among different religious groups, they did not completely eliminate traditional caste practices or ancient rituals. Their legacy remains an important but incomplete step toward social equality and religious integration in the history of the region.

79. (2) I, II, III, and V only
The enduring legacy of these movements includes the democratization of religious practice and the enrichment of cultural traditions like music and community service. They fostered an environment of tolerance that influenced both state policy and personal conduct. However, they did not lead to the disappearance of traditional scholarship; instead, they coexisted with and sometimes even revitalized the study of classical texts and ancient languages.

merchant vessels from entering the ports of Bengal.
(5) Question not attempted

7. Consider the following statements regarding the background of the Battle of Plassey:
I. The Black Hole tragedy was used by the British as a moral justification for aggressive action against the Nawab.
II. Mir Jafar was the commander-in-chief of Siraj-ud-Daulah's army and actively fought against the British at Plassey.
III. The Treaty of Alinagar was signed between Siraj-ud-Daulah and the British prior to the battle.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

8. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the outcome of the Battle of Plassey (1757):
(1) The Mughal Emperor granted Diwani rights of Bengal to the Company immediately after the battle.
(2) Mir Jafar was officially installed as the puppet Nawab of Bengal under Robert Clive's direction.
(3) The East India Company secured the absolute right to conduct free trade in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
(4) The British administration acquired the revenue-collecting Zamindari rights of the 24 Parganas district.
(5) Question not attempted

9. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Choose the correct option from the choices given below:
Assertion (A): The Battle of Plassey was politically decisive but militarily insignificant.
Reason (R): The battle was won primarily through conspiracy and the betrayal of the Nawab's chief commanders rather than major military combat.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

10. Who among the following led the British East India Company's forces to victory in the Battle of Plassey?
(1) Robert Clive
(2) Warren Hastings
(3) Hector Munro
(4) Arthur Wellesley
(5) Question not attempted

11. Arrange the following events associated with the establishment of British power in Bengal in chronological order:
I. Battle of Buxar
II. The Black Hole Tragedy
III. Treaty of Allahabad
IV. Battle of Plassey
Select the correct order from the options given below:
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) IV, II, I, III
(3) II, I, IV, III
(4) I, II, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following statements regarding the Battle of Buxar (1764):
I. It was fought between the British East India Company and the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah, and Shah Alam II.
II. The British forces were commanded by Major Hector Munro.
III. It firmly established British political dominance in Northern India.
IV. Mir Jafar was reinstated as the Nawab of Bengal after this battle.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes the significance of the Battle of Buxar from the Battle of Plassey?

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CHAPTER 15

British Imperialism and Early Resistance (Mysore and Maratha)

1. Which of the following royal charters initially granted the English East India Company a monopoly to trade with the East Indies?
(1) Charter of 1599
(2) Charter of 1600
(3) Charter of 1609
(4) Charter of 1615
(5) Question not attempted

2. What was the primary objective of the early English East India Company during its initial decades in India?
(1) Securing trading privileges and establishing factories
(2) Territorial conquest and empire building
(3) Spreading Christianity among the native population
(4) Intervening in the succession disputes of local rulers
(5) Question not attempted

3. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a key early factory established by the East India Company?
(1) The Company established its first factory in Bengal at Calcutta in 1633.
(2) Bombay was the first factory established by the Company in India.
(3) The first permanent English factory in the South was established at Masulipatnam.
(4) The Company acquired Madras from the Mughals in 1639.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Match List I: (Key Figures) with List II: (Associated Events/Places) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Key Figures)
A. Thomas Roe
B. Job Charnock
C. Francois Martin
D. Gerald Aungier
List II: (Associated Events/Places)
i. Founder of the English settlement at Calcutta
ii. Ambassador to Jahangir's court
iii. Governor who fortified Bombay
iv. Founder of the French settlement at Pondicherry
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

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5. The primary reason for the East India Company shifting its western headquarters from Surat to Bombay in 1687 was:
(1) Surat was devastated by a series of catastrophic earthquakes that destroyed British warehouses.
(2) The Mughal Emperor issued an imperial farman demanding the total withdrawal of English merchants.
(3) Bombay offered a superior natural harbor and greater security than Surat.
(4) The Portuguese navy established a permanent blockade that halted all English maritime trade.
(5) Question not attempted

6. What was the main grievance of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah against the East India Company leading up to the Battle of Plassey?
(1) The Company's failure to pay the annual tribute promised to the Nawab's predecessor.
(2) The misuse of trade permits (dastaks) by Company officials for private commerce.
(3) The Company's secret military alliance with the Maratha Peshwa to overthrow the Nawab.
(4) The complete prohibition of British

(5) Question not attempted

20. Who among the following Governors abolished the system of Dual Government in Bengal?
(1) Lord Cornwallis
(2) Sir John Macpherson
(3) Lord Wellesley
(4) Warren Hastings
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a critical early step taken by Hyder Ali in his rise to power in Mysore?
(1) He completely destroyed the Maratha confederacy before taking the throne.
(2) He signed a Subsidiary Alliance with the British to secure his position.
(3) He established a modern arsenal at Dindigul with the help of French experts.
(4) He converted to Christianity to gain European military support.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Match List I: (Personalities) with List II: (Role/Description in the Mysore context) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Personalities)
A. Nanjaraj
B. Hyder Ali
C. Chikka Krishnaraja Wodeyar
D. Madhavrao
List II: (Role/Description in the Mysore context)
i. Titular ruler of Mysore
ii. Dalwai who controlled Mysore before Hyder Ali
iii. Maratha Peshwa who repeatedly defeated Hyder Ali
iv. Commander who rose to become the de facto ruler of Mysore
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

23. Which of the following regions was NOT an early target of Hyder Ali's territorial expansion?
(1) Malabar
(2) Sira
(3) Bidnur
(4) Awadh
(5) Question not attempted

24. What was a primary cause for the Marathas launching expeditions against Hyder Ali between 1764 and 1771?
(1) Hyder Ali refused to pay the traditional Chauth to the Marathas.
(2) The British heavily bribed the Marathas to attack Mysore.
(3) Hyder Ali had attacked and occupied Poona.
(4) The French requested Maratha assistance against Hyder Ali.
(5) Question not attempted

25. Consider the following statements about the alliances during the First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-1769):
I. The British initially formed a tripartite alliance with the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas against Hyder Ali.
II. Hyder Ali successfully used diplomacy to break the British alliance, winning over the Marathas and the Nizam.
III. The war ended with the total defeat of the British forces at Seringapatam.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which treaty successfully concluded the First Anglo-Mysore War?
(1) Treaty of Madras
(2) Treaty of Mangalore
(3) Treaty of Seringapatam
(4) Treaty of Salbai
(5) Question not attempted

27. A key provision of the Treaty of Madras (1769) was:
(1) The complete and outright annexation of the Mysore territories by the East India Company.
(2) The payment of a massive financial war indemnity by Hyder Ali to the British Treasury.
(3) The mandatory stationing of a permanent British Resident at the royal court of Mysore.
(4) A mutual defense pact where the British

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(1) Plassey was a total victory over the Mughal Emperor, while Buxar was just a victory over a local ruler.
(2) Plassey resulted in the immediate annexation of Awadh, whereas Buxar only granted limited trade rights.
(3) Buxar proved British military superiority over a combined Indian army, unlike the conspiracy at Plassey.
(4) Buxar forced the permanent expulsion of French forces from India, a feat not accomplished at Plassey.
(5) Question not attempted

14. What was the most significant legal and political consequence of the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) for the East India Company?
(1) It forced the Mughal Emperor to abdicate his throne in favor of Robert Clive.
(2) It initiated the Subsidiary Alliance system with the Nawab of Awadh.
(3) It transferred the direct administrative control of Awadh to the British.
(4) It granted the Company the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
(5) Question not attempted

15. Match List I: (Provisions of the Treaties of Allahabad) with List II: (Parties involved) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Provisions of the Treaties of Allahabad)
A. Surrender of Allahabad and Kara
B. Payment of Rs 50 lakh as war indemnity
C. Grant of Diwani of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa
D. Provision of Rs 26 lakh annual pension
List II: (Parties involved)
i. Shuja-ud-Daulah to Shah Alam II
ii. Shuja-ud-Daulah to the East India Company
iii. Shah Alam II to the East India Company
iv. East India Company to Shah Alam II
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

16. The "Dual Government" system established in Bengal refers to the separation of which two functions?
(1) The separation of Legislative and Executive powers within the Company's council.
(2) Diwani (revenue) and Nizamat (police and judicial) functions.
(3) The division of responsibilities between Civil administration and the Military high command.
(4) The distinction between Direct commercial trade and Political diplomatic relations.
(5) Question not attempted

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17. Identify the statement that does not represent an impact of the Dual Government in Bengal:
(1) Complete breakdown of law and order
(2) Rapid agricultural development and prosperity of peasants
(3) Severe exploitation of local weavers and artisans
(4) The catastrophic Bengal Famine of 1770
(5) Question not attempted

18. Consider the following statements regarding the Dual Government in Bengal:
I. It was instituted by Robert Clive in 1765.
II. The East India Company held the Diwani rights.
III. The Nawab of Bengal was responsible for Nizamat functions.
IV. It led to highly efficient and corruption-free revenue collection.
V. It was eventually abolished by Warren Hastings in 1772.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

19. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the administrative changes in Bengal:
(1) Robert Clive - Abolished the Dual Government system through an act of Parliament.
(2) Warren Hastings - Secured the Diwani rights directly from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.
(3) Najm-ud-Daulah - The Nawab during the inception of the Dual Government.
(4) Mir Jafar - Transferred the administrative capital from Murshidabad to the fortress at Munger.

(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

35. The immediate cause of the Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-1792) was Tipu Sultan's attack on:
(1) The Nizam of Hyderabad
(2) The Maratha Empire
(3) The Raja of Travancore
(4) The Nawab of Carnatic
(5) Question not attempted

36. Consider the following statements regarding the Third Anglo-Mysore War and the Treaty of Seringapatam:
I. Lord Cornwallis personally commanded the British forces.
II. The Marathas and the Nizam allied with Tipu Sultan against the British.
III. Tipu Sultan had to surrender half of his dominions to the victors.
IV. A heavy war indemnity of over 3 crore rupees was imposed on Tipu.
V. Two of Tipu Sultan's sons were taken as hostages by the British.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, III, IV and V only
(2) I, II, III and IV only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following territories was NOT ceded by Tipu Sultan to the British under the Treaty of Seringapatam?
(1) Malabar
(2) Dindigul
(3) Seringapatam city
(4) Baramahal
(5) Question not attempted

38. Which British Governor-General famously remarked after the Third Anglo-Mysore War, "We have crippled our enemy effectively without making our friends too formidable"?
(1) Warren Hastings
(2) Lord Cornwallis
(3) Lord Wellesley
(4) Sir John Shore
(5) Question not attempted

39. Match List I: (Innovations/Reforms of Tipu Sultan) with List II: (Details) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Innovations/Reforms of Tipu Sultan)
A. Introduction of a new calendar
B. Jacobin Club
C. Board of Admiralty
D. Commercial Boards
List II: (Details)
i. Formed to build a modern navy
ii. Established in Seringapatam by French soldiers
iii. Set up to promote trade and industry
iv. Based on the Mauludi era
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

40. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding Tipu Sultan's foreign diplomacy:
(1) Embassy to France - To seek support from Napoleon Bonaparte
(2) Embassy to Constantinople - To obtain a sanad of legitimacy from the Ottoman Caliph
(3) Embassy to Kabul - To negotiate a treaty with Zaman Shah against the British
(4) All of the above are correctly matched
(5) Question not attempted

41. Identify the statement that does not reflect the military and administrative reforms introduced by Tipu Sultan:
(1) He organized his infantry on European lines.
(2) He completely abolished the Jagirdari system to increase state revenue.
(3) He banned the use of modern artillery and relied exclusively on traditional cavalry.
(4) He introduced a new system of coinage.
(5) Question not attempted

42. From which of the following European powers did Tipu Sultan NOT actively seek military assistance against the British?
(1) Spain
(2) France

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(3) The Ottoman Empire
(4) French forces in Mauritius
(5) Question not attempted

43. Consider the following statements about Tipu Sultan's economic policies:
I. He planted a 'Tree of Liberty' at Seringapatam.
II. He attempted to establish a state monopoly on key export items like sandalwood and pepper.
III. He banned the cultivation of sericulture (silk) as un-Islamic.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

44. Tipu Sultan's method of administration and economic management is often described by modern historians as an early attempt at:
(1) Laissez-faire capitalism
(2) State capitalism
(3) Democratic socialism
(4) Feudal decentralization
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match List I: (Anglo-Mysore Wars) with List II: (British Governors-General/Governors at the time) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Anglo-Mysore Wars)
A. First Anglo-Mysore War
B. Second Anglo-Mysore War
C. Third Anglo-Mysore War
D. Fourth Anglo-Mysore War
List II: (British Governors-General/Governors at the time)
i. Lord Cornwallis
ii. Harry Verelst
iii. Lord Wellesley
iv. Warren Hastings
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

46. The British commander who successfully led the assault on Seringapatam during the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799) was:
(1) Arthur Wellesley
(2) Hector Munro
(3) Eyre Coote
(4) David Baird
(5) Question not attempted

47. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Choose the correct option from the choices given below:
Assertion (A): Lord Wellesley declared the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War against Tipu Sultan in 1799.
Reason (R): Tipu Sultan had attacked the British ally, the Nizam of Hyderabad, in 1798.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

48. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the political settlement of Mysore after the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War:
(1) The core Mysore territory was officially restored to a young prince of the traditional Wodeyar dynasty.
(2) The Marathas were granted the northern half of Tipu's empire for their military support.
(3) The reconstituted state of Mysore was immediately compelled to sign a rigorous Subsidiary Alliance.
(4) The British government directly annexed the strategic regions of Kanara, Wayanad, and Coimbatore.
(5) Question not attempted

49. Following the fall of Tipu Sultan, who among the following was appointed as the British Resident at the court of the new Wodeyar ruler of Mysore?
(1) Thomas Munro
(2) Barry Close
(3) Charles Metcalfe
(4) John Malcolm

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(5) Question not attempted

50. Consider the following statements regarding the treaties associated with the First Anglo-Maratha War:
I. The Treaty of Surat was signed by Raghunathrao and the English at Bombay.
II. The Treaty of Purandhar was signed by the Calcutta Council, invalidating the Treaty of Surat.
III. The Convention of Wadgaon was a humiliating defeat for the British.
IV. The Treaty of Salbai permanently restored Raghunathrao as the Peshwa.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

51. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: The primary trigger for the First Anglo-Maratha War was the internal succession dispute in Pune following the assassination of Peshwa Narayanrao.
Statement II: Raghunathrao sought the help of the British in Bombay to secure the position of Peshwa.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and II explains I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but II does not explain I.
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

52. The greatest significance of the Treaty of Salbai (1782) for the British East India Company was:
(1) The total and unconditional annexation of the Maratha Empire by the East India Company.
(2) The immediate acquisition of the Diwani rights over the fertile province of Malwa.
(3) The successful implementation of the Subsidiary Alliance system on the reigning Peshwa.
(4) Securing twenty years of peace with the Marathas, allowing focus on the Mysore wars.
(5) Question not attempted

53. Arrange the following treaties related to the First Anglo-Maratha War in chronological order:
I. Convention of Wadgaon
II. Treaty of Purandhar
III. Treaty of Salbai
IV. Treaty of Surat
Select the correct order from the options given below:
(1) IV, II, I, III
(2) II, IV, III, I
(3) IV, I, II, III
(4) II, I, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following was NOT a provision of the Treaty of Salbai (1782)?
(1) The British recognized Madhavrao II as the legitimate Peshwa.
(2) Raghunathrao was granted an independent kingdom in Gujarat.
(3) Salsette was retained by the English.
(4) The Marathas agreed not to grant territorial settlements to the French.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following statements regarding the Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-1805):
I. It was fought because the Maratha chiefs refused to accept the Treaty of Bassein.
II. The British defeated the combined forces of Sindhia and Bhosle at Assaye.
III. The Treaty of Deogaon was signed by the Bhosle chief.
IV. The Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon was signed by the Sindhia chief.
V. The Holkars surrendered without fighting a single battle against the British.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

56. What immediate event forced Peshwa Baji Rao II to flee to Bassein and sign a treaty with the British in 1802?

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B. Mysore
C. Awadh
D. Peshwa

List II: (Year they entered into a Subsidiary Alliance)
i. 1798
ii. 1799
iii. 1801
iv. 1802

(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

71. Identify the statement that does not represent an advantage of the Subsidiary Alliance for the East India Company:
(1) It allowed the British to maintain a large standing army at the expense of Indian rulers.
(2) It kept the danger of a French revival in India at bay.
(3) It gave the British strategic control over the defense and foreign affairs of key Indian states.
(4) It significantly improved the quality of governance and welfare of the people in the native states.
(5) Question not attempted

72. According to the application of the Doctrine of Lapse by Lord Dalhousie, arrange the annexation of the following states in chronological order:
(1) Satara, Jaitpur, Jhansi, Nagpur
(2) Jaitpur, Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi
(3) Satara, Jhansi, Jaitpur, Nagpur
(4) Nagpur, Satara, Jaitpur, Jhansi
(5) Question not attempted

73. Which of the following states was annexed by Lord Dalhousie not on the basis of the Doctrine of Lapse, but on the pretext of "misgovernance"?
(1) Sambalpur
(2) Baghat
(3) Awadh
(4) Udaipur
(5) Question not attempted

74. Consider the following statements regarding the Doctrine of Lapse:
I. It was formulated and first implemented by Lord Dalhousie.
II. It stated that if a dependent state's ruler died without a natural biological heir, the state would lapse to the paramount power.
III. It completely invalidated the traditional Hindu practice of adopting an heir without British consent.
IV. Awadh was annexed purely under the strict rules of the Doctrine of Lapse.
V. It was a major grievance contributing to the Revolt of 1857.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) II, III and V only
(3) I, II, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

75. The legal premise of the Doctrine of Lapse rested on distinguishing between which two types of states?
(1) The legal distinction between established Islamic states and traditional Hindu states.
(2) The strategic difference between coastal trade states and inland landlocked states.
(3) The military status of states with standing armies versus those without forces.
(4) Sovereign independent states versus dependent states created by or paying tribute.
(5) Question not attempted

76. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Dalhousie's annexations and the reason given:
(1) Satara - Death of Appa Sahib without a natural heir
(2) Punjab - Annexed through the Doctrine of Lapse
(3) Jhansi - Death of Gangadhar Rao and rejection of his adopted son
(4) Awadh - Annexed on charges of chronic misadministration
(5) Question not attempted

77. A direct cause-and-effect relationship of the Doctrine of Lapse can be seen in the participation of which key leader in the 1857 revolt?
(1) Kunwar Singh
(2) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(3) Rani Lakshmibai

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Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

64. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Maratha resistance against British imperialism:
(1) The Maratha chiefs functioned as a decentralized confederacy rather than a unified state.
(2) In the Third Anglo-Maratha War, all chiefs successfully united under the Peshwa.
(3) Mahadji Sindhia made concerted efforts to modernize his military with European help.
(4) Nana Phadnavis was the key figure maintaining Maratha power until his passing in 1800.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Choose the correct option from the choices given below:
Assertion (A): Lord Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance system was primarily designed to improve the internal civil administration of native Indian states.
Reason (R): The system aimed to keep French influence out of India and maintain British military supremacy at the expense of native rulers.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

66. Which of the following defines the core feature of the Subsidiary Alliance system?
(1) The native ruler disbands his army to maintain a British force at his own expense.
(2) The native ruler must annex and administer neighboring hostile states for the British.
(3) The native ruler is granted absolute sovereignty over his independent foreign policy.
(4) The British government assumes direct daily administrative control over the state.
(5) Question not attempted

67. Which of the following major states strictly refused to accept the Subsidiary Alliance system until their final defeat?
(1) The State of Hyderabad
(2) The Kingdom of Awadh
(3) The Maratha Confederacy
(4) The Kingdom of Mysore
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following provisions of the Subsidiary Alliance system:
I. The allied state had to keep a British Resident at its capital.
II. The state could not employ any European without British approval.
III. The state was completely free to negotiate treaties with other Indian rulers.
IV. The British promised to protect the state from external attacks and internal revolts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

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69. From the perspective of the native states, what was the most damaging long-term consequence of entering into a Subsidiary Alliance?
(1) Rulers were mandated to adopt Christianity as the official state religion.
(2) States were required to completely abolish all traditional farming practices.
(3) They lost political independence and the sovereign right to conduct foreign relations.
(4) Native rulers were immediately arrested and permanently deported to Britain.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Match List I: (States) with List II: (Year they entered into a Subsidiary Alliance) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (States)
A. Hyderabad

ANSWERS

1. (2) Charter of 1600
Queen Elizabeth I granted the Royal Charter on December 31, 1600. This document provided the Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies a monopoly for fifteen years. It aimed to challenge Dutch dominance in the spice trade and laid the foundation for British commercial and eventual political expansion in India.

2. (1) Securing trading privileges and establishing factories
During the seventeenth century, the Company functioned primarily as a commercial entity rather than a territorial power. Its focus remained on obtaining imperial farmans for duty-free trade and establishing secure storage houses known as factories. These early efforts were concentrated along coastal regions to facilitate efficient maritime commerce with Europe while avoiding direct political conflicts.

3. (3) The first permanent English factory in the South was established at Masulipatnam.
The English East India Company established its first permanent southern factory at Masulipatnam in 1611. This strategic port city allowed them to trade textile products from the Coromandel Coast. While they later acquired Madras in 1639 and built Fort St. George, Masulipatnam remains significant as their initial foothold for sustained commercial operations in the southern peninsula.

4. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Thomas Roe visited Jahangir's court to secure trade concessions, while Job Charnock founded the English settlement at Calcutta. Francois Martin established Pondicherry as a French stronghold, and Gerald Aungier fortified Bombay, shaping it into a major urban center. These individuals were instrumental in establishing European colonial outposts and defining the early administrative geography of the Indian subcontinent.

5. (3) Bombay offered a superior natural harbor and greater security than Surat.
Bombay was transferred to the East India Company in 1668 by King Charles II. It offered a defensible island location and a deep-water natural harbor, making it far more strategically viable than the vulnerable riverine port of Surat. Consequently, the Company shifted its administrative and commercial headquarters to Bombay in 1687 to ensure better maritime defense.

6. (2) The misuse of trade permits (dastaks) by Company officials for private commerce.
The Farman of 1717 granted the British company duty-free trade rights, but company officials frequently used these dastaks for their private business. This caused massive revenue losses for the Bengal treasury. Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah strongly opposed this economic exploitation and the unauthorized fortification of Calcutta, leading to the eventual military confrontation at the historic Battle of Plassey.

7. (3) I and III only
The Black Hole incident served as a powerful propaganda tool for Robert Clive to mobilize British forces from Madras. Before the final conflict at Plassey, the Treaty of Alinagar was signed to restore Company privileges. However, Mir Jafar did not fight against the British; instead, he led a major part of the Nawab's army in betrayal.

8. (1) The Mughal Emperor granted Diwani rights of Bengal to the Company immediately after the battle.
The Battle of Plassey resulted in the installation of Mir Jafar as a puppet ruler and the acquisition of the 24 Parganas by the British. However, the formal grant of Diwani rights for Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa occurred only much later in 1765. This transfer followed the Treaty of Allahabad, which was signed after the subsequent Battle of Buxar.

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(4) Begum Hazrat Mahal
(5) Question not attempted

78. Match List I: (Territory/State annexed) with List II: (Method/Pretext of Annexation under Dalhousie) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Territory/State annexed)
A. Punjab
B. Awadh
C. Satara
D. Pegu (Lower Burma)
List II: (Method/Pretext of Annexation under Dalhousie)
i. Doctrine of Lapse
ii. Conquest after war
iii. Pretext of Misgovernance
iv. Conquest after the Second Anglo-Burmese War
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

79. Identify the correct statement regarding the application of the Doctrine of Lapse:
(1) The doctrine was used to abolish the royal titles and pensions of the Peshwa and the Nawab of Carnatic.
(2) The Court of Directors in London universally condemned Dalhousie's policy and ordered the restoration of all lapsed states.
(3) Dalhousie applied the doctrine equally to all states, regardless of their status as dependent or independent allies.
(4) The doctrine was explicitly supported by ancient Hindu scriptures and traditions.
(5) Question not attempted

80. What was the most appropriate imperial motive behind Lord Dalhousie's rigorous application of the Doctrine of Lapse?
(1) To introduce Western educational systems and social reforms in traditional states.
(2) To consolidate territory for administrative control, trade, and railway expansion.
(3) To prepare Indian territories for self-government by removing feudal leadership.
(4) To penalize native rulers who had secretively collaborated with the Russian Empire.
(5) Question not attempted

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18. (1) I, II, III and V only
Robert Clive instituted the Dual Government in 1765, separating revenue collection from administrative duties. The Company controlled the finances while the Nawab handled judicial and police matters. However, the system was notorious for corruption and inefficiency. Recognizing its failure, Warren Hastings finally abolished the system in 1772 to bring Bengal under direct British administration and responsibility.

19. (3) Najm-ud-Daulah - The Nawab during the inception of the Dual Government.
Najm-ud-Daulah succeeded his father Mir Jafar and was the reigning Nawab of Bengal when the Treaty of Allahabad was signed and the Dual Government system was implemented. Under this system, he was reduced to a mere titular head with limited authority. His reign marks the period where the Nawab's political power became entirely dependent on British military support.

20. (4) Warren Hastings
Warren Hastings became the Governor of Bengal in 1772 and immediately terminated the Dual Government system. He aimed to centralize administration and took direct responsibility for revenue collection. By appointing British collectors and moving the treasury from Murshidabad to Calcutta, he established the foundations of a direct colonial administrative structure that replaced the previous indirect and inefficient arrangement.

21. (3) He established a modern arsenal at Dindigul with the help of French experts.
Hyder Ali recognized early on that military modernization was essential to withstand both Maratha and British pressure. With French assistance, he established a sophisticated arsenal at Dindigul in 1755 to manufacture modern weapons. This technological advancement, combined with his tactical brilliance, allowed him to modernize the Mysore army and consolidate his power as the state's de facto ruler.

22. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Nanjaraj served as the powerful minister or Dalwai who initially controlled the administration of Mysore. Hyder Ali rose through the ranks of the army to become the actual ruler, while Chikka Krishnaraja Wodeyar remained the titular monarch. Madhavrao, the energetic Maratha Peshwa, proved to be a formidable adversary who defeated Hyder Ali in several military campaigns during the 1760s.

23. (4) Awadh
Hyder Ali focused his territorial expansion on the southern and western regions of the Indian peninsula. He successfully annexed territories such as Bidnur, Sira, and the Malabar coast to increase Mysore's wealth and maritime access. Awadh, being a major province in Northern India, was far beyond his geographic sphere of influence and was never a target of his military campaigns.

24. (1) Hyder Ali refused to pay the traditional Chauth to the Marathas.
The Marathas claimed the right to collect Chauth, a form of tribute, from various southern territories. Hyder Ali's rapid rise and his refusal to acknowledge Maratha suzerainty or pay the demanded tributes led to several invasions by Peshwa Madhavrao. These conflicts were primarily driven by the Maratha desire to maintain their regional dominance and secure their traditional revenue sources.

25. (1) I and II only
The British initially organized a coalition with the Nizam and Marathas to contain the rising power of Mysore. However, Hyder Ali's diplomatic skill enabled him to persuade the Marathas to withdraw and the Nizam to join him. While he advanced to the gates of Madras, the war concluded with a peace treaty rather than a total British defeat.

26. (1) Treaty of Madras
The First Anglo-Mysore War ended in 1769 with the signing of the Treaty of Madras. This agreement was unique because it was dictated by Hyder Ali after his forces reached the outskirts of the British capital in the south. It restored captured territories to both parties and established a framework for future cooperation between the Company and the Mysore state.

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9. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The engagement at Plassey involved very little actual fighting between the two main armies. British victory was pre-arranged through secret negotiations with Mir Jafar and the influential banker Jagat Seth. While the military casualties were minimal, the political outcome was transformative, as it effectively placed the administration of Bengal under the control of the East India Company.

10. (1) Robert Clive
Robert Clive led the East India Company's forces during the pivotal confrontation in 1757. Through strategic diplomacy and the exploitation of internal divisions within the Nawab's court, he secured a victory that established British political influence in Bengal. This success transformed the Company from a purely commercial entity into a major power player in the Indian subcontinent's politics.

11. (1) II, IV, I, III
The Black Hole tragedy occurred in June 1756, followed by the Battle of Plassey in June 1757. Several years later, the Battle of Buxar was fought in October 1764. The process of establishing British supremacy concluded with the Treaty of Allahabad in August 1765, which legalized the Company's revenue collection rights over the eastern provinces of India.

12. (1) I, II and III only
The Battle of Buxar was a significant military victory where Major Hector Munro defeated the combined Indian forces. This conflict proved British military superiority and made the Company the de facto master of Bengal. While Mir Jafar had been reinstated earlier in 1763, it was the subsequent Treaty of Allahabad that formalized the Company's new political and financial standing.

13. (3) Buxar proved British military superiority over a combined Indian army, unlike the conspiracy at Plassey.
Unlike the Battle of Plassey, which was won through conspiracy and betrayal, the Battle of Buxar was a hard-fought military victory. The British successfully defeated the unified forces of the Nawab of Bengal, the Nawab of Awadh, and the Mughal Emperor. This demonstrated the superiority of European military discipline and technology over the numerically larger traditional Indian armies.

14. (4) It granted the Company the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
The Treaty of Allahabad in 1765 revolutionized the status of the East India Company. By obtaining the Diwani rights from Shah Alam II, the Company gained the legal right to collect revenues from Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. This provided a massive financial base that supported further British territorial expansion and eliminated the need to import bullion from England.

15. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
Under the dual treaties of 1765, Shuja-ud-Daulah surrendered Allahabad and Kara to the Mughal Emperor and paid a war indemnity to the Company. In return, Shah Alam II granted the Diwani rights of eastern provinces to the British. The Company then provided the Emperor with a fixed annual pension, establishing a new financial and political hierarchy in India.

16. (2) Diwani (revenue) and Nizamat (police and judicial) functions.
Robert Clive introduced the Dual Government system where the Company exercised Diwani rights, managing revenue and civil justice. Simultaneously, the Nawab retained Nizamat functions, which included maintaining internal peace, police, and criminal justice. This arrangement allowed the British to enjoy the benefits of power and wealth without assuming the direct responsibility or costs of local administration.

17. (2) Rapid agricultural development and prosperity of peasants
The Dual Government system was characterized by extreme exploitation and administrative neglect. Since the Company had power without responsibility, revenue collection became predatory, leading to the ruin of the peasantry and the collapse of the weaving industry. This administrative vacuum and lack of public welfare measures contributed significantly to the devastation caused by the Great Bengal Famine of 1770.

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(1) The defeat of the Peshwa and Sindhia by Yashwantrao Holkar at the Battle of Poona.
(2) The political assassination of Nana Phadnavis by the agents of the rival Sindhia faction.
(3) A sudden and unprovoked military invasion of Poona by the forces of Lord Wellesley.
(4) A massive and widespread rebellion led by the Pindari irregulars across the Deccan.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Identify the correct statement regarding the Treaty of Bassein (1802):
(1) A treaty established on the principle of mutual non-interference in internal affairs.
(2) A pact universally accepted by Maratha chiefs to ensure long-term regional stability.
(3) The Peshwa ceded territories to maintain a British subsidiary force.
(4) An agreement that permanently moved the Maratha capital from Poona to Bombay.
(5) Question not attempted

58. Match List I: (Maratha Chiefs) with List II: (Treaties signed after their defeat in the Second Anglo-Maratha War) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Maratha Chiefs)
A. Peshwa
B. Bhosle
C. Sindhia
D. Holkar
List II: (Treaties signed after their defeat in the Second Anglo-Maratha War)
i. Treaty of Deogaon
ii. Treaty of Rajpurghat
iii. Treaty of Bassein
iv. Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

59. Which is the most appropriate reason for the ultimate defeat of the Marathas by the British?
(1) The Maratha forces used completely obsolete weaponry that could not match British technology.
(2) The British army consistently outnumbered the Maratha forces in every significant battle.
(3) The total absence of a cavalry wing within the traditional Maratha military structure.
(4) Maratha chiefs lacked unity and failed to create a coherent political or military strategy.
(5) Question not attempted

60. The Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818) was closely connected with the British campaign against which of the following groups?
(1) The Jats
(2) The Pindaris
(3) The Sikhs
(4) The Rohillas
(5) Question not attempted

61. Consider the following statements regarding the battles fought during the Third Anglo-Maratha War:
I. The Peshwa's forces were defeated at Khadki and Koregaon.
II. The Holkar forces were defeated at Mahidpur.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) Both I and II
(4) Neither I nor II
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which of the following was the most significant political outcome of the Third Anglo-Maratha War?
(1) The Maratha Empire was unified under a stronger Peshwa.
(2) The Marathas were forced to pay Chauth to the East India Company.
(3) The British restored all Maratha territories to their respective chiefs.
(4) The office of the Peshwa was permanently abolished.
(5) Question not attempted

63. Read the following statements carefully regarding the fate of Peshwa Baji Rao II after his final defeat:
Statement I: He was executed by the British for treason.
Statement II: He was pensioned off and sent to live in Bithur near Kanpur.

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27. (4) A mutual defense pact where the British promised to assist Mysore if attacked by a third power.
The Treaty of Madras included a significant clause where the British promised to assist Hyder Ali in case he was attacked by a third party. This mutual defense agreement was intended to provide Mysore with security against Maratha incursions. However, the British later failed to honor this commitment, which became a major source of tension and a cause for future conflicts.

28. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Treaty of Madras was a setback for British prestige because it was signed under the direct threat of Hyder Ali's cavalry. Having outmaneuvered the British forces, Hyder Ali was able to impose terms that favored Mysore, including the return of conquered lands and a defensive alliance. This demonstrated that the British were not yet invincible in the South.

29. (3) The British strictly honored the defense clause when the Marathas invaded Mysore in 1771.
When the Marathas invaded Mysore in 1771, the British refused to provide military aid to Hyder Ali, despite the clear provisions of the Treaty of Madras. This betrayal deeply angered the Mysore ruler and convinced him that the East India Company was an unreliable ally. Consequently, he began seeking closer ties with the French to counter British influence.

30. (4) The British capture of the French port of Mahe, which was under Hyder Ali's protection.
Mahe was a French possession on the Malabar coast through which Hyder Ali received military supplies. When the British captured Mahe in 1779 during the American War of Independence, Hyder Ali viewed it as a direct violation of his sovereignty and a threat to his military supply lines. This provocation led him to form a grand alliance and declare war.

31. (1) I, II and III only
The war began after the British seized Mahe, prompting Hyder Ali to invade the Carnatic. He achieved a major victory at Pollilur, inflicting a heavy defeat on Colonel Baillie's troops. While Hyder Ali died during the conflict in 1782, the war ended in 1784 with a status quo treaty, meaning the British did not annex half of Mysore then.

32. (2) Eyre Coote
Sir Eyre Coote was the British general who led the Company's forces to a crucial victory at the Battle of Porto Novo in July 1781. This victory checked Hyder Ali's momentum and saved the Madras Presidency from potential collapse. Coote's leadership was vital in restoring British morale and military standing during one of the most challenging phases of the Mysore wars.

33. (1) Pollilur, Porto Novo, Sholinghur
In the Second Anglo-Mysore War, the Battle of Pollilur occurred first in 1780, where Hyder Ali defeated the British. This was followed by the Battle of Porto Novo in July 1781, where Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ali. Shortly after, in September 1781, the Battle of Sholinghur took place, further consolidating the British position and stalling Mysore's offensive in the Carnatic.

34. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
After the death of Hyder Ali, his son Tipu Sultan continued the war until both sides were exhausted. The Treaty of Mangalore was signed in 1784, bringing the conflict to an end. It was based on the principle of returning all captured territories and prisoners, effectively restoring the boundaries that existed before the outbreak of the war in 1780.

35. (3) The Raja of Travancore
Tipu Sultan's attack on Travancore in 1789 served as the immediate trigger for the Third Anglo-Mysore War. Since the Raja of Travancore was a close ally of the British, the East India Company viewed the attack as an act of war against them. This allowed Lord Cornwallis to form a coalition with the Marathas and the Nizam to crush Tipu.

36. (1) I, III, IV and V only
Lord Cornwallis personally led the campaign that resulted in the siege of Seringapatam. Unlike previous wars, the Marathas and the Nizam fought alongside the British against Tipu. The resulting treaty was devastating for Mysore, as Tipu lost half his territory, paid a massive indemnity, and surrendered his sons as hostages to ensure the fulfillment of the treaty terms.

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the very existence of many princely families and disrupted traditional social hierarchies.

75. (4) Sovereign independent states versus dependent states created by or paying tribute.
Lord Dalhousie's legal argument for the Doctrine of Lapse rested on a hierarchy of states. He argued that "independent" states had the right to adopt heirs, but "dependent" states—those created by the British or paying tribute—required the consent of the paramount power. By classifying most Indian states as dependent, he created a legal pathway for their eventual annexation to British India.

76. (2) Punjab - Annexed through the Doctrine of Lapse
Punjab was not annexed through the Doctrine of Lapse. Instead, it was taken over following a direct military conflict known as the Second Anglo-Sikh War in 1849. The other states mentioned, like Satara and Jhansi, were indeed annexed because their rulers died without natural heirs, whereas Awadh was annexed based on the specific charge of persistent misadministration by the Nawab.

77. (3) Rani Lakshmibai
The annexation of Jhansi in 1854 is the most famous example of the Doctrine of Lapse in action. After the death of Maharaja Gangadhar Rao, the British refused to recognize his adopted son, Damodar Rao, as the successor. This personal loss and the subsequent annexation drove Rani Lakshmibai to become one of the most formidable leaders against British rule during the 1857 uprising.

78. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Lord Dalhousie used various methods to expand the British Empire. Punjab was annexed through military conquest after the Sikh wars, while Awadh was taken on the pretext of misgovernance. Satara was the first state to fall under the Doctrine of Lapse, and Pegu (Lower Burma) was acquired as a result of a successful naval and military campaign in the East.

79. (1) The doctrine was used to abolish the royal titles and pensions of the Peshwa and the Nawab of Carnatic.
Lord Dalhousie did not just annex land; he also used his authority to stop the payment of pensions and the use of titles that he considered redundant. For instance, he refused to continue the pension of Nana Sahib, the adopted son of the last Peshwa, and abolished the titular Nawabship of the Carnatic. This policy increased the hostility of the nobility.

80. (2) To consolidate territory for administrative control, trade, and railway expansion.
Dalhousie's primary goal was to create a unified and efficient imperial administration. He believed that the existence of numerous small, independent states hindered the development of a modern economy and infrastructure, such as the railway and telegraph networks. By annexing these states, he aimed to streamline revenue collection and facilitate the expansion of British trade and industry throughout the subcontinent.

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having been held as a prisoner by Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan for several years. His successful assault led to the fall of the fortress and the death of Tipu Sultan, effectively ending the Mysore resistance to British rule.

47. (3) A is true but R is false.
Lord Wellesley initiated the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War in 1799 primarily due to Tipu Sultan's secret negotiations with the French and his refusal to accept a Subsidiary Alliance. The claim that Tipu attacked the Nizam in 1798 is incorrect; rather, it was the British who sought to eliminate Tipu to ensure their absolute dominance and prevent any French resurgence in India.

48. (2) The Marathas were granted the northern half of Tipu's empire for their military support.
After Tipu's death, the British directly annexed strategic coastal and central regions. They restored the core of Mysore to the Wodeyar dynasty under a Subsidiary Alliance. Although the Marathas were offered some territory to maintain the balance of power, they actually refused the offer because they did not want to accept the accompanying conditions of British political oversight.

49. (2) Barry Close
Following the British victory in 1799, Colonel Barry Close was appointed as the first Resident at the court of the young Wodeyar ruler, Krishnaraja III. The Resident's role was to monitor the state's administration and ensure that the terms of the Subsidiary Alliance were strictly followed, effectively giving the British control over the kingdom's internal and external policies.

50. (1) I, II and III only
The Treaty of Surat (1775) began the conflict, while the Treaty of Purandhar (1776) was an attempt by the Calcutta Council to stop the war. The Convention of Wadgaon (1779) marked a major British defeat. However, the Treaty of Salbai (1782) did not restore Raghunathrao as Peshwa; instead, it recognized the young Madhavrao II as the legitimate ruler.

51. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and II explains I.
The assassination of Peshwa Narayanrao created a power vacuum in the Maratha administration. Raghunathrao, who was suspected of the murder, claimed the title but faced opposition from the Council of Ministers led by Nana Phadnavis. His subsequent appeal to the British in Bombay for military support directly led to the outbreak of the First Anglo-Maratha War in 1775.

52. (4) Securing twenty years of peace with the Marathas, allowing focus on the Mysore wars.
The Treaty of Salbai in 1782 was a diplomatic success for Warren Hastings. By ending the conflict with the Marathas, the British were able to redirect their military and financial resources toward the ongoing threat from Hyder Ali in Mysore. This period of peace allowed the East India Company to consolidate its holdings in Bengal and prepare for future territorial expansions.

53. (1) IV, II, I, III
The First Anglo-Maratha War saw a sequence of diplomatic agreements starting with the Treaty of Surat in 1775. This was followed by the Treaty of Purandhar in 1776. As the conflict continued, the British suffered a defeat leading to the Convention of Wadgaon in 1779. Finally, the war was formally concluded by the Treaty of Salbai in 1782.

54. (2) Raghunathrao was granted an independent kingdom in Gujarat.
Under the Treaty of Salbai, the British agreed to stop supporting Raghunathrao's claim to the Peshwaship. He was not given a kingdom but was instead granted a generous pension for his maintenance. The treaty focused on recognizing Madhavrao II as the legitimate Peshwa and ensuring the Marathas did not maintain any formal political or military relationship with the French.

55. (1) I, II, III and IV only
The Second Anglo-Maratha War involved major campaigns against the Sindhias and Bhosles, who rejected the Treaty of Bassein. The British won significant victories at Assaye and Argaon. While the Sindhias and Bhosles signed treaties after their defeats, the Holkars did not surrender initially; they continued to fight a prolonged and effective guerrilla campaign against the British forces.

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below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

8. Identify the odd one out among the following European officers who served in the court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
(1) Charles Napier
(2) Jean-Baptiste Ventura
(3) Jean-Francois Allard
(4) Paolo Di Avitabile
(5) Question not attempted

9. Consider the following statements regarding Ranjit Singh's Khalsa Army:
I. The army was divided into Fauj-i-Ain (regular army) and Fauj-i-Be-Ain (irregular army).
II. He established foundries in Lahore for the modern casting of cannons.
III. Cavalry remained the most dominant and well-paid wing of the army, completely overshadowing the infantry.
IV. Monthly cash salaries were introduced for the regular army, replacing the traditional jagir system.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, II, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

10. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the civil administration of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
(1) He minted coins in his own name to display his absolute sovereign power.
(2) His government was highly centralized but functioned in the name of the Sarkar-i-Khalsa.
(3) The empire was divided into provinces known as Subas.
(4) The administration of justice largely relied on customary laws and local Panchayats.
(5) Question not attempted

11. Who among the following British officials negotiated and signed the Treaty of Amritsar (1809) with Maharaja Ranjit Singh on behalf of the East India Company?
(1) Lord Minto
(2) David Ochterlony
(3) William Bentinck
(4) Charles Metcalfe
(5) Question not attempted

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12. Match List I with List II regarding the events of the Sikh Empire:
List I: (Event)
A. Treaty of Amritsar
B. Tripartite Treaty
C. Death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh
D. Outbreak of First Anglo-Sikh War
List II: (Year)
i. 1838
ii. 1809
iii. 1845
iv. 1839
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

13. Consider the following statements about the Treaty of Amritsar (1809):
Statement I: It fixed the river Sutlej as the boundary between the Sikh Empire and British territories.
Statement II: It completely restricted Ranjit Singh from expanding his empire towards the north and west.
Choose the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

Its main purpose was to establish British military dominance and financial control over Indian states while excluding European rivals like the French. While it claimed to provide protection, it actually weakened the internal governance of the states by making rulers dependent on British bayonets rather than their own people.

66. (1) The native ruler disbands his army to maintain a British force at his own expense.
A central feature of the Subsidiary Alliance was the "subsidiary" force. The native ruler had to disband his own troops and instead pay for a permanent British army stationed within his borders. This ensured that the state could never challenge British authority militarily, while the British had a large army maintained at no cost to the Company's treasury.

67. (3) The Maratha Confederacy
While the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Nawab of Awadh accepted the Subsidiary Alliance early on, the Maratha chiefs generally resisted it to preserve their independence. It was only after severe internal conflicts and military defeats that the Peshwa and other Maratha leaders were eventually forced to sign such treaties. Their resistance made the Anglo-Maratha wars some of the most difficult British campaigns.

68. (2) I, II and IV only
The Subsidiary Alliance system imposed strict controls on the external relations of an Indian state. Allied rulers were required to host a British Resident and were prohibited from employing other Europeans or negotiating with other Indian powers without British mediation. In return, the British provided a guarantee of protection against external threats, effectively turning the state into a protected dependent of the Company.

69. (3) They lost political independence and the sovereign right to conduct foreign relations.
The most significant impact of the Subsidiary Alliance was the total loss of external sovereignty. By surrendering the right to conduct independent diplomacy and maintain their own military, native states became mere shells of their former selves. They became geographically and politically isolated, unable to form alliances with other states, which made the eventual British takeover of India much easier.

70. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
The Subsidiary Alliance was implemented sequentially across major Indian states. Hyderabad was the first to join in 1798. Following the fall of Tipu Sultan in 1799, Mysore was brought into the system. Awadh followed in 1801 under pressure from Wellesley, and the Peshwa finally signed the Treaty of Bassein in 1802, bringing the Maratha heartland under British influence.

71. (4) It significantly improved the quality of governance and welfare of the people in the native states.
The Subsidiary Alliance often had a negative impact on internal governance. Since rulers were protected from internal revolts by British troops, they often became indifferent to the welfare of their subjects or the efficiency of their administration. This frequently led to "misgovernance," which the British later used as a pretext to annex these states directly, as seen in the case of Awadh.

72. (1) Satara, Jaitpur, Jhansi, Nagpur
Lord Dalhousie systematically applied the Doctrine of Lapse to annex several states. Satara was the first to be taken in 1848, followed by Jaitpur and Sambalpur in 1849. Baghat was annexed in 1850, and Udaipur in 1852. The more famous annexations of Jhansi and Nagpur occurred later, in 1854, causing widespread resentment among the traditional ruling classes of Central India.

73. (3) Awadh
Unlike other states, the Nawab of Awadh had natural heirs, so the Doctrine of Lapse could not be applied. However, Lord Dalhousie was determined to annex the fertile and strategic region. He used the reports of chronic administrative failure and the suffering of the people as a moral justification to depose Wajid Ali Shah and annex the kingdom in 1856.

74. (2) II, III and V only
The Doctrine of Lapse was based on the idea that the paramount power could refuse to recognize an adopted heir in dependent states. While Dalhousie expanded its use, the principle had roots in earlier Company policies. It was a major cause of the 1857 revolt because it threatened

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Dogra brothers.
(2) The complete takeover of civil and judicial administration by European officers to suppress factions.
(3) The takeover of the state treasury by the Akalis followed by the immediate abolition of the monarchy.
(4) Violent rivalry between Sandhawalia and Dogra factions resulting in multiple political assassinations.
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which event directly contributed to the Sikh army's fear and suspicion, ultimately serving as a catalyst for the First Anglo-Sikh War?
(1) The formal signing and implementation of the Treaty of Bhairowal within the Sikh territories.
(2) The successful and high-profile invasion of the Afghan heartlands by the modernized Khalsa units.
(3) The annexation of Sindh in 1843 and the concentration of British troops near Ferozepur.
(4) The high-level assassination of the British Resident in Lahore by a group of disenchanted nobles.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Match List I with List II regarding the figures and roles of the First Anglo-Sikh War:
List I: (Figure)
A. Rani Jindan
B. Lal Singh
C. Tej Singh
D. Lord Hardinge
List II: (Role)
i. Wazir of the Sikh Empire
ii. Commander-in-Chief of the Sikh Army
iii. Governor-General of India
iv. Regent of the Sikh Empire
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

23. The crossing of which river by the Sikh army in December 1845 was declared by the British as an act of hostility, leading to the First Anglo-Sikh War?
(1) Ravi
(2) Chenab
(3) Beas
(4) Sutlej
(5) Question not attempted

24. Who was the British Governor-General during the First Anglo-Sikh War?
(1) Lord Hardinge
(2) Lord Ellenborough
(3) Lord Dalhousie
(4) Lord Auckland
(5) Question not attempted

25. Arrange the following battles of the First Anglo-Sikh War in the correct chronological order:
A. Battle of Aliwal
B. Battle of Sobraon
C. Battle of Mudki
D. Battle of Ferozeshah
Select the correct order from the options below:
(1) C, D, A, B
(2) C, A, D, B
(3) D, C, B, A
(4) A, C, D, B
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the battles of the First Anglo-Sikh War?
(1) Battle of Sobraon - Final and decisive victory for the British
(2) Battle of Mudki - Decisive victory for the Sikh army
(3) Battle of Ferozeshah - Sikh army successfully pushed British out of Punjab
(4) Battle of Aliwal - British forces completely destroyed by Ranjodh Singh
(5) Question not attempted

27. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Treaty of Bhairowal (1846) practically ended the sovereignty of the Sikh state.
Reason (R): It established a Council of Regency acting under the direct control and guidance of a British Resident in Lahore.
Select the correct answer:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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CHAPTER 16
Anglo-Sikh Wars and Doctrine of Lapse

1. Which of the following misls did Maharaja Ranjit Singh belong to, serving as the foundation for his consolidation of the Sikh Empire?
(1) Bhangi Misl
(2) Sukerchakia Misl
(3) Ahluwalia Misl
(4) Kanhaiya Misl
(5) Question not attempted

2. In which year did Maharaja Ranjit Singh capture Lahore from the Bhangi Misl, marking a significant step in the establishment of his empire?
(1) 1792
(2) 1799
(3) 1802
(4) 1809
(5) Question not attempted

3. Which of the following pairs of events and their corresponding years is incorrectly matched?
(1) Capture of Amritsar by Ranjit Singh - 1802
(2) Signing of the Treaty of Amritsar - 1809
(3) Death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh - 1845
(4) Signing of the Tripartite Treaty - 1838
(5) Question not attempted

4. Consider the following statements regarding the rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh:
I. He successfully unified the various Sikh misls through diplomacy and military conquest.
II. He captured Multan, Kashmir, and Peshawar to expand the borders of the Sikh Empire.
III. He strictly prohibited the recruitment of Hindus and Muslims into his administration and army.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

5. What was the immediate effect of Zaman Shah's invasion of Punjab on the political career of Ranjit Singh?
(1) A comprehensive defeat that drove him to find temporary shelter in the surrounding hill states.
(2) A strategic military alliance with the British to coordinate a counter-offensive against Afghan forces.
(3) Recognition as governor of Lahore after returning Zaman Shah's lost cannons.
(4) The total loss of the Sukerchakia misl's ancestral lands to the rival Bhangi confederacy's chiefs.
(5) Question not attempted

6. In the context of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's administration, what did the term Fauj-i-Khas refer to?
(1) The irregular cavalry consisting of Nihangs and Akalis.
(2) The elite, European-trained regular brigade of the Khalsa army.
(3) The local police force stationed in newly conquered territories for internal security.
(4) The personal bodyguards assigned to the Prime Minister and the royal family.
(5) Question not attempted

7. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Khalsa army became the second most formidable military force in Asia, next only to the British Indian army.
Reason (R): He employed European commanders, such as Ventura and Allard, to modernize his infantry and cavalry on Western lines.
Select the correct answer using the codes given

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37. (3) Seringapatam city
Under the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792, Tipu Sultan ceded significant territories including Malabar, Dindigul, and Baramahal to the British and their allies. Although the British forces reached the outskirts of his capital, Seringapatam itself remained under Tipu's control as part of the remaining half of his kingdom. It was only fully captured during the final war in 1799.

38. (2) Lord Cornwallis
After the Third Anglo-Mysore War, Lord Cornwallis made this famous statement to describe his strategic success. By dividing Tipu's ceded territories among the British, the Nizam, and the Marathas, he weakened Mysore significantly. However, he ensured that the shares given to the Marathas and the Nizam did not make them powerful enough to challenge British supremacy in the future.

39. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
Tipu Sultan was a modernizer who introduced a new calendar based on the Mauludi era and established a Jacobin Club to show solidarity with revolutionary France. He created a Board of Admiralty to develop a naval force and Commercial Boards to manage state-led trade. These reforms reflected his attempt to strengthen Mysore through administrative, military, and economic innovation.

40. (4) All of the above are correctly matched
Tipu Sultan actively engaged in global diplomacy to find allies against the British. He sent embassies to the Ottoman Empire for religious and political legitimacy, to France to seek Napoleon's support, and to Kabul to coordinate with Zaman Shah. His international outlook and attempts to form a trans-regional anti-British front made him a particularly dangerous opponent for the East India Company.

41. (3) He banned the use of modern artillery and relied exclusively on traditional cavalry.
Tipu Sultan was actually a great proponent of modern military technology. He extensively used rockets and modern artillery in his campaigns and organized his infantry based on European models. Far from relying only on traditional cavalry, he sought to integrate Western military science into his army to effectively counter the disciplined forces of the British East India Company.

42. (1) Spain
Tipu Sultan looked toward several powers that had conflicts with the British. He maintained close ties with the French, both in Europe and Mauritius, and reached out to the Ottoman Caliph in Constantinople. However, there is no historical record of Tipu Sultan seeking military assistance from Spain, as they were not a significant factor in the Indian geopolitical landscape during his reign.

43. (1) I and II only
Tipu Sultan was inspired by the French Revolution and planted a 'Tree of Liberty' at his capital. He also promoted state-controlled trade by establishing monopolies over valuable commodities like sandalwood. Far from banning sericulture, Tipu actually encouraged it, laying the foundation for the silk industry in Mysore, which remains a significant part of the region's economy today.

44. (2) State capitalism
Historians often use the term state capitalism to describe Tipu Sultan's economic approach because he took an active role in commerce and industry. He established state-run factories, promoted foreign trade through government-owned vessels, and created commercial boards to regulate the economy. This centralized control aimed to maximize state revenue and build a self-reliant economy capable of supporting a modern military.

45. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Harry Verelst was Governor during the First Anglo-Mysore War, while Warren Hastings managed the Second conflict. Lord Cornwallis led the British during the Third War, and Lord Wellesley was the Governor-General who oversaw the final defeat of Tipu Sultan in the Fourth War. These leadership changes reflected the evolving British strategy to systematically eliminate the challenge posed by Mysore.

46. (4) David Baird
General David Baird led the decisive storming party during the siege of Seringapatam in May 1799. Baird had a personal history with Mysore,

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14. Consider the following statements regarding the provisions and impact of the Treaty of Amritsar (1809):

I. It established a boundary that checked Ranjit Singh's ambitions to unite all Sikh states under his banner.

II. It forced Ranjit Singh to disband his French-trained battalions.

III. It secured the northwestern frontier of the British from potential Franco-Russian threats.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

15. What was the most appropriate strategic outcome of the Tripartite Treaty of 1838 for the British?

(1) Ensuring support to seat Shah Shuja in Kabul as a buffer against Russian influence.
(2) Permission for the British to annex the Punjab territories without a direct military confrontation.
(3) The formal recognition of the Khalsa army as a subsidiary unit under East India Company control.
(4) The immediate transfer of the administration of Kashmir from the Sikh Empire to British authorities.
(5) Question not attempted

16. Which of the following individuals did NOT succeed to the throne of Lahore during the period of political instability following the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

(1) Kharak Singh
(2) Gulab Singh
(3) Nau Nihal Singh
(4) Sher Singh
(5) Question not attempted

17. Select the correct chronological order of succession to the throne of Lahore after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh:

(1) Nau Nihal Singh, Kharak Singh, Sher Singh, Dalip Singh
(2) Kharak Singh, Nau Nihal Singh, Sher Singh, Dalip Singh
(3) Kharak Singh, Sher Singh, Nau Nihal Singh, Dalip Singh
(4) Sher Singh, Kharak Singh, Dalip Singh, Nau Nihal Singh
(5) Question not attempted

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18. Following the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, how did the role of the Khalsa army transform politically?

(1) Its evolution into a kingmaker, using military Panchayats to dictate terms to the central government.
(2) Its total submission to the authority of the British Resident stationed permanently at the Lahore court.
(3) Its voluntary disbandment and the return of its soldiers to agricultural labor in the Punjab plains.
(4) Its integration with the Afghan forces to provide defensive cover for the northwestern border regions.
(5) Question not attempted

19. Consider the following statements regarding the events between 1839 and 1845 in Punjab:

I. Kharak Singh was deposed and later murdered.

II. Nau Nihal Singh died under suspicious circumstances immediately after his father's funeral.

III. Rani Jindan assumed the role of regent for her minor son, Dalip Singh.

IV. The Dogra brothers, including Dhian Singh, played minimal roles in the court politics of Lahore.

V. The British maintained a policy of aggressive troop buildup along the Sutlej frontier.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect?

(1) I and III only
(2) II and V only
(3) IV only
(4) III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the court factions in Lahore post-1839?

(1) The formation of a peaceful alliance between the Sandhawalia chiefs and the

56. (2) The defeat of the Peshwa and Sindhia by Yashwantrao Holkar at the Battle of Poona.
Internal rivalries among the Maratha chiefs led to the Battle of Poona in 1802. Yashwantrao Holkar defeated the combined armies of Peshwa Baji Rao II and Daulat Rao Sindhia. Fearing for his life and position, the Peshwa fled to the British outpost at Bassein, where he sought protection and signed a treaty that surrendered Maratha independence for British support.

57. (3) The Peshwa ceded territories to maintain a British subsidiary force.
The Treaty of Bassein (1802) was a classic Subsidiary Alliance. Baji Rao II agreed to maintain a permanent British military force in his territory and ceded fertile lands to cover the costs. This treaty was significant because it effectively ended the independent status of the Peshwa and gave the British a permanent foothold in the heart of the Maratha administration.

58. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
The Second Anglo-Maratha War resulted in several separate treaties with the Maratha leaders. The Peshwa signed the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. After their military defeats, the Bhosle chief signed the Treaty of Deogaon, and the Sindhia chief signed the Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon in 1803. Finally, the Holkar chief concluded the conflict with the Treaty of Rajpurghat in 1805.

59. (4) Maratha chiefs lacked unity and failed to create a coherent political or military strategy.
The ultimate failure of the Marathas was primarily political rather than purely military. While individual Maratha armies were brave and sometimes well-equipped, the chiefs were often more interested in their personal rivalries than in forming a united front against the British. This lack of coordination allowed the East India Company to defeat the Maratha powers individually through successive wars and treaties.

60. (2) The Pindaris
The Pindaris were irregular military looters who had traditionally served as auxiliaries in Maratha armies. By the early nineteenth century, their raids became a major security threat. Lord Hastings launched a large-scale campaign to suppress them in 1817. Since many Maratha chiefs had ties with the Pindaris, this campaign evolved into the Third Anglo-Maratha War, leading to the final collapse.

61. (3) Both I and II
The Third Anglo-Maratha War saw the final desperate attempts by Maratha leaders to regain their independence. The Peshwa's forces were decisively defeated in the battles of Khadki and Koregaon near Pune. Simultaneously, the forces of the Holkar dynasty suffered a major defeat at the Battle of Mahidpur. these victories enabled the British to dismantle the Maratha political structure once and for all.

62. (4) The office of the Peshwa was permanently abolished.
The Third Anglo-Maratha War resulted in the total destruction of the Maratha confederacy's political core. The British decided to abolish the position of the Peshwa to prevent any future unification of the Maratha chiefs. The Peshwa's extensive territories were annexed to the Bombay Presidency, marking the end of Maratha dominance and the establishment of undisputed British supremacy in Central India.

63. (4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
After surrendering to the British in 1818, Baji Rao II was treated with relative leniency to prevent further unrest. He was not executed but was deprived of his political power and titles. The British sent him into internal exile at Bithur, a small town near Kanpur, where he lived as a wealthy pensioner of the East India Company until his death.

64. (2) In the Third Anglo-Maratha War, all chiefs successfully united under the Peshwa.
Throughout the Anglo-Maratha wars, a major weakness was the inability of the Maratha chiefs to cooperate effectively. Even during the final war in 1817, the various houses—the Gaekwads, Scindias, Holkars, and Bhosles—did not coordinate their military efforts. The Gaekwads remained neutral, and the others fought separately, making it easier for the British to target and defeat them individually.

65. (4) A is false but R is true.
Lord Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance was an imperial tool, not a reform for civil administration.

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(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Identify the odd one out among the provisions imposed on the Sikh state following the First Anglo-Sikh War.
(1) The compulsory payment of a massive war indemnity to the treasury of the British government.
(2) The total and immediate annexation of the Punjab into the British Indian Empire.
(3) A significant and mandatory reduction in the overall size and strength of the Sikh standing army.
(4) The permanent cession of the fertile Jalandhar Doab territories to the British East India Company.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Consider the following statements regarding the Treaty of Lahore (March 1846):
I. It formally recognized Dalip Singh as the Maharaja of Punjab.
II. The British acquired the territories between the Beas and the Sutlej.
III. The Sikh state had to sell Kashmir to Gulab Singh to pay the war indemnity.
IV. Rani Jindan was removed from her position as Regent.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and IV only
(2) I, II, and III only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The defeat of the Sikh army in the First Anglo-Sikh War was largely due to the treachery of their own commanders.
Statement II: Lal Singh and Tej Singh secretly communicated with the British and abandoned their troops during critical battles.
Choose the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and II explains I.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but II does not explain I.
(5) Question not attempted

31. What was the most appropriate immediate cause for the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Sikh War?
(1) The rebellion of Diwan Mulraj in Multan and the murder of two British officers.
(2) The refusal of the Council of Regency to pay the British troops.
(3) The sudden invasion of Punjab by Afghan forces led by Dost Mohammad.
(4) The assassination of Rani Jindan by the British Resident.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Match List I with List II regarding the figures and events of the Second Anglo-Sikh War:
List I: (Figure)
A. Diwan Mulraj
B. Chattar Singh Attariwala
C. Vans Agnew
D. Lord Dalhousie
List II: (Event/Description)
i. Murdered in Multan
ii. Rebelled in Hazara
iii. Governor-General who declared war
iv. Governor of Multan who revolted
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

33. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the origins of the Second Anglo-Sikh War?
(1) The Sikh soldiers who were disbanded after the First War harbored deep resentment against the British.
(2) Lord Dalhousie was reluctant to engage in war and tried all diplomatic means to appease the Sikh rebels.
(3) Rani Jindan was exiled from Punjab, which deeply offended Sikh sentiments.
(4) Chattar Singh's revolt in Hazara significantly broadened the scope of the conflict.
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider the following reasons for the discontent among the Sikhs that led to the Second Anglo-Sikh War:
I. Heavy interference of the British Resident in the internal administration of Punjab.
II. Severe economic distress caused by the demobilization of thousands of Khalsa soldiers.
III. The restoration of sovereign powers to the Sikh Panchayats by the British Resident.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

35. During the Second Anglo-Sikh War, the Sikhs formed an unlikely alliance with which former adversary to fight against the British?
(1) The Marathas of Gwalior
(2) The Amirs of Sindh
(3) The Afghans under Dost Mohammad Khan
(4) The Gurkhas of Nepal
(5) Question not attempted

36. What was the outcome of the Battle of Chillianwala during the Second Anglo-Sikh War?
(1) A swift and decisive victory for the British resulting in very minimal casualties for their troops.
(2) The immediate and unconditional surrender of all Sikh combat forces to the command of Lord Gough.
(3) A coordinated strategic withdrawal by all British military units from the unstable Punjab region.
(4) An indecisive battle resulting in extremely heavy casualties for the British forces.
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which battle of the Second Anglo-Sikh War is famously known as the "Battle of Guns" due to the intense artillery fire?
(1) Battle of Ramnagar
(2) Battle of Chillianwala
(3) Battle of Gujrat
(4) Battle of Multan
(5) Question not attempted

38. Which of the following individuals was NOT a member of the Board of Administration established by Lord Dalhousie to govern Punjab after its annexation?
(1) Sir Henry Lawrence
(2) Lord Hugh Gough
(3) John Lawrence
(4) Charles Mansel
(5) Question not attempted

39. Consider the following statements regarding the aftermath of the Second Anglo-Sikh War:
I. The Battle of Gujrat proved to be the final and decisive battle.
II. Punjab was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1849.
III. Maharaja Dalip Singh was granted a pension and sent to England.
IV. The famous Koh-i-Noor diamond was taken away and presented to the British Crown.
V. The Khalsa army was fully integrated into the British military without any disbandment.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) II, III, IV, and V only
(3) I, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

40. Which of the following statements correctly describes the administrative changes in Punjab in 1853?
(1) The Board of Administration was abolished, and John Lawrence was appointed as the first Chief Commissioner.
(2) The return of the province to the Council of Regency acting under British suzerainty and guidance.
(3) The declaration of full military rule with Sir Hugh Gough serving as the absolute dictator of Punjab.
(4) The merger of Punjab into the North-Western Provinces and its direct governance from the city of Agra.
(5) Question not attempted

41. What was the fundamental legal premise of Lord Dalhousie's "Doctrine of Lapse"?
(1) The interpretation of Hindu law as a system that completely prohibited the adoption of a

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legal heir.
(2) The policy that any state facing significant internal rebellions would be declared to have lapsed to the paramount power.
(3) Recognition that heirs could inherit property but required British consent to inherit political rights.
(4) The right of the British Crown to seize any native state that failed to pay its required subsidiary tribute.
(5) Question not attempted

42. Match List I with List II regarding the states annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse:
List I: (State)
A. Satara
B. Jaitpur
C. Jhansi
D. Nagpur
List II: (Year of Annexation)
i. 1854
ii. 1849
iii. 1848
iv. 1853
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

43. Consider the following statements regarding the scope of the Doctrine of Lapse:
Statement I: It was strictly applicable only to dependent states that had been created or revived by British grants.
Statement II: It was indiscriminately applied to all independent allied states of the British East India Company.
Choose the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

44. The British East India Company classified native states into three categories concerning the right of adoption. In which of the following categories was British consent not required at all for a valid political adoption?
(1) Subordinate states created by the British Government.
(2) Independent states that were never subordinate to a paramount power.
(3) Protected allies that paid tribute to the Company.
(4) States functioning under a subsidiary alliance with British Residents.
(5) Question not attempted

45. The "Doctrine of Lapse" was not entirely invented by Lord Dalhousie. Which of the following bodies had previously articulated the principle that adoptions in dependent states should not be granted as a matter of right?
(1) The British Parliament via the Charter Act of 1833.
(2) The Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William.
(3) The Court of Directors of the East India Company in 1834.
(4) The Board of Control in 1784.
(5) Question not attempted

46. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the ruler whose death triggered the Doctrine of Lapse?
(1) Appa Sahib - Satara
(2) Gangadhar Rao - Jhansi
(3) Raghuji Bhonsle III - Nagpur
(4) Wajid Ali Shah - Sambalpur
(5) Question not attempted

47. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The annexation of Nagpur was of immense economic value to the British East India Company.
Reason (R): Nagpur possessed vast and fertile cotton-producing regions which could supply the textile mills of Lancashire.
Select the correct answer:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Sukerchakia Misl
Maharaja Ranjit Singh was born into the Sukerchakia Misl, one of the twelve Sikh confederacies known as misls. His father, Maha Singh, was the chief of this misl located in Gujranwala. Ranjit Singh's leadership within this group provided the essential military and political foundation required to unify other misls into a sovereign empire.

2. (2) 1799
Maharaja Ranjit Singh captured Lahore in 1799 from the Bhangi Misl chiefs. This victory was a turning point in his career, as it transformed him from a local misl leader into a significant regional power. By securing Lahore, he established a central capital for his expanding territories and laid the groundwork for the unified Sikh Empire.

3. (3) Death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh - 1845
Maharaja Ranjit Singh passed away in 1839, not 1845. His death led to a period of intense political instability and succession struggles within the Lahore Durbar. Other events like the capture of Amritsar in 1802, the Treaty of Amritsar in 1809, and the Tripartite Treaty in 1838 are correctly matched with their historical years of occurrence.

4. (1) I and II only
Maharaja Ranjit Singh unified various Sikh misls through military strength and diplomacy while expanding his borders to include Multan, Kashmir, and Peshawar. However, his administration was notably secular and inclusive. He recruited talented individuals regardless of their religion, appointing many Hindus and Muslims to high-ranking positions within his civil government and the formidable Khalsa army units.

5. (3) Recognition as governor of Lahore after returning Zaman Shah's lost cannons.
During the 1798 invasion by the Afghan ruler Zaman Shah, Ranjit Singh helped recover several Afghan cannons lost in the Jhelum River. In gratitude, Zaman Shah granted him the governorship of Lahore. This formal recognition provided Ranjit Singh with the legal legitimacy needed to occupy the city in 1799, accelerating his rise to absolute power.

6. (2) The elite, European-trained regular brigade of the Khalsa army.
The Fauj-i-Khas was the most prestigious and elite brigade of the Sikh Khalsa army, modeled after European military standards. It was trained by officers like Ventura and Allard to employ Western tactics and discipline. This unit represented the modernization of the Sikh forces, combining traditional bravery with contemporary military science to create a formidable professional fighting force.

7. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Maharaja Ranjit Singh transformed the Khalsa army into a modern military force that was considered the second most powerful in Asia. By employing European veterans like Jean-Baptiste Ventura and Jean-Francois Allard, he introduced Western drilling techniques and organizational structures. These officers successfully modernized the infantry and cavalry, making the Sikh forces highly competitive against contemporary colonial powers.

8. (1) Charles Napier
Charles Napier was a British General famous for the annexation of Sindh, whereas Ventura, Allard, and Avitabile were European mercenaries who directly served Maharaja Ranjit Singh. These foreign officers were instrumental in modernizing the Sikh Khalsa army by introducing French and Italian military traditions, training the infantry and cavalry to meet rigorous international standards of the nineteenth century.

9. (2) I, II, and IV only
The Khalsa army consisted of the regular Fauj-i-Ain and irregular Fauj-i-Be-Ain, with modernization efforts including new foundries for cannon casting and cash salaries. Contrary to traditional practices, Ranjit Singh prioritized the development of his infantry and artillery over the cavalry. He recognized that disciplined foot

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55. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Awadh was known as the "nursery of the Bengal Army" due to the high number of sepoys recruited from there.
Statement II: The annexation of Awadh drastically improved the social status and privileges of the sepoys in their native villages.
Choose the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

56. How did the British annexation policies economically devastate the indigenous artisans and craftsmen?
(1) Destruction of native royal courts, removing the primary patrons of luxury goods and traditional crafts.
(2) The passage of strict imperial laws that formally prohibited the continued production of any local handicraft items.
(3) The implementation of policies that forced skilled Indian artisans to migrate to England to work in industrial factories.
(4) The provision of heavy government subsidies to indigenous goods until the entire local market structure collapsed.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Arrange the following economic and administrative actions in chronological order of their typical implementation in newly annexed territories:
A. Disbandment of the native army
B. Introduction of a new land revenue settlement
C. Commercialization of agriculture for export
D. Formation of an administrative board or commission
Select the correct order:
(1) A, D, B, C
(2) D, A, B, C
(3) A, B, D, C
(4) D, B, A, C
(5) Question not attempted

58. The Inam Commission of 1852 in Bombay Presidency is primarily associated with which of the following economic policies?
(1) The confiscation of thousands of tax-free estates and jagirs.
(2) The abolition of transit duties.
(3) The establishment of rural cooperative credit societies.
(4) The provision of pensions to deposed rulers.
(5) Question not attempted

59. Consider the following statements regarding the economic consequences of the British annexation policies:
I. Demobilization of native armies led to widespread unemployment among soldiers.
II. The new land revenue demand was inflexible and had to be paid in cash, pushing peasants into the clutches of moneylenders.
III. Summary settlements often bypassed traditional landlords to deal directly with the cultivators.
IV. Annexation led to an immediate industrial revolution within the annexed territories.
V. The traditional nobility lost their sources of income and patronage.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and V only
(2) II, III, IV, and V only
(3) I, II, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

60. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the Summary Settlement of 1856 in Awadh?
(1) The reinforcement and legal validation of the significant political and economic power held by the local Taluqdar class.
(2) Stripping Taluqdars of estates to redistribute land to cultivators while over-assessing the revenue demand.
(3) The total exemption of all agricultural lands from any form of revenue taxation for an initial period of ten years.
(4) The complete restoration of ancestral lands that had been previously confiscated by Wajid Ali Shah to the Taluqdars.
(5) Question not attempted

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74. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding Lord Dalhousie's educational legacy?
(1) A total ban on the use of vernacular languages in schools, mandating English at every educational level.
(2) The formal issuance of the Wood's Despatch in 1854, which occurred during his tenure as Governor-General of India.
(3) The proposal for the initial establishment of major universities located at the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
(4) The founding of the Roorkee Engineering College to provide technical support for his various public works initiatives.
(5) Question not attempted

75. What is the most appropriate synthesis of the "progressive vs exploitative" debate regarding Lord Dalhousie's legacy?
(1) He acted as a benevolent modernizer whose policies and administrative changes were welcomed by most sections of Indian society.
(2) He was an exploitative conqueror who focused on territorial expansion while making no lasting structural contributions to India.
(3) He prioritized social and educational reforms while completely ignoring the expansion and security of the British Indian Empire.
(4) Infrastructure and administrative reforms were modernizing in structure but served imperial goals, leading to major resistance.
(5) Question not attempted

76. Which of the following pairs of Treaties and British Governors-General is incorrectly matched?
(1) Treaty of Amritsar (1809) - Lord Minto
(2) Treaty of Bhairowal (1846) - Lord Dalhousie
(3) Treaty of Lahore (1846) - Lord Hardinge
(4) Tripartite Treaty (1838) - Lord Auckland
(5) Question not attempted

77. Match List I with List II regarding the battles and the respective Anglo-Sikh Wars:
List I: (Battle)
A. Battle of Mudki
B. Battle of Chillianwala
C. Battle of Gujrat
D. Battle of Sobraon
List II: (War)
i. First Anglo-Sikh War
ii. Second Anglo-Sikh War
iii. Second Anglo-Sikh War
iv. First Anglo-Sikh War
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

78. Upon his deposition and the annexation of Punjab, what pension amount was fixed for the young Maharaja Dalip Singh by the British?
(1) £10,000 to £20,000 per annum
(2) £40,000 to £50,000 per annum
(3) Rs. 1 lakh per annum
(4) Rs. 12 lakhs per annum
(5) Question not attempted

79. Consider the following statements regarding Lord Dalhousie's broader consolidation of British rule:
I. He strongly preferred direct British administration over the system of indirect rule through native princes.
II. He annexed Lower Burma (Pegu) following the Second Anglo-Burmese War.
III. He utilized the Doctrine of Lapse exclusively against Muslim-ruled states.
IV. He viewed Indian princely administration as inherently corrupt and inefficient compared to British rule.
V. His policies brought the frontiers of British India to their natural boundaries in the northwest.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, IV, and V only
(2) II, III, IV, and V only
(3) I, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

80. Which of the following statements accurately describes the geopolitical significance of the annexation of Punjab in 1849?
(1) The creation of a mandatory and defensive military alliance between the British forces and the remaining Maratha powers.

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(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The British policy of annexations was viewed by many Indians as a prelude to the mass conversion of the populace to Christianity.
Statement II: The simultaneous introduction of western education, railways, and telegraphs compounded the fears that traditional religion and society were under attack.
Choose the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and II complements I.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but they are entirely unrelated.
(5) Question not attempted

69. Consider the following policies/events:
I. Implementation of the Doctrine of Lapse.
II. Annexation of Awadh on grounds of misgovernance.
III. Stoppage of pensions and titles of erstwhile rulers.
IV. Introduction of the Subsidiary Alliance system.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are directly attributed to Lord Dalhousie as political causes of the 1857 revolt?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

70. Who among the following Indian figures did NOT participate in the Revolt of 1857 as a direct reaction to being victimized by the Doctrine of Lapse or annexation policies?
(1) Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi
(2) Maharaja Jayajirao Scindia of Gwalior
(3) Nana Sahib
(4) Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh
(5) Question not attempted

71. In the debate over Dalhousie's legacy, what was the primary imperial motivation behind his rapid development of railways and telegraphs in India?
(1) The promotion of lasting political unity among Indians as a necessary step to prepare them for future self-governance.
(2) The fulfillment of specific military promises made to various Indian princes during the signing of Subsidiary Alliance treaties.
(3) The provision of guaranteed long-term employment to the thousands of demobilized soldiers from the former Khalsa and Awadh armies.
(4) Facilitating rapid troop movement and the efficient extraction of raw materials for British industrial use.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Match List I with List II regarding Lord Dalhousie's reforms:
List I: (Reform)
A. First Railway Line
B. Telegraph Line
C. Postal Act
D. Wood's Despatch
List II: (Detail)
i. 1854
ii. Connected Agra to Calcutta
iii. Connected Bombay to Thane (1853)
iv. Magna Carta of English Education in India
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

73. Which specific administrative department was established by Lord Dalhousie to execute infrastructure projects like roads, canals, and bridges?
(1) The Board of Control
(2) The Department of Imperial Infrastructure
(3) The Public Works Department (PWD)
(4) The Inam Commission
(5) Question not attempted

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(5) Question not attempted

48. Identify the state among the following which was NOT annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse by Lord Dalhousie.
(1) Satara
(2) Awadh
(3) Baghat
(4) Udaipur (Chhattisgarh)
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following statements regarding the annexation of Satara:
I. It was the first state to be annexed by Lord Dalhousie under the Doctrine of Lapse.
II. The state had been explicitly created by the British in 1818 after the defeat of the Peshwa.
III. Raja Appa Sahib died leaving behind a natural born heir, but Dalhousie refused to recognize him.
IV. The Court of Directors in London fully supported Dalhousie's decision to annex the state.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and IV only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, and III only
(5) Question not attempted

50. What was the primary rationale given by Lord Dalhousie for refusing to recognize Damodar Rao as the ruler of Jhansi?
(1) Jhansi's status as a dependent state allowed the paramount power to refuse the adoption of a political heir.
(2) The discovery of evidence that Jhansi had secretly provided military support to the Maratha rebels during the 1818 conflict.
(3) The accusation that Damodar Rao was personally involved in a violent conspiracy aimed at the resident British official.
(4) The complete and irreversible collapse of the administration in Jhansi due to persistent and severe financial mismanagement.
(5) Question not attempted

51. Which report detailing widespread maladministration and corruption served as the immediate justification for the annexation of Awadh?
(1) The Sleeman Report
(2) The Macaulay Minute
(3) The Outram Report
(4) The Wood's Despatch
(5) Question not attempted

52. Match List I with List II regarding the personalities and roles related to Awadh:
List I: (Personality)
A. Nawab Wajid Ali Shah
B. Colonel Sleeman
C. James Outram
D. Lord Dalhousie
List II: (Role)
i. Authored the final report on Awadh's misgovernance
ii. Deposed ruler who was exiled to Calcutta
iii. Governor-General who executed the annexation
iv. British Resident who extensively toured Awadh and reported anarchy
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

53. In which year was the Kingdom of Awadh formally annexed by the British East India Company?
(1) 1848
(2) 1853
(3) 1854
(4) 1856
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the annexation of Awadh?
(1) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah refused to sign the treaty of abdication.
(2) It was annexed strictly under the provisions of the Doctrine of Lapse.
(3) The Court of Directors in London ordered Dalhousie to assume the administration of Awadh.
(4) The Nawab was granted a pension of Rs. 12 lakhs per annum and sent to Calcutta.
(5) Question not attempted

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(2) Completion of the conquest of the subcontinent, extending the empire to the natural frontiers of Afghanistan.
(3) The immediate and permanent withdrawal of all British military and administrative forces from the regions of Sindh and Balochistan.
(4) The establishment of a stable and permanent buffer state between the British Indian Empire and the expanding Russian Empire.
(5) Question not attempted

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61. What was the direct socio-political effect of the loss of lands and forts by the Taluqdars of Awadh following the annexation?
(1) They abandoned agriculture and migrated to urban centers for factory work.
(2) They became loyal supporters of the British administration for protecting them from the Nawab.
(3) They suffered a massive loss of local prestige and became active leaders of the rural rebellion during 1857.
(4) They petitioned the British Parliament and peacefully regained all their lands through legal battles.
(5) Question not attempted

62. Match List I with List II regarding British policies and the groups they most negatively impacted:
List I: (Policy)
A. Summary Settlement of 1856
B. Disbandment of Khalsa and Awadh armies
C. Collapse of Native Courts
D. Doctrine of Lapse
List II: (Group Impacted)
i. Artisans and craftsmen
ii. Royal Princes and traditional rulers
iii. Taluqdars and Zamindars
iv. Native Sepoys and military classes
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

63. Identify the odd one out among the titles and pensions abolished by Lord Dalhousie.
(1) Title of the Nizam of Hyderabad
(2) Pension of Peshwa Baji Rao II to Nana Sahib
(3) Title of the Nawab of Carnatic
(4) Title of the Raja of Tanjore
(5) Question not attempted

64. Consider the following statements regarding the social impact of Dalhousie's policies on Indian nobility:
I. He refused to continue the pension of Rs. 8 lakhs to Nana Sahib, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II.
II. He planned to remove the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar from the Red Fort to Qutub Sahib.
III. He strictly protected the hereditary rights of the Muslim aristocracy in the Deccan.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

65. Arrange the following annexations by Lord Dalhousie in the correct chronological order:
A. Annexation of Jhansi
B. Annexation of Awadh
C. Annexation of Satara
D. Annexation of Nagpur
Select the correct order:
(1) C, D, A, B
(2) C, A, D, B
(3) A, C, B, D
(4) B, A, C, D
(5) Question not attempted

66. Which of the following statements correctly highlights the link between the annexation of Awadh and the sepoy mutiny of 1857?
(1) Removal of special legal privileges for sepoys' families in Awadh, leading to widespread resentment.
(2) The immediate reduction of military pay scales to provide funding for the administration of the newly annexed state.
(3) The implementation of mandatory relocation orders for sepoys to move their families to the Bengal Presidency region.
(4) The direct payment of large financial incentives by the deposed Nawab to encourage the sepoys to rebel against Britain.
(5) Question not attempted

67. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Dalhousie's aggressive annexation policies laid the political seeds for the Revolt of 1857.
Reason (R): The Doctrine of Lapse and the annexation of Awadh created a profound sense of insecurity and suspicion among all Indian princes, regardless of their loyalty.
Select the correct answer:

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soldiers were essential for maintaining an empire against modern, Western-style military threats.

10. (1) He minted coins in his own name to display his absolute sovereign power.
Maharaja Ranjit Singh never minted coins in his own name; instead, they were issued in the names of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh, known as Nanakshahi and Gobindshahi coins. His administration was conducted under the title of Sarkar-i-Khalsa, reflecting his role as a servant of the Sikh community rather than an absolute, self-glorifying monarch.

11. (4) Charles Metcalfe
Charles Metcalfe was the British diplomat responsible for negotiating and signing the Treaty of Amritsar in 1809 with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. This treaty established a perpetual friendship between the British East India Company and the Sikh Empire. It strategically fixed the River Sutlej as the formal boundary, effectively halting Ranjit Singh's territorial expansion toward the southeastern regions.

12. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Historical milestones of the Sikh Empire include the 1809 Treaty of Amritsar, which stabilized the eastern border. The Tripartite Treaty was signed in 1838 to manage Afghan affairs. Maharaja Ranjit Singh died in 1839, triggering political instability. Finally, the First Anglo-Sikh War broke out in 1845 following the crossing of the Sutlej River by the Khalsa army.

13. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The 1809 Treaty of Amritsar established the Sutlej River as the boundary between the Sikh Empire and British India, checking Ranjit Singh's expansion toward the Cis-Sutlej states. However, it did not restrict his growth to the north and west. Consequently, he successfully conquered territories like Multan, Kashmir, and Peshawar, expanding his empire deep into the northwestern frontiers.

14. (3) I and III only
The Treaty of Amritsar successfully checked Ranjit Singh's ambitions to unite the trans-Sutlej and cis-Sutlej Sikh states while securing Britain's northwestern frontier against potential threats. Crucially, the treaty did not require the disbandment of French-trained battalions. Instead, it allowed Ranjit Singh to maintain a modernized army to focus his military conquests exclusively on the western and northern regions.

15. (1) Ensuring support to seat Shah Shuja in Kabul as a buffer against Russian influence.
The 1838 Tripartite Treaty between the British, Ranjit Singh, and Shah Shuja aimed to restore Shah Shuja to the Afghan throne. This was a strategic move by the British to create a stable buffer state in Afghanistan to counter the perceived threat of Russian expansion toward India. Ranjit Singh joined to secure his western borders and political interests.

16. (2) Gulab Singh
Gulab Singh was a prominent Dogra chief and the founder of the Dogra dynasty in Jammu and Kashmir, but he never sat on the throne of Lahore. Following Ranjit Singh's death, the actual successors included his son Kharak Singh, his grandson Nau Nihal Singh, and later Sher Singh and Dalip Singh, during a period of extreme political turmoil.

17. (2) Kharak Singh, Nau Nihal Singh, Sher Singh, Dalip Singh
After Maharaja Ranjit Singh's death in 1839, his eldest son Kharak Singh ascended the throne. He was followed by his own son, Nau Nihal Singh, who died shortly after. Subsequent power struggles led to the brief reigns of Sher Singh and finally the young Dalip Singh, the last Maharaja of the Sikh Empire before its annexation in 1849.

18. (1) Its evolution into a kingmaker, using military Panchayats to dictate terms to the central government.
Following the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the central authority in Lahore weakened significantly. The Khalsa army became highly politicized, assuming the role of a kingmaker through internal military councils known as Panchayats. These bodies dictated political terms to the state administration and exercised substantial influence over the appointment and removal of ministers and rulers during this unstable period.

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7. The immediate cause of the 1857 Revolt was the introduction of the new Enfield rifle. This rifle was introduced in the British Indian Army to replace which of the following older muskets?
(1) Snider-Enfield
(2) Martini-Henry
(3) Spencer Repeating Rifle
(4) Brown Bess
(5) Question not attempted

8. Consider the following statements regarding the outbreak of the revolt at Meerut:
I. The revolt officially began on 10 May 1857.
II. The sepoys of the 3rd Native Cavalry were the first to refuse the greased cartridges in Meerut.
III. The mutineers marched immediately to Agra after breaking open the Meerut jail.
IV. General Hewitt was the British officer commanding at Meerut who failed to stop the mutineers' march.
V. The Meerut mutiny occurred before Mangal Pandey's execution.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, III and V
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

9. In the context of the Revolt of 1857 in Rajasthan, where did the first outbreak of mutiny occur?
(1) Neemuch
(2) Erinpura
(3) Nasirabad
(4) Kota
(5) Question not attempted

10. Match the leaders of the 1857 Revolt in List I with the centres of the revolt in List II.
List I: Leaders of the 1857 Revolt
A. Begum Hazrat Mahal
B. Nana Sahib
C. Khan Bahadur Khan
D. Kunwar Singh
List II: Centres of the Revolt
i. Kanpur
ii. Lucknow
iii. Bihar
iv. Bareilly
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

11. Although Bahadur Shah Zafar was the symbolic head of the revolt in Delhi, the real executive powers were exercised by a council of soldiers and civilians. Who headed this council?
(1) Hakim Ahsanullah
(2) Mirza Mughal
(3) Azimullah Khan
(4) General Bakht Khan
(5) Question not attempted

12. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The rebels of 1857 instinctively turned to Bahadur Shah Zafar to lead their movement.
Reason (R): The Mughal emperor possessed a strong military force capable of driving out the British from northern India.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

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13. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the events at Kanpur during the 1857 Revolt?
(1) Nana Sahib was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II.
(2) Sir Hugh Wheeler commanded the British garrison that surrendered to Nana Sahib.
(3) Nana Sahib successfully recaptured Kanpur from the British in December 1857 and ruled it until 1860.
(4) Tantia Tope played a crucial role in leading the military operations for Nana Sahib.
(5) Question not attempted

14. Which of the following pairs of 'British Officer' and 'Centre of Suppression' is correctly matched?
(1) John Nicholson - Jhansi
(2) Sir Hugh Rose - Delhi
(3) Major William Taylor - Bareilly

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28. (2) The total and immediate annexation of the Punjab into the British Indian Empire.
Following the First Anglo-Sikh War, the British did not immediately annex Punjab. Instead, they imposed a heavy war indemnity, reduced the size of the Sikh standing army, and annexed the fertile Jalandhar Doab. Total annexation only occurred later in 1849, after the Second Anglo-Sikh War, when Lord Dalhousie decided to bring the entire province under direct British imperial rule.

29. (2) I, II, and III only
The Treaty of Lahore in March 1846 recognized Dalip Singh as Maharaja and ceded the territory between the Beas and Sutlej rivers to the British. Additionally, the Sikh state was forced to cede Kashmir, which the British subsequently sold to Gulab Singh to settle part of the war indemnity. Rani Jindan remained regent initially, but her power was curtailed later.

30. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and II explains I.
Historical analysis confirms that the defeat of the Sikh army during the First Anglo-Sikh War was significantly influenced by the treachery of commanders Lal Singh and Tej Singh. They maintained secret communications with British officials and deliberately abandoned their troops during crucial battles like Ferozeshah. Their primary goal was to preserve their own status and influence by ensuring a British victory.

31. (1) The rebellion of Diwan Mulraj in Multan and the murder of two British officers.
The immediate cause of the Second Anglo-Sikh War was the 1848 rebellion of Diwan Mulraj, the governor of Multan. This uprising began when he refused to pay increased revenues to the Lahore Durbar and resulted in the murder of two British officers, Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson. This localized revolt quickly escalated into a widespread national uprising against British interference.

32. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
Key figures of the Second Anglo-Sikh War include Diwan Mulraj, who revolted in Multan, and Chattar Singh Attariwala, who led a rebellion in Hazara. The conflict was triggered by the murder of British official Vans Agnew. Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, utilized these events as a justification to declare war and eventually annex the entire Punjab region to the British.

33. (2) Lord Dalhousie was reluctant to engage in war and tried all diplomatic means to appease the Sikh rebels.
Contrary to being reluctant, Lord Dalhousie was an expansionist who actively sought reasons to annex Punjab. He famously declared that unwarned by precedents, uninfluenced by example, the Sikh nation has called for war, and on my word, sirs, they shall have it. He viewed the regional rebellions in Multan and Hazara as opportunities to finalize the conquest of the subcontinent.

34. (1) I and II only
Discontent among Sikhs grew due to the heavy-handed interference of the British Resident in Lahore's internal affairs. Additionally, the large-scale demobilization of the Khalsa army following the First War left thousands of soldiers unemployed, causing severe economic distress. Far from restoring power to traditional Panchayats, the British worked to undermine existing Sikh political structures to consolidate their own administrative control.

35. (3) The Afghans under Dost Mohammad Khan
During the Second Anglo-Sikh War, the Sikhs formed an unexpected alliance with their traditional enemies, the Afghans, under Dost Mohammad Khan. The Sikhs agreed to return the city of Peshawar to the Afghans in exchange for military support against the British. This partnership highlighted the desperation of the Sikh leaders to expel British influence from the Punjab region at any cost.

36. (4) An indecisive battle resulting in extremely heavy casualties for the British forces.
The Battle of Chillianwala, fought in January 1849, resulted in a tactical stalemate with staggering losses for the British forces. The resilience and fierce resistance of the Sikh army shocked the British military command and public. While it was not a decisive victory for either side, the heavy casualties forced the British to rethink their strategy before the final engagement at Gujrat.

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structural changes that had a long-term impact on India.

73. (3) The Public Works Department (PWD)
To execute his extensive infrastructure projects, Lord Dalhousie established the Public Works Department. Previously, such tasks were handled by military boards, but the new department centralized the planning and construction of roads, canals, and bridges under civilian control. This administrative shift allowed for more systematic and rapid development of the transport and irrigation networks essential for the empire's economic and military consolidation.

74. (1) A total ban on the use of vernacular languages in schools, mandating English at every educational level.
Contrary to a total ban, Wood's Despatch of 1854 actually emphasized the importance of vernacular languages for primary education, while recommending English for higher studies. Dalhousie's administration supported this comprehensive educational plan, which included the establishment of universities in major cities and the founding of technical institutions like the Roorkee Engineering College to support his vast public works and infrastructure projects.

75. (4) Infrastructure and administrative reforms were modernizing in structure but served imperial goals, leading to major resistance.
Lord Dalhousie's legacy is best understood as a combination of modernization and imperial exploitation. While his infrastructure and administrative reforms introduced modern structures to India, they were primarily designed to strengthen British control and maximize economic extraction. This aggressive centralization and territorial expansion directly challenged traditional power structures, ultimately triggering the massive resistance seen during the 1857 Revolt against British authority.

76. (2) Treaty of Bhairowal (1846) - Lord Dalhousie
The Treaty of Bhairowal, signed in December 1846, occurred during the tenure of Lord Hardinge, not Lord Dalhousie. This treaty significantly increased British control over Punjab by establishing a Council of Regency under a British Resident. Other matches, such as the 1809 Treaty of Amritsar under Lord Minto and the 1838 Tripartite Treaty under Lord Auckland, are historically correct associations.

77. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
The Anglo-Sikh wars comprised several key battles. The First War (1845–46) included the Battle of Mudki and reached its conclusion at the Battle of Sobraon. The Second War (1848–49) featured the brutal stalemate at Chillianwala and ended with the decisive Battle of Guns at Gujrat. These conflicts collectively resulted in the total collapse of the Sikh Empire and its annexation.

78. (2) £40,000 to £50,000 per annum
Following the annexation of Punjab in 1849, the young Maharaja Dalip Singh was forced to resign his sovereignty. The British government fixed his pension between £40,000 and £50,000 per annum. He was subsequently removed from his kingdom and sent to England, where he lived as a ward of the British Crown, marking the symbolic end of the independent Sikh state.

79. (1) I, II, IV, and V only
Lord Dalhousie preferred direct British rule, viewing native administrations as inefficient and corrupt. He expanded the empire significantly by annexing Lower Burma and utilizing the Doctrine of Lapse against various states regardless of the ruler's religion. These policies, along with the conquest of Punjab, pushed the British Indian frontiers to their natural geographical limits in the northwest and the east.

80. (2) Completion of the conquest of the subcontinent, extending the empire to the natural frontiers of Afghanistan.
The annexation of Punjab in 1849 was geopolitically significant because it completed the British conquest of the Indian subcontinent. By bringing the entire region under direct control, the British Empire extended its borders to the natural frontiers of Afghanistan. This acquisition eliminated the last major independent power in India and brought the British face-to-face with the tribes of the northwestern frontier.

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46. (4) Wajid Ali Shah - Sambalpur
Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was the ruler of Awadh, which was annexed in 1856 on the grounds of misgovernance rather than the Doctrine of Lapse. Sambalpur was annexed in 1849 after its ruler, Narayan Singh, died without a male heir. The other pairs, including Appa Sahib of Satara and Gangadhar Rao of Jhansi, are correctly matched to their respective states.

47. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The annexation of Nagpur in 1854 provided the British with significant economic advantages, particularly because the region contained vast, fertile lands suitable for cotton cultivation. These territories were essential for supplying the textile mills of Lancashire in England. By taking direct control, the East India Company ensured a steady flow of raw materials for British industrial interests during the mid-nineteenth century.

48. (2) Awadh
Unlike Satara, Baghat, and Udaipur, which were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse because their rulers died without natural heirs, Awadh was annexed in 1856 on the specific grounds of chronic misgovernance and maladministration. Lord Dalhousie utilized reports from British Residents to justify the takeover, despite the Nawab's long-standing history of loyalty and the existence of multiple legitimate heirs.

49. (1) I, II, and IV only
Satara was the first state annexed by Dalhousie under the Doctrine of Lapse in 1848. The state had been created by the British in 1818 for the descendants of Shivaji. Since Raja Appa Sahib died without a natural heir and only an adopted son, Dalhousie, with the support of the Court of Directors, refused to recognize the adoption.

50. (1) Jhansi's status as a dependent state allowed the paramount power to refuse the adoption of a political heir.
Lord Dalhousie justified the annexation of Jhansi by arguing that it was a dependent state created by the British. Therefore, he claimed the paramount power had the right to refuse the ruler's request to adopt an heir. By rejecting Damodar Rao's claim to the throne, Dalhousie invoked the Doctrine of Lapse to incorporate the strategically located state into British India.

51. (3) The Outram Report
The immediate justification for the annexation of Awadh was the report submitted by James Outram, the British Resident at Lucknow. His report detailed extensive corruption, lawlessness, and administrative collapse within the kingdom. Although earlier reports by Colonel Sleeman also noted problems, Outram's findings provided the final administrative grounds required by Lord Dalhousie to execute the formal takeover of the province.

52. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The annexation of Awadh involved several key figures: Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was the deposed ruler exiled to Calcutta, while James Outram wrote the final report on misgovernance. Colonel Sleeman had earlier reported on the state of anarchy, and Lord Dalhousie was the Governor-General who authorized the annexation in 1856, marking a significant expansion of British imperial territory.

53. (4) 1856
The Kingdom of Awadh was formally annexed by the British East India Company in 1856. This action was taken on the grounds of internal misgovernance, following years of pressure and interference by British Residents. The annexation proved to be a major turning point, as it deeply offended the local population and the sepoys, contributing significantly to the subsequent 1857 Revolt.

54. (2) It was annexed strictly under the provisions of the Doctrine of Lapse.
Awadh was not annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse, as Nawab Wajid Ali Shah had legitimate heirs. Instead, the British used the pretext of chronic maladministration to justify their takeover. While the Nawab refused to sign the abdication treaty, he was eventually deposed and pensioned off to Calcutta, an event that caused widespread resentment among his subjects and the military.

55. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
Awadh was indeed the nursery of the Bengal Army, providing a vast number of recruits for

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37. (3) Battle of Gujrat
The Battle of Gujrat, occurring in February 1849, is famously known as the Battle of Guns because of the unprecedented and intensive use of heavy artillery by both sides. This was the final and decisive battle of the Second Anglo-Sikh War. The British artillery eventually overwhelmed the Sikh and Afghan forces, leading to their unconditional surrender and the annexation of Punjab.

38. (2) Lord Hugh Gough
Lord Hugh Gough was the Commander-in-Chief who led the British forces during the Anglo-Sikh wars, but he was not a member of the Board of Administration. Following the annexation of Punjab in 1849, Lord Dalhousie established a three-member board consisting of Henry Lawrence, John Lawrence, and Charles Mansel to oversee the transition to direct British civil and political governance.

39. (1) I, II, III, and IV only
After the Battle of Gujrat, Punjab was annexed in 1849. Maharaja Dalip Singh was pensioned off to England, and the Koh-i-Noor diamond was surrendered to the British Crown. Crucially, the Khalsa army was completely disbanded rather than integrated. This policy aimed to eliminate any potential military threat to the new administration while asserting total British control over the former Sikh territories.

40. (1) The Board of Administration was abolished, and John Lawrence was appointed as the first Chief Commissioner.
In 1853, Lord Dalhousie abolished the three-member Board of Administration in Punjab due to internal disagreements between the Lawrence brothers. John Lawrence was subsequently appointed as the first Chief Commissioner of the province. This change centralized administrative authority, moving away from a collective leadership model toward a more efficient, single-headed bureaucracy to manage the newly annexed and strategically vital territory.

41. (3) Recognition that heirs could inherit property but required British consent to inherit political rights.
The fundamental legal premise of the Doctrine of Lapse was that while an adopted heir could inherit the private property of a deceased ruler, they had no automatic right to inherit political sovereignty or the throne. In dependent states, the British, as the paramount power, reserved the right to grant or withhold consent for such successions, leading to territorial annexation.

42. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
Under the Doctrine of Lapse, Satara was the first to be annexed in 1848, followed by Jaitpur and Sambalpur in 1849. Jhansi was brought under direct British rule in 1853 after the death of its ruler without a natural heir. Finally, Nagpur was annexed in 1854, significantly expanding British territory in central India and securing valuable cotton-growing regions.

43. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The Doctrine of Lapse was theoretically applicable only to dependent states—those created or revived by British grants and therefore subordinate to the East India Company. It was not intended for truly independent allied states. However, Lord Dalhousie often applied the principle broadly to any state where the ruler died without a direct male heir, leading to frequent and controversial annexations.

44. (2) Independent states that were never subordinate to a paramount power.
The British classified native states into three categories regarding the right of adoption. For the first category, consisting of independent states that were never subordinate to any paramount power, no British consent was required for a valid political adoption. However, very few states truly fell into this category, as most had entered into subsidiary or subordinate relationships with the Company.

45. (3) The Court of Directors of the East India Company in 1834.
Although Lord Dalhousie is most associated with the Doctrine of Lapse, the principle was first articulated by the Court of Directors of the East India Company in 1834. They stated that the permission to adopt should be treated as an indulgence rather than a right and should be granted only on special occasions, providing a legal precedent for later aggressive annexations.

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64. (1) I and II only
Lord Dalhousie's policies directly targeted high-ranking Indian nobility. He refused to continue the pension of Nana Sahib, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II, and planned to evict the Mughal Emperor from the Red Fort. Such actions, reflecting a lack of respect for traditional status and hereditary rights, created profound insecurity among both Hindu and Muslim aristocratic families.

65. (2) C, A, D, B
Lord Dalhousie's expansionist agenda began with the annexation of Satara in 1848. This was followed by the takeover of Jhansi in 1853 and Nagpur in 1854 under the Doctrine of Lapse. The process concluded with the annexation of Awadh in 1856 on the grounds of misgovernance. This rapid sequence of territorial acquisitions fundamentally reshaped the map of British India.

66. (1) Removal of special legal privileges for sepoys' families in Awadh, leading to widespread resentment.
The annexation of Awadh directly contributed to the 1857 mutiny by removing the special legal privileges previously enjoyed by sepoys' families. These soldiers, mostly recruited from Awadh, lost their priority status in local courts and faced increased land assessments. Their personal grievances combined with a sense of collective humiliation over the deposition of their Nawab to trigger widespread military rebellion.

67. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Dalhousie's aggressive annexation policies provided the political spark for the 1857 Revolt. The use of the Doctrine of Lapse and the takeover of Awadh created a deep sense of insecurity among Indian princes. They feared that no state was safe from British expansionism, regardless of their past loyalty, leading many to join or support the rebellion to protect their interests.

68. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and II complements I.
Many Indians perceived British annexations and administrative changes as a concerted effort to destroy traditional religions and facilitate mass conversion to Christianity. This fear was exacerbated by the rapid introduction of Western technology like railways and telegraphs, which were viewed as tools of social and religious disruption. Together, these factors created a volatile atmosphere of suspicion that fueled the 1857 uprising.

69. (1) I, II, and III only
Lord Dalhousie is primarily associated with the Doctrine of Lapse, the annexation of Awadh for misgovernance, and the abolition of royal titles and pensions. While the Subsidiary Alliance system was a major tool of British expansion, it was introduced much earlier by Lord Wellesley. Dalhousie's specific policies, however, were the most immediate political triggers for the widespread Revolt of 1857.

70. (2) Maharaja Jayajirao Scindia of Gwalior
While Rani Lakshmibai, Nana Sahib, and Begum Hazrat Mahal were active leaders in the 1857 Revolt due to their grievances against British annexation and pension policies, Maharaja Jayajirao Scindia of Gwalior remained loyal to the British. Despite his own troops rebelling and joining the insurgents, he provided support to the East India Company during the conflict, ensuring its eventual victory.

71. (4) Facilitating rapid troop movement and the efficient extraction of raw materials for British industrial use.
The primary imperial motivation behind Lord Dalhousie's development of railways and telegraphs was to strengthen British control over India. These technologies allowed for the rapid movement of troops to suppress rebellions and enabled the efficient transport of raw materials like cotton to ports for export. While they modernized India's infrastructure, their initial purpose was to serve British military and economic interests.

72. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Lord Dalhousie's tenure saw significant modernization: the first railway line connected Bombay to Thane in 1853, and a telegraph line linked Agra to Calcutta. The Postal Act of 1854 revolutionized communication, while Wood's Despatch laid the foundation for a modern educational system. These reforms, although intended to benefit the empire, introduced

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19. (3) IV only
The period between 1839 and 1845 was characterized by intense internal strife and the deaths of multiple rulers. Contrary to the idea of having minimal roles, the Dogra brothers, particularly Dhian Singh and Gulab Singh, were central figures in the court politics of Lahore. Their rivalries and influence significantly contributed to the instability that eventually led to British intervention.

20. (4) Violent rivalry between Sandhawalia and Dogra factions resulting in multiple political assassinations.
Post-1839 Lahore was dominated by a violent power struggle between the Sandhawalia and Dogra factions. This rivalry was marked by a series of political assassinations, including the murders of Maharaja Sher Singh and Prime Minister Dhian Singh. This internal chaos depleted the state treasury and crippled the civil administration, creating a vacuum that the British exploited to gain control.

21. (3) The annexation of Sindh in 1843 and the concentration of British troops near Ferozepur.
The British annexation of Sindh in 1843 and the increasing concentration of British troops near Ferozepur deeply alarmed the Sikh army. They viewed these aggressive movements as a direct threat to their sovereignty. This atmosphere of fear and suspicion, combined with internal instability in Lahore, acted as a primary catalyst leading to the outbreak of the First Anglo-Sikh War.

22. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
During the First Anglo-Sikh War, Rani Jindan served as the Regent for her minor son, while Lal Singh was the Wazir and Tej Singh held the post of Commander-in-Chief. Lord Hardinge was the British Governor-General who directed the military operations. The war was characterized by the treachery of Sikh leaders who secretly collaborated with the British against their troops.

23. (4) Sutlej
In December 1845, the Khalsa army crossed the Sutlej River, which had been established as the boundary between Sikh and British territories by the 1809 Treaty of Amritsar. The British Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, immediately declared this movement an act of unprovoked hostility and an official declaration of war, marking the commencement of the First Anglo-Sikh War in Punjab.

24. (1) Lord Hardinge
Lord Hardinge served as the British Governor-General during the First Anglo-Sikh War, which lasted from 1845 to 1846. He personally took part in the military campaigns, even serving as second-in-command to General Gough during certain battles. His administration oversaw the decisive British victory at Sobraon and the subsequent signing of the Treaty of Lahore, which reduced Sikh power significantly.

25. (1) C, D, A, B
The First Anglo-Sikh War began with the Battle of Mudki in December 1845, followed immediately by the Battle of Ferozeshah. The conflict continued into early 1846 with the Battle of Aliwal and reached its final conclusion at the Battle of Sobraon. Each engagement was intensely fought, but British victories eventually forced the Sikh Durbar to sign the Treaty of Lahore.

26. (1) Battle of Sobraon - Final and decisive victory for the British
The Battle of Sobraon, fought in February 1846, was the final and most decisive engagement of the First Anglo-Sikh War. The British forces achieved a complete victory over the Sikh army, which suffered heavy casualties while retreating across the Sutlej. This triumph effectively ended the war and allowed the British to dictate the terms of the subsequent peace treaty in Lahore.

27. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Treaty of Bhairowal in 1846 effectively ended the sovereignty of the Sikh state. It established a Council of Regency consisting of eight Sikh chiefs, but real power rested with the British Resident. This arrangement allowed the British to exercise direct control over the internal administration of Punjab, reducing the Maharaja to a figurehead and preparing the province for eventual annexation.

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CHAPTER 17
Revolt of 1857

1. Which of the following British policies was the primary political grievance that alienated numerous Indian princes leading up to the Revolt of 1857?
(1) Subsidiary Alliance
(2) Doctrine of Lapse
(3) Permanent Settlement
(4) Ring Fence Policy
(5) Question not attempted

2. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the economic causes of the Revolt of 1857.
(1) The British tariff policy severely restricted the import of British manufactured goods into India.
(2) Heavy taxation under new revenue settlements impoverished the peasantry.
(3) The ruin of traditional Indian handicrafts led to massive unemployment among artisans.
(4) The annexation of Indian states resulted in the loss of patronage for traditional scholars and artists.
(5) Question not attempted

3. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The General Service Enlistment Act of 1856 caused great resentment among the high-caste Hindu sepoys.
Statement II: The Act mandated that all future recruits to the Bengal Army had to serve anywhere the British government required, including overseas.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

4. In the context of religious causes, what was the primary impact of the Religious Disabilities Act (Lex Loci Act) of 1850?
(1) It strictly prohibited the traditional practice of Sati across all British Indian territories.
(2) It legalized widow remarriage among upper-caste Hindu communities in various Indian provinces.
(3) It banned the active preaching of Christian missionaries within the confines of military cantonments.
(4) It allowed Christian converts to inherit ancestral property despite existing customs.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Consider the following statements regarding the military grievances before the Revolt of 1857:
I. Indian sepoys were denied the foreign service allowance (bhatta) when serving in newly annexed territories like Sindh.
II. The Post Office Act of 1854 withdrew the privilege of free postage previously enjoyed by the sepoys.
III. Indian sepoys were eligible for promotion up to the rank of Brigadier General.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

6. Which among the following events did not contribute to the destruction of the myth of British invincibility prior to 1857?
(1) The First Afghan War (1838-42)
(2) The Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-18)
(3) The Punjab Wars (1845-49)
(4) The Crimean War (1854-56)
(5) Question not attempted

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the British forces. However, the annexation did not improve the sepoys' status; rather, it eroded their privileges. They lost the special legal access they once had to the Nawab's courts and faced higher land taxes in their home villages, fueling significant discontent within the military.

56. (1) Destruction of native royal courts, removing the primary patrons of luxury goods and traditional crafts.
The British annexation policies economically devastated indigenous artisans and craftsmen by destroying the native royal courts. These courts were the primary patrons of luxury goods, fine textiles, and traditional crafts. When the nobility lost their wealth and power, the demand for high-quality local workmanship vanished, forcing many skilled artisans into poverty or agricultural labor, which was already under significant pressure.

57. (1) A, D, B, C
In newly annexed territories, the British typically began by disbanding the native army to ensure security. This was followed by the formation of an administrative board to establish governance. Subsequently, a new land revenue settlement was introduced to maximize income, which often led to the gradual commercialization of agriculture as the region was integrated into the wider imperial colonial economy.

58. (1) The confiscation of thousands of tax-free estates and jagirs.
The Inam Commission, established in 1852 in the Bombay Presidency, was tasked with investigating the titles of rent-free land grants. This resulted in the confiscation of approximately 20,000 estates when owners could not provide satisfactory documentary evidence of their hereditary rights. This policy caused immense hardship and resentment among the traditional landed aristocracy, contributing to the growing anti-British sentiment.

59. (1) I, II, III, and V only
British annexation policies led to widespread unemployment through army demobilization and the loss of noble patronage. The introduction of inflexible cash-based land revenue demands pushed many peasants into debt with moneylenders. While summary settlements often bypassed traditional landlords, these changes did not trigger an industrial revolution; instead, they led to the de-industrialization of traditional sectors and deep-seated economic instability.

60. (2) Stripping Taluqdars of estates to redistribute land to cultivators while over-assessing the revenue demand.
The Summary Settlement of 1856 in Awadh was designed to remove the Taluqdars as middlemen and deal directly with the cultivators. However, the British significantly over-assessed the land revenue, making the new demands difficult for peasants to meet. This policy not only displaced the traditional landed elite but also failed to provide the promised economic relief to the actual tillers.

61. (3) They suffered a massive loss of local prestige and became active leaders of the rural rebellion during 1857.
The loss of lands and forts following the 1856 annexation deeply humiliated the Taluqdars of Awadh. Stripped of their traditional authority and economic security, they lost their social prestige. Consequently, when the 1857 Revolt began, these displaced elites became active leaders of the rural resistance, organizing their former tenants and subjects to fight against British rule in the province.

62. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
British policies targeted various social groups: the Summary Settlement displaced Taluqdars, while army disbandment left native sepoys unemployed. The collapse of native courts ruined the livelihoods of artisans who relied on royal patronage. Finally, the Doctrine of Lapse directly threatened the survival and status of traditional royal princes, creating a broad spectrum of discontent across diverse Indian classes.

63. (1) Title of the Nizam of Hyderabad
While Lord Dalhousie abolished the titles and pensions of many former rulers, such as the Nawab of Carnatic, the Raja of Tanjore, and the pension of Nana Sahib, he did not abolish the title of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Nizam remained a significant, albeit subordinate, ally of the British throughout this period of aggressive territorial and administrative consolidation.

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(4) Sir Colin Campbell - Lucknow
(5) Question not attempted

15. Consider the following statements regarding the siege of Lucknow:
I. The British Resident, Sir Henry Lawrence, was killed during the siege of the Residency.
II. Begum Hazrat Mahal declared her minor son Birjis Qadir as the Nawab.
III. The Gurkha regiments under Jung Bahadur refused to assist the British in recapturing Lucknow.
IV. General Havelock and Sir James Outram successfully evacuated all British citizens without a fight in June 1857.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

16. The annexation of Jhansi, which fueled Rani Lakshmibai's resentment, occurred under the Doctrine of Lapse in which year?
(1) 1848
(2) 1851
(3) 1853
(4) 1856
(5) Question not attempted

17. What was the most appropriate reason for Rani Lakshmibai joining the revolt against the British?
(1) British imposition of exorbitant land revenue demands on the local peasantry of Jhansi.
(2) British refusal to recognize her adopted son as the legitimate heir to Jhansi.
(3) Compulsion by the rebellious sepoys of the Jhansi garrison to lead them under threat.
(4) British denial of her rightful personal pension following the annexation of the territory.
(5) Question not attempted

18. Select the correct chronological sequence of the outbreak of the 1857 revolt at the following centres:
(1) Barrackpore, Meerut, Delhi, Lucknow
(2) Meerut, Barrackpore, Lucknow, Delhi
(3) Delhi, Meerut, Barrackpore, Lucknow
(4) Barrackpore, Delhi, Meerut, Lucknow
(5) Question not attempted

19. Khan Bahadur Khan, who established a stronghold and strongly resisted the British forces during the 1857 Revolt, belonged to which region?
(1) Awadh
(2) Bundelkhand
(3) Rohilkhand
(4) Doab
(5) Question not attempted

20. Match the British suppressors in List I with the areas of operation in List II.
List I: British Suppressors
A. John Nicholson
B. Sir Hugh Rose
C. William Taylor
D. Colin Campbell
List II: Areas of Operation
i. Jhansi and Gwalior
ii. Delhi
iii. Kanpur and Lucknow
iv. Arrah (Bihar)
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which octogenarian Zamindar from Bihar orchestrated a brilliant guerrilla war against the British, remaining unvanquished until his natural death?
(1) Amar Singh
(2) Shah Mal
(3) Kunwar Singh
(4) Maulvi Ahmadullah
(5) Question not attempted

22. Identify the correct statement regarding Maulvi Ahmadullah of Faizabad.
(1) He was captured and summarily executed by the British authorities in the city of Delhi.
(2) He declared Jihad and defeated Henry Lawrence's forces at the Battle of Chinhat.
(3) He was a loyalist who actively assisted the British in suppressing the revolt in Awadh.
(4) He escaped to the Terai region of Nepal

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Doctrine of Lapse
The primary political grievance among Indian princes was the Doctrine of Lapse, which allowed the British to annex states if a ruler died without a direct natural heir. This policy invalidated the traditional right of adoption. States like Jhansi, Nagpur, and Satara were seized, creating deep-seated resentment and fear among ruling families throughout the subcontinent.

2. (1) The British tariff policy severely restricted the import of British manufactured goods into India. British economic policies focused on turning India into a supplier of raw materials and a consumer of finished goods. Heavy duties were imposed on Indian textile exports to Britain, while British manufactured products entered India with minimal tariffs. This imbalance destroyed indigenous handicraft industries and traditional livelihoods, causing widespread poverty and unemployment among artisans and the rural peasantry.

3. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
The General Service Enlistment Act mandated that all new recruits must serve wherever the government required, including overseas. High-caste Hindu sepoys viewed crossing the ocean as a violation of religious taboos, leading to the loss of their caste. This legislative change created significant fear and anger within the Bengal Army, contributing to the eventual military rebellion.

4. (4) It allowed Christian converts to inherit ancestral property despite existing customs.
The Religious Disabilities Act allowed Hindu converts to Christianity to inherit their ancestral property, which was previously prohibited by traditional customs. This law was perceived as a direct British attempt to facilitate religious conversions by removing legal and financial barriers. It deeply offended orthodox sentiments and fueled fears that the British intended to dismantle the existing social and religious order.

5. (1) I and II only
Indian sepoys faced several military grievances, including the withdrawal of the foreign service allowance or bhatta when serving in newly conquered territories like Sindh. Additionally, the Post Office Act ended the privilege of free postage. While they held significant responsibilities, sepoys were systematically denied higher promotions, which were reserved exclusively for British officers, causing deep professional resentment.

6. (2) The Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-18)
The Third Anglo-Maratha War resulted in a decisive British victory, consolidating their control over central India. Unlike the First Afghan War or the Crimean War, where British forces suffered significant setbacks, this conflict did not diminish the perception of British military strength. The subsequent failures elsewhere were what actually emboldened Indian rebels by suggesting that the British could be defeated.

7. (4) Brown Bess
The Brown Bess was the standard smoothbore flintlock musket used by the British Indian Army for many decades. It was replaced by the Enfield rifle, which featured more advanced rifling for better accuracy. The introduction of this new weapon became the immediate catalyst for the revolt because the cartridges were rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat.

8. (1) I, II and IV
The revolt in Meerut began on May 10, 1857, after soldiers of the 3rd Native Cavalry were punished for refusing greased cartridges. While the mutineers liberated their comrades and killed several British officers, they marched toward Delhi, not Agra. General Hewitt, the commanding officer, was unable to effectively respond to the crisis or prevent the march.

9. (3) Nasirabad
Nasirabad was the site of the first uprising in Rajasthan on May 28, 1857. Soldiers of the 15th and 30th Bengal Native Infantry revolted

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(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

31. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Following the 1857 Revolt, the British fundamentally restructured the Indian Army.
Statement II: The Peel Commission recommended increasing the ratio of British to Indian soldiers and maintaining a monopoly over artillery.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Revolt of 1857 is often considered the first war of Indian independence.
Reason (R): It was the first instance where soldiers, peasants, and nobles united on a mass scale to overthrow British rule across the Indian subcontinent.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

33. The Inam Commission established in 1852 was a significant economic grievance before the revolt. What was its primary function?
(1) To survey and evaluate the industrial and commercial potential of the Bengal region.
(2) To confiscate land grants (jagirs) lacking verifiable and legitimate legal titles.
(3) To regulate and standardize the cultivation and trade of indigo in northern Bihar.
(4) To implement and oversee the permanent land revenue settlement in the Awadh region.
(5) Question not attempted

34. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the fate of the leaders of the 1857 Revolt?
(1) Begum Hazrat Mahal - Captured and imprisoned in Cellular Jail
(2) Bahadur Shah Zafar - Deported to Rangoon
(3) Nana Sahib - Escaped to Nepal
(4) Tantia Tope - Hanged by the British
(5) Question not attempted

35. Consider the following statements about the revolt at Jhansi:
I. Rani Lakshmibai captured the fortress of Gwalior with the help of Tantia Tope.
II. The ruler of Gwalior, Jayajirao Sindhia, joined the rebel forces.
III. Sir Hugh Rose was the British commander who laid siege to Jhansi.
IV. Rani Lakshmibai died on the battlefield in June 1858.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

36. Who among the following British officials was directly responsible for the annexation of Awadh in 1856 on the grounds of "misgovernance"?
(1) Lord Canning
(2) Lord Wellesley
(3) Lord Hastings
(4) Lord Dalhousie
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following best defines the concept of the "Martial Races" theory adopted by the British after 1857?
(1) The official policy of recruiting soldiers exclusively from British and European territories.
(2) The introduction of specialized martial law in territories that participated in the revolt.
(3) The recruitment of specific Indian groups deemed inherently more courageous and

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revolt was entirely borne by the British Exchequer.
II. Income tax was introduced in India for the first time to meet the financial deficits caused by the revolt.
III. Foreign investment in Indian railways heavily increased to facilitate rapid troop movement in the future.
IV. Indian handloom industries received a massive boost through protective tariffs.
V. The Indian debt ballooned, pushing the colonial economy into deeper distress.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and V
(3) I, IV and V
(4) II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

69. Find the odd one out among the following British officers killed during the Revolt of 1857.
(1) Sir Henry Lawrence
(2) General John Nicholson
(3) Sir Hugh Rose
(4) Major Burton
(5) Question not attempted

70. Match the Rajasthan mutiny centers in List I with the associated figures or rulers in List II.
List I: Rajasthan Mutiny Centers
A. Erinpura
B. Mewar (Udaipur)
C. Jaipur
D. Jodhpur
List II: Associated Figures or Rulers
i. Jodhpur Legion
ii. Maharana Swaroop Singh
iii. Maharaja Ram Singh II
iv. Maharaja Takhat Singh
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

71. The 1857 Revolt failed to spread to large parts of southern and western India. What is the most appropriate reason for this?
(1) The sepoys in these regions were heavily disarmed before 1857.
(2) These regions had been conquered more recently and had not yet developed anti-British sentiment.
(3) The religious grievances regarding greased cartridges were completely irrelevant to soldiers of these armies.
(4) The ryotwari settlement in these areas had created a relatively satisfied class of peasants.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Revolt of 1857 led to the end of the territorial expansion of the British Empire in India.
Reason (R): The British government officially renounced the policy of annexation and recognized the rights of native princes to adopt heirs.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

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73. Which of the following leaders of the revolt escaped to the jungles of central India and engaged in a prolonged guerrilla war until April 1859?
(1) Nana Sahib
(2) Kunwar Singh
(3) Tantia Tope
(4) Bakht Khan
(5) Question not attempted

74. Identify the correct pair regarding the legacy of the 1857 revolt in popular literature.
(1) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan - Composed the famous Hindi poem “Jhansi ki Rani”.
(2) Anandamath - Written exclusively about the 1857 mutiny.
(3) Majha Pravas - A historical account of the mutiny in Punjab.
(4) Causes of the Indian Revolt - Written by Karl Marx.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Consider the following statements about the political background of the 1857 Revolt:

(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

46. The British completely reorganized the administration of India through the Government of India Act 1858. Under this act, who served as the direct representative of the British Crown in India?
(1) The Secretary of State for India
(2) The President of the Board of Control
(3) The Chief Commissioner of Provinces
(4) The Governor-General, given the new title of Viceroy
(5) Question not attempted

47. Who was the first Viceroy of India following the transfer of power from the East India Company to the British Crown?
(1) Lord Canning
(2) Lord Dalhousie
(3) Lord Elgin
(4) Lord Lytton
(5) Question not attempted

48. Consider the following statements about Thakur Kushal Singh of Awah during the 1857 Revolt:
I. He defeated the joint forces of the British and Maharaja Takhat Singh of Jodhpur.
II. He belonged to the state of Mewar.
III. The Battle of Chelawas is famously known as the battle of "Black and White" (Kaale-Gore ka yuddh).
IV. The political agent of Jodhpur, Captain Monck Mason, was killed and his head was hung at the Awah fort.
V. He was eventually acquitted by the Taylor Commission.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV
(2) I, III, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

49. In which region did Shah Mal organize a widespread rebellion involving peasants, mobilizing them against British authorities during 1857?
(1) Jagdishpur in Bihar
(2) Barout in Western Uttar Pradesh
(3) Faizabad in Awadh
(4) Mandla in Madhya Pradesh
(5) Question not attempted

50. Match the key events of 1857 in List I with the dates in List II.
List I: Key Events of 1857
A. Outbreak at Meerut
B. Capture of Delhi by Rebels
C. Queen's Proclamation
D. Fall of Delhi back to the British
List II: Dates
i. 11 May 1857
ii. 10 May 1857
iii. September 1857
iv. 1 November 1858
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

51. The sepoys who mutinied in Meerut belonged primarily to which regiment?
(1) 19th Native Infantry
(2) 34th Native Infantry
(3) 3rd Native Cavalry
(4) Madras Sappers
(5) Question not attempted

52. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The English-educated middle class did not support the Revolt of 1857.
Reason (R): They believed that British rule was necessary for the modernization and social reform of India.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

53. Identify the exception. All of the following were traditional social and religious practices reformed by the British that contributed to orthodox Indian resentment, EXCEPT:

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loyal.
(4) The creation of dedicated indigenous regiments to fight in various overseas colonial wars.
(5) Question not attempted

38. Arrange the following events of 1857-58 in chronological order:
I. Revolt at Meerut
II. Mangal Pandey's mutiny at Barrackpore
III. Queen Victoria's Proclamation
IV. Capture of Bahadur Shah Zafar at Humayun's Tomb
(1) II, I, IV, III
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) II, IV, I, III
(4) I, III, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

39. In the context of the Rajasthan uprising during 1857, who led the rebellion in Kota where Major Burton was assassinated?
(1) Thakur Kushal Singh
(2) Rawat Keshari Singh
(3) Amar Chand Bhatia
(4) Mehrab Khan and Jayadayal
(5) Question not attempted

40. Match the terms in List I with the relevance to the 1857 Revolt in List II.
List I: Terms
A. Greased Cartridges
B. Doctrine of Lapse
C. Enlistment Act
D. Chapatis and Lotuses
List II: Relevance to 1857
i. Method of secret communication among rebels
ii. Immediate trigger involving religious sentiments
iii. Political tool for annexation
iv. Mandatory overseas military service
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

41. Which prominent Indian historian concluded that the uprising of 1857 was "neither first, nor national, nor a war of independence"?
(1) Tarachand
(2) Bipan Chandra
(3) R. C. Majumdar
(4) Irfan Habib
(5) Question not attempted

42. By what term did the British officially characterize the events of 1857 to downplay its significance?
(1) The Sepoy Mutiny
(2) The Great Rebellion
(3) The Peasant Uprising
(4) The War of Independence
(5) Question not attempted

43. Which native state of Rajputana actively assisted the British with military forces outside its own borders to suppress the 1857 revolt?
(1) Mewar
(2) Marwar
(3) Jaipur
(4) Bikaner
(5) Question not attempted

44. What was the direct effect of the 'Divide and Rule' policy implemented by the British post-1857 on the Indian army?
(1) The complete and immediate abolition of all traditional caste-based military regiments.
(2) Mixing various castes and communities to effectively prevent unified military action.
(3) Exclusive recruitment of Hindus in the infantry while placing Muslims in the artillery.
(4) Deployment of exclusively British officers for all positions below the rank of Subedar.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following statements regarding the legacy of the 1857 Revolt in Indian national consciousness:
I. It became a powerful symbol and source of inspiration for the later nationalist movement.
II. Local rebel leaders were romanticized as early national heroes in folklore and literature.
III. It proved that armed rebellion was the only viable path to achieve immediate independence.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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(5) Question not attempted

60. Match the Rajasthan cantonments in List I with the dates of mutiny in 1857 in List II.
List I: Rajasthan Cantonment
A. Nasirabad
B. Neemuch
C. Erinpura
D. Kota (Public uprising)
List II: Date of Mutiny in 1857
i. 3 June 1857
ii. 28 May 1857
iii. 15 October 1857
iv. 21 August 1857
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

61. Which administrative report was extensively used by Lord Dalhousie to justify the annexation of Awadh?
(1) Macaulay's Minute
(2) Hunter Commission Report
(3) Outram's Report
(4) Strachey Commission Report
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which class of society was disproportionately affected by the summary eviction process undertaken in Awadh prior to 1857?
(1) The traditional artisans
(2) The urban merchants
(3) The indentured laborers
(4) The Taluqdars (landed aristocrats)
(5) Question not attempted

63. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the spread of the Revolt.
(1) The Bombay Army experienced widespread and severe mutinies akin to the Bengal Army.
(2) The Narmada River largely formed the southern boundary of the widespread rebellion.
(3) The Madras Army remained completely loyal to the British throughout the revolt.
(4) The region of Punjab proved to be a critical recruitment ground for the British to suppress the mutineers in Delhi.
(5) Question not attempted

64. Concept Application: The British policy of "martial races" post-1857 was directly an application of which broader imperial administrative strategy?
(1) Doctrine of Lapse
(2) Divide and Rule
(3) Ring Fence
(4) Paramountcy
(5) Question not attempted

65. Consider the following statements about the consequences of the 1857 revolt on Indian society:
I. The British adopted a policy of non-interference in India's social and religious customs.
II. There was an active promotion of inter-communal harmony between Hindus and Muslims by the colonial state.
III. The British administration became more racially segregated and distant from the Indian populace.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

66. Who was the British Prime Minister during the outbreak of the Revolt of 1857?
(1) Lord Palmerston
(2) Lord John Russell
(3) Benjamin Disraeli
(4) William Gladstone
(5) Question not attempted

67. The famous quote, "Here lay the woman who was the only man among the rebels," was said about Rani Lakshmibai by whom?
(1) Lord Dalhousie
(2) Sir Colin Campbell
(3) Sir Hugh Rose
(4) Henry Havelock
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following statements regarding the economic consequences of the 1857 Revolt:
I. The financial burden of suppressing the

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along with Nana Sahib after the fall of Lucknow.
(5) Question not attempted

23. Who among the following called the Revolt of 1857 "a planned war of national independence"?
(1) R. C. Majumdar
(2) S. N. Sen
(3) Benjamin Disraeli
(4) V. D. Savarkar
(5) Question not attempted

24. A significant cause for the failure of the 1857 Revolt was the non-participation of various Indian groups. Which of the following groups largely supported the British or remained neutral?
(1) The English-educated Indian intelligentsia
(2) The peasantry in Awadh
(3) The traditional artisans
(4) The disbanded soldiers of native states
(5) Question not attempted

25. Consider the following statements regarding the reasons for the failure of the 1857 Revolt:
I. The rebels lacked a unified command and a forward-looking political ideology.
II. Rulers of native states like Scindia of Gwalior and Holkar of Indore actively led the rebel forces.
III. The British possessed superior arms and a well-coordinated communication system using the telegraph.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which prominent British conservative politician described the 1857 uprising in the House of Commons as a "national revolt" rather than a mere military mutiny?
(1) Benjamin Disraeli
(2) Lord Palmerston
(3) William Gladstone
(4) Winston Churchill
(5) Question not attempted

27. The famous 'Queen's Proclamation' marking the end of East India Company rule was read out on November 1, 1858, at which location?
(1) Calcutta
(2) Delhi
(3) Bombay
(4) Allahabad
(5) Question not attempted

28. Consider the following statements about the consequences of the 1857 Revolt:
I. The Government of India Act 1858 abolished the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
II. The post of Secretary of State for India was created.
III. The British abandoned the policy of annexing native Indian states.
IV. The proportion of Indian soldiers in the British Indian army was drastically increased.
V. The British crown promised non-interference in the religious beliefs of the Indian people.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, II, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

29. Identify the odd one out among the native rulers in terms of their stance during the 1857 Revolt.
(1) Maharaja Gulab Singh of Kashmir
(2) Salar Jung of Hyderabad
(3) Thakur Kushal Singh of Awah
(4) Nawab of Bhopal
(5) Question not attempted

30. Match the authors in List I with the books on the 1857 Revolt in List II.
List I: Authors
A. V. D. Savarkar
B. S. N. Sen
C. R. C. Majumdar
D. Syed Ahmad Khan
List II: Books on 1857 Revolt
i. The Sepoy Mutiny and the Rebellion of 1857
ii. Eighteen Fifty-Seven
iii. The Indian War of Independence
iv. Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv

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I. The British stopped the pension of Nana Sahib because they refused to recognize adopted heirs.
II. The regal titles of the Nawab of Carnatic and the Raja of Tanjore were abolished.
III. Lord Dalhousie announced that the successors of Bahadur Shah Zafar would not be allowed to reside in the Red Fort.
IV. The British fully respected the sovereignty of the titular Mughal Emperor throughout the 1850s.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) IV only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

76. What was the cause and effect relationship between the Crimean War and the 1857 Revolt?
(1) Cause: British victory in Crimea; Effect: It demoralized the rebellious Indian sepoys.
(2) Cause: Rumors of British losses in Crimea; Effect: It emboldened the rebellious sepoys.
(3) Cause: Deployment of Indian troops in Crimea; Effect: Revolt over foreign service pay.
(4) Cause: Russian spies actively provoked sepoys in Bengal; Effect: The start of mutiny.
(5) Question not attempted

77. Which state was NOT annexed by Lord Dalhousie under the Doctrine of Lapse?
(1) Satara
(2) Jhansi
(3) Gwalior
(4) Nagpur
(5) Question not attempted

78. Arrange the following states in the chronological order of their annexation under the Doctrine of Lapse:
I. Jhansi
II. Satara
III. Udaipur (Chhattisgarh)
IV. Nagpur
(1) II, III, I, IV
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) II, I, IV, III
(4) III, II, IV, I
(5) Question not attempted

79. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: During the 1857 Revolt, the Hindu-Muslim unity was distinctly visible at all levels, from soldiers to leaders.
Statement II: Bahadur Shah Zafar banned cow slaughter immediately upon assuming leadership of the revolt to respect Hindu sentiments.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

80. Match the social or religious reform acts in List I with the year of enactment in List II.
List I: Social or Religious Reform Acts
A. Abolition of Sati Act
B. Hindu Widow Remarriage Act
C. Religious Disabilities Act (Lex Loci)
D. General Service Enlistment Act
List II: Year of Enactment
i. 1850
ii. 1829
iii. 1856 (July)
iv. 1856 (General Service)
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

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(1) Abolition of Sati
(2) Legalization of widow remarriage
(3) Promotion of caste-based segregated schooling
(4) Opening of western educational institutions for girls
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following best describes the "White Mutiny" that occurred shortly after the 1857 Revolt?
(1) A rebellion by European planters in Bengal against the existing British administrators.
(2) Unrest among European troops over the transfer of their services to the British Crown.
(3) A widespread mutiny by British civil servants demanding significantly higher pay scales.
(4) A revolt by European missionaries against the official policy of religious non-interference.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following statements about the role of regional leaders:
I. Azimullah Khan was a close associate and advisor to Nana Sahib.
II. Tantia Tope was betrayed by a zamindar friend named Man Singh.
III. Bakht Khan was a subedar in the British artillery before leading the troops in Delhi.
IV. Rani Jindan led the mutiny in the Punjab region.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) IV only
(3) III and IV only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

56. What was the fundamental shift in British agrarian policy in Awadh following the suppression of the 1857 Revolt?
(1) The British allied with the Taluqdars, restoring their lands to create a loyalist base.
(2) The British administration decided to eliminate the entire Zamindari system completely.
(3) The British initiated a massive land redistribution program aimed at the poor peasants.
(4) The British successfully introduced the Ryotwari settlement system in the Awadh region.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Who was Amar Chand Bhatia, and what was his connection to the 1857 Revolt?
(1) A prominent sepoy who led the successful killing of a British officer at Erinpura.
(2) The ruler of a small principality in Bundelkhand who fought alongside Rani Lakshmibai.
(3) A merchant from Rajasthan who funded the Rani of Jhansi and was later executed.
(4) The political agent of Bharatpur who was forced to flee during the initial uprising.
(5) Question not attempted

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58. Select the correct order of the British officials who successively commanded the military operations to relieve and capture Lucknow:
(1) Henry Havelock → Colin Campbell → James Outram
(2) Henry Havelock → James Outram → Colin Campbell
(3) Colin Campbell → James Outram → Henry Havelock
(4) James Outram → Colin Campbell → Henry Havelock
(5) Question not attempted

59. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The telegraph system introduced by Dalhousie proved detrimental to the British during the 1857 Revolt as rebels frequently used it for secret communications.
Statement II: The British forces utilized the telegraph to coordinate troop movements from Punjab and Calcutta.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

due to suspicion over the purity of their flour and cartridges. They destroyed the military cantonment and killed several British officers before marching toward Delhi to join the larger rebellion occurring across northern India.

10. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The leadership of the 1857 revolt was distributed across various urban centers in northern India. Begum Hazrat Mahal led the struggle in Lucknow, while Nana Sahib spearheaded the movement in Kanpur. Khan Bahadur Khan organized the rebellion in Bareilly, and Kunwar Singh, a veteran zamindar, provided strategic military leadership in the Jagdishpur and Arrah regions of Bihar.

11. (4) General Bakht Khan
General Bakht Khan emerged as the key military leader in Delhi after arriving with a large contingent of soldiers from Bareilly. He headed the administrative council established to manage the city's defense and internal affairs. Although Bahadur Shah Zafar remained the titular head and symbolic center of the uprising, Bakht Khan exercised the actual executive and military authority.

12. (3) A is true but R is false.
The rebels sought legitimacy and a unifying symbol by turning to the Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar. Despite his prestigious name, he was elderly and lacked a formidable military force or significant financial resources to challenge the British. The choice was driven by the historical significance of the Mughal throne rather than the actual military capabilities of the emperor himself.

13. (3) Nana Sahib successfully recaptured Kanpur from the British in December 1857 and ruled it until 1860.
While Nana Sahib led the revolt in Kanpur and forced the surrender of the British garrison under Sir Hugh Wheeler, he did not rule the city until 1860. Kanpur was actually recaptured by British forces under Sir Colin Campbell in late 1857. After the defeat, Nana Sahib escaped to the Nepal Terai, and his subsequent fate remained a mystery.

14. (4) Sir Colin Campbell - Lucknow
Sir Colin Campbell was the British commander-in-chief responsible for the final suppression of the revolt in Lucknow. He led the relief and eventual capture of the city, working alongside forces that included Gurkha regiments. Other officers like John Nicholson and Sir Hugh Rose focused on different centers, such as Delhi and Central India, respectively, during the campaign.

15. (2) III and IV only
The defense of the Lucknow Residency was a critical event where Sir Henry Lawrence lost his life. During the siege, the local population and sepoys proclaimed Birjis Qadir as the Nawab. Contrary to some reports, Jung Bahadur of Nepal actively assisted the British with Gurkha troops, and the initial relief efforts by Havelock and Outram involved heavy fighting.

16. (3) 1853
The state of Jhansi was annexed in 1853 following the death of Gangadhar Rao. Lord Dalhousie applied the Doctrine of Lapse to seize the territory, arguing that the adopted heir could not legally inherit the princely throne. This act of annexation turned Rani Lakshmibai into a fierce opponent of British rule, eventually leading her to lead the rebellion.

17. (2) British refusal to recognize her adopted son as the legitimate heir to Jhansi.
Rani Lakshmibai's primary motivation for joining the uprising was the British refusal to recognize her adopted son, Damodar Rao, as the rightful successor to the Jhansi throne. The application of the Doctrine of Lapse resulted in the annexation of her kingdom and the loss of her sovereign status. She fought primarily to regain her territory and defend her rights.

18. (1) Barrackpore, Meerut, Delhi, Lucknow
The initial spark of the revolt occurred at Barrackpore in March 1857 with Mangal Pandey's defiance. This was followed by the large-scale outbreak at Meerut on May 10. The Meerut mutineers then captured Delhi on May 11, declaring the Mughal Emperor as their leader. The movement subsequently spread to other major centers, including Lucknow, by late May and June.

in recruitment away from the rebellious regions of Awadh and Bengal toward these groups.

38. (1) II, I, IV, III
The revolt's chronology began with Mangal Pandey's individual act of defiance at Barrackpore in March 1857. This was followed by the mass mutiny at Meerut in May. As the conflict progressed, the British eventually recaptured Delhi and arrested Bahadur Shah Zafar in September. Finally, the Queen's Proclamation in November 1858 marked the formal conclusion and administrative transition of power.

39. (4) Mehrab Khan and Jayadayal
The rebellion in Kota was unique as it involved a widespread public uprising alongside the local military. Mehrab Khan and Lala Jayadayal led the rebel forces, who seized control of the city and assassinated the British Political Agent, Major Burton, along with his sons. They successfully administered the state for several months before the British military eventually suppressed the movement.

40. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
The 1857 revolt was driven by various factors. The greased cartridges served as the immediate religious trigger, while the Doctrine of Lapse was a key political tool for annexation. The General Service Enlistment Act created military resentment regarding overseas service. Finally, the distribution of chapatis and lotus flowers acted as a symbolic and secret method for communicating the coming rebellion.

41. (3) R. C. Majumdar
R.C. Majumdar, a prominent historian, argued that the 1857 uprising lacked the national character and organized planning required to be called a war of independence. He pointed out that many parts of India remained unaffected and that the different groups involved often had conflicting interests. His analysis remains one of the most debated scholarly interpretations of the nature of the revolt.

42. (1) The Sepoy Mutiny
British historians and officials predominantly used the term "Sepoy Mutiny" to describe the 1857 uprising. This terminology was intended to minimize the event's significance by suggesting it was merely a localized military rebellion without popular support. By focusing on the soldiers' grievances, the colonial narrative sought to ignore the deeper social, economic, and political causes affecting the wider population.

43. (4) Bikaner
During the 1857 revolt, the Maharaja of Bikaner, Sardar Singh, provided exceptional support to the British. He was the only ruler in Rajasthan who personally led his military forces outside his own state boundaries to help suppress the rebels in neighboring regions like Hissar and Sirsa. In recognition of this loyalty, the British rewarded him with the grant of several villages.

44. (2) Mixing various castes and communities to effectively prevent unified military action.
The 'Divide and Rule' policy in the post-1857 army involved the deliberate mixing of soldiers from different castes, religions, and regions within the same regiments. This strategy was designed to prevent the formation of a unified identity or shared grievances among the troops. By fostering internal divisions, the British ensured that the army would be less likely to revolt collectively.

45. (1) I and II only
The 1857 revolt left a lasting impact on Indian national consciousness, serving as a symbolic precursor to the later freedom struggle. Figures like Rani Lakshmibai and Nana Sahib were immortalized as early heroes who challenged colonial power. While the uprising did not achieve immediate independence, it demonstrated the potential of armed resistance and became a source of pride for future nationalists.

46. (4) The Governor-General, given the new title of Viceroy
The Government of India Act 1858 transformed the role of the Governor-General by granting him the additional title of Viceroy. As Viceroy, he acted as the direct representative of the British Monarch in India, symbolizing the Crown's supreme authority. This administrative change consolidated imperial control and ensured that the Indian government was directly accountable to the British Parliament in London.

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matters. While administrative structures were overhauled, the proportion of Indian soldiers was actually reduced to prevent any further large-scale military mutunies.

29. (3) Thakur Kushal Singh of Awah
Thakur Kushal Singh of Awah stands out as an exception among the regional elites because he actively rebelled against both his sovereign and the British. While many rulers like the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Kashmir supported the colonial administration, Kushal Singh led a determined armed resistance in Rajasthan, defeating combined British and princely forces in several battles.

30. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Several historians have analyzed the 1857 revolt from different perspectives. V.D. Savarkar wrote about the Indian War of Independence, while S.N. Sen authored the official history titled Eighteen Fifty-Seven. R.C. Majumdar analyzed the conflict in his work on the sepoy mutiny, and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan examined the causes of the rebellion in his Urdu treatise, Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind.

31. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
After the 1857 revolt, the Peel Commission was established to reorganize the Indian Army to prevent future uprisings. It recommended increasing the proportion of European soldiers relative to Indians and ensured that strategic branches like artillery were kept exclusively under British control. This restructuring aimed to neutralize the military threat posed by Indian regiments while maintaining firm imperial authority.

32. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 1857 revolt is often termed the first war of independence because it involved a massive, multi-class participation across large parts of northern and central India. Sepoys, peasants, and traditional nobles cooperated with the common goal of ending British colonial dominance. This unprecedented level of unity among diverse groups represented the first significant challenge to the foundations of British rule.

33. (2) To confiscate land grants (jagirs) lacking verifiable and legitimate legal titles.
The Inam Commission was tasked with investigating the legal titles of rent-free land grants or jagirs in the Bombay Presidency and other regions. As a result of these inquiries, the British confiscated thousands of estates whose owners could not produce valid documentary evidence. This economic policy alienated the landed aristocracy and was a major grievance leading up to the revolt.

34. (1) Begum Hazrat Mahal - Captured and imprisoned in Cellular Jail
After the fall of Lucknow, Begum Hazrat Mahal did not suffer imprisonment in the Cellular Jail; instead, she escaped to the Terai region of Nepal. There, she lived in exile and refused British offers of a pension or return. Other leaders like Bahadur Shah Zafar and Tantia Tope faced more severe consequences, including deportation to Rangoon and execution, respectively.

35. (2) I, III and IV
Rani Lakshmibai led a heroic defense at Jhansi before joining forces with Tantia Tope to capture the strategic Gwalior fort. Although the ruler of Gwalior remained loyal to the British, his soldiers frequently defected to the rebel cause. Sir Hugh Rose commanded the British offensive that eventually defeated the Rani, who died fighting bravely on the battlefield in 1858.

36. (4) Lord Dalhousie
Lord Dalhousie carried out the annexation of Awadh in 1856, citing persistent misgovernance and corruption by the Nawab, Wajid Ali Shah. This decision ignored existing treaties and caused widespread resentment among the local population and the sepoys, many of whom were recruited from Awadh. This annexation is considered one of the most critical political causes of the 1857 revolt.

37. (3) The recruitment of specific Indian groups deemed inherently more courageous and loyal.
Following the 1857 revolt, the British categorized certain ethnic and regional groups, such as Sikhs, Gurkhas, and Pathans, as "Martial Races." These groups were believed to be naturally more warlike and, crucially, had remained loyal during the mutiny. This theory was used to justify a shift

19. (3) Rohilkhand
Khan Bahadur Khan was the grandson of the former ruler of Rohilkhand and emerged as a prominent leader in Bareilly. During the 1857 uprising, he organized a strong administration and commanded a significant rebel force that resisted British attempts to regain control. His leadership in the Rohilkhand region was characterized by effective mobilization of both soldiers and the public.

20. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Different British military officers were assigned to crush the rebellion in specific regions. John Nicholson led the assault on Delhi, while Sir Hugh Rose focused on the difficult campaigns in Jhansi and Gwalior. William Taylor operated in the Bihar region, specifically around Arrah, and Sir Colin Campbell was instrumental in reclaiming the major centers of Kanpur and Lucknow from rebels.

21. (3) Kunwar Singh
Kunwar Singh, the octogenarian Zamindar of Jagdishpur in Bihar, was one of the most remarkable leaders of the revolt. Despite his advanced age, he employed sophisticated guerrilla tactics to defeat British detachments across Bihar and parts of Uttar Pradesh. He maintained his resistance and remained undefeated in the field until he succumbed to injuries and natural causes in April 1858.

22. (2) He declared Jihad and defeated Henry Lawrence's forces at the Battle of Chinhat.
Maulvi Ahmadullah of Faizabad was a charismatic leader who declared a holy war against British rule. He possessed significant military skill and famously defeated the British forces led by Sir Henry Lawrence at the Battle of Chinhat in June 1857. He became a major figure in the defense of Lucknow and continued resisting until his death in mid-1858.

23. (4) V. D. Savarkar
V.D. Savarkar, in his influential book written in the early twentieth century, characterized the 1857 uprising as a planned and organized effort for national independence. He challenged the colonial narrative that described it merely as a localized sepoy mutiny. His interpretation sought to provide a nationalist framework for understanding the revolt, inspiring future generations of Indian freedom fighters.

24. (1) The English-educated Indian intelligentsia
The English-educated Indian middle class and intelligentsia largely refrained from supporting the 1857 revolt. They perceived the movement as a backward-looking attempt by traditional elites to restore an old order. Many in this group believed that British rule, despite its flaws, was a necessary vehicle for modernization, social reform, and the introduction of western scientific and political ideas.

25. (3) I and III only
The failure of the 1857 revolt can be attributed to the lack of a unified national command and a modern political vision among the rebels. While the sepoys were brave, they were often outclassed by British military technology, such as the telegraph and superior firearms. Furthermore, many powerful native rulers, including the Scindia and Holkar, actively supported the British.

26. (1) Benjamin Disraeli
Benjamin Disraeli, a prominent leader of the Conservative Party, argued in the British Parliament that the events of 1857 were not a mere military mutiny. He described the uprising as a national revolt caused by systemic British interference in the traditional social, religious, and political institutions of India. His perspective acknowledged the broad-based nature of the grievances behind the movement.

27. (4) Allahabad
Lord Canning read the Queen's Proclamation at a grand Darbar held in Allahabad on November 1, 1858. This historic document officially announced the end of the East India Company's rule and the transfer of Indian administration directly to the British Crown. It promised a policy of religious neutrality and guaranteed the rights of Indian princes to prevent future rebellions.

28. (1) I, II, III and V
The Government of India Act 1858 replaced Company rule with Crown rule and established the office of the Secretary of State. The British committed to respecting the autonomy of native states and promised not to interfere in religious

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47. (1) Lord Canning
Lord Canning served as the last Governor-General under the East India Company and became the first Viceroy under the British Crown in 1858. His tenure was marked by the difficult task of suppressing the revolt and then implementing the subsequent administrative transitions. He is often noted for his "Clemency" policy, which sought to reconcile with Indians after the violent conflict.

48. (2) I, III, IV and V
Thakur Kushal Singh of Awah was a prominent rebel leader in Rajasthan who defeated the joint forces of the British and the Jodhpur state. The conflict involved the death of Captain Monck Mason and is famously remembered in local history as a clash between local and foreign forces. Despite his defiance, he was later acquitted by a British commission after surrendering.

49. (2) Barout in Western Uttar Pradesh
Shah Mal was a local leader in the Barout region of Western Uttar Pradesh who mobilized the Jat peasantry during the 1857 revolt. He organized an effective intelligence network and provided supplies to the rebels in Delhi. His leadership turned the uprising into a genuine agrarian rebellion against the heavy taxation and oppressive revenue policies of the British colonial administration.

50. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The timeline of 1857 includes the outbreak at Meerut on May 10, followed by the rebels capturing Delhi the next day. After a prolonged siege, British forces regained control of Delhi in September 1857. The formal end of Company rule and the start of Crown administration was eventually marked by the Queen's Proclamation, which was read on November 1, 1858.

51. (3) 3rd Native Cavalry
The revolt in Meerut was triggered by the 3rd Native Cavalry, whose members refused to use the new greased cartridges. This specific unit's defiance led to the court-martial and public humiliation of eighty-five soldiers, which acted as the final provocation for their comrades. The subsequent mutiny of the entire garrison marked the official start of the widespread 1857 uprising.

52. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The English-educated middle class generally distanced themselves from the 1857 revolt. They viewed the movement as an attempt to restore a traditional, feudal order that they found incompatible with their modern aspirations. This group believed that the British presence was essential for bringing about necessary social reforms and scientific progress, which they felt the rebel leadership would likely reverse.

53. (3) Promotion of caste-based segregated schooling
The British introduced several social reforms, such as abolishing Sati and legalizing widow remarriage, which were seen as interference by orthodox Indians. They also promoted western education for women. However, the British did not promote caste-based segregated schooling; instead, their educational initiatives and the introduction of railways were perceived as threats that could potentially undermine traditional caste hierarchies and purity.

54. (2) Unrest among European troops over the transfer of their services to the British Crown.
The "White Mutiny" refers to the dissent among European soldiers of the East India Company's army in 1858. These troops objected to their automatic transfer to the service of the British Crown without being offered a fresh enlistment or a bounty. This unrest reflected internal tensions within the British military establishment following the administrative changes mandated by the Government of India Act.

55. (2) IV only
Regional leaders played diverse roles in the 1857 revolt. Azimullah Khan served as Nana Sahib's advisor, and Tantia Tope was a key military strategist who was eventually betrayed. Bakht Khan led the rebel forces in Delhi. However, Rani Jindan was not the leader of the Punjab mutiny; she was the mother of Duleep Singh and had been earlier exiled by the British.

56. (1) The British allied with the Taluqdars, restoring their lands to create a loyalist base.
Following the suppression of the 1857 revolt, the British reversed their policy in Awadh by allying with the Taluqdars. They realized that the previous policy of bypassing these traditional

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provincial level.

Reason (R): The objective was to completely transfer the control of provincial administration to the elected Indian ministers without any reservations.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

7. Under the Government of India Act 1935, the residuary powers of legislation were vested in the:

(1) Federal Legislature
(2) Provincial Legislature
(3) Secretary of State for India
(4) Governor-General
(5) Question not attempted

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India Act 1935:

I. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation.
II. It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced provincial autonomy.
III. It introduced dyarchy at the Centre.
IV. It established a Federal Court of India.

Which of the given combinations of statements is correct?

(1) I, II and IV only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

9. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: The Indian Civil Service (ICS) was initially characterized by systematic racial discrimination, keeping Indians out of higher administrative posts.

Statement II: The statutory civil service introduced by Lord Lytton successfully equalized the status of Indian and British civil servants.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

10. Arrange the following legislative acts in chronological order of their enactment:

I. Vernacular Press Act
II. Indian Councils Act introducing budget discussion
III. Government of India Act establishing Crown Rule
IV. Indian Councils Act introducing communal electorates

Select the correct order:

(1) III, I, II, IV
(2) I, III, II, IV
(3) III, II, I, IV
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

11. Who among the following headed the First Law Commission appointed in 1834 for the codification of Indian laws?

(1) Lord Cornwallis
(2) Lord Dalhousie
(3) Warren Hastings
(4) Lord Macaulay
(5) Question not attempted

12. Match List I with List II:

List I: (Press Law/Act)

A. Censorship of Press Act, 1799
B. Licensing Regulations, 1823
C. Liberation of the Indian Press, 1835
D. Vernacular Press Act, 1878

List II: (Governor-General/Viceroy)

i. Lord Lytton
ii. Lord Wellesley
iii. Charles Metcalfe
iv. John Adams

(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

13. Identify the odd one out regarding the evolution of the police system under British rule:

(1) Establishment of the Daroga system by Lord

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shift increased the gap between the British rulers and the Indian subjects, leading to a more rigid and segregated colonial society.

66. (1) Lord Palmerston
Lord Palmerston was the British Prime Minister when the 1857 revolt broke out in India. His government initially faced the crisis and had to respond to the unexpected and widespread challenge to British authority. The political fallout from the revolt eventually led to the passage of the Government of India Act 1858, which transitioned administration from the Company to the British Crown.

67. (3) Sir Hugh Rose
Sir Hugh Rose, the British commander who led the Central India Field Force, spoke these famous words as a tribute to the bravery of Rani Lakshmibai. Despite being her adversary, he recognized her exceptional courage and military leadership during the defense of Jhansi and Gwalior. His assessment highlighted that she was the most formidable and determined leader among the various rebel commanders.

68. (2) II, III and V
The suppression of the 1857 revolt caused a massive financial deficit, leading the British to introduce income tax in India for the first time. The Indian debt increased significantly as the costs of the war were transferred to the colonial administration. Additionally, the British accelerated investments in railways and communication to ensure faster military response times and tighter control over the subcontinent.

69. (3) Sir Hugh Rose
Among the British officers listed, Sir Henry Lawrence, General John Nicholson, and Major Burton all lost their lives during the violent events of the 1857 revolt. In contrast, Sir Hugh Rose survived the conflict. He was the successful commander who led the campaign in Central India and eventually lived to see the suppression of the rebellion across the regions he was assigned.

70. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
During the 1857 revolt, various centers in Rajasthan were associated with specific military units and rulers. The Erinpura uprising was led by the Jodhpur Legion. Maharana Swaroop Singh of Udaipur and Maharaja Ram Singh II of Jaipur provided support to the British. Meanwhile, Maharaja Takhat Singh of Jodhpur also remained a loyal ally, despite some internal resistance within his own military forces.

71. (4) The ryotwari settlement in these areas had created a relatively satisfied class of peasants.
The 1857 revolt found little support in southern and western India, partly due to the Ryotwari land revenue system prevalent there. This system established a direct relationship between the government and individual peasants, avoiding the large-scale evictions of landed elites seen in the north. This resulted in a relatively more stable and less aggrieved rural population compared to regions like Awadh and Bihar.

72. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 1857 revolt marked the end of the British policy of territorial expansion through the annexation of princely states. The British government recognized that seizing native territories had been a major cause of the uprising. Consequently, the Queen's Proclamation promised to respect the existing treaties and the rights of Indian rulers to adopt heirs, ensuring the continued survival of native states.

73. (3) Tantia Tope
Tantia Tope was a brilliant military leader who continued the struggle long after the fall of major rebel centers. After the defeat at Gwalior, he retreated into the dense jungles of central India. From there, he conducted a remarkable guerrilla campaign against the British for several months. He was eventually captured in April 1859 after being betrayed by a trusted associate.

74. (1) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan - Composed the famous Hindi poem "Jhansi ki Rani".
Subhadra Kumari Chauhan was a famous Indian poet whose work "Jhansi ki Rani" immortalized the bravery of Rani Lakshmibai. The poem became a powerful nationalist symbol during the freedom movement. While other works like "Anandamath" focused on different historical periods, Chauhan's poetry specifically captured the heroic spirit and the local legends surrounding the queen's role in the 1857 uprising.

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landed elites had fueled the rebellion. By restoring their lands and social status, the British aimed to create a loyal conservative class that would act as a bulwark for colonial rule.

57. (3) A merchant from Rajasthan who funded the Rani of Jhansi and was later executed.
Amar Chand Bhatia was a wealthy merchant and treasurer from Bikaner who resided in Gwalior. He played a significant role by providing financial support to the rebel forces led by Rani Lakshmibai and Tantia Tope. Due to his active assistance to the insurgents, he was captured and executed by the British, becoming a celebrated martyr of the 1857 uprising in Rajasthan.

58. (2) Henry Havelock → James Outram → Colin Campbell
The military efforts to reclaim Lucknow from the rebels involved several key British commanders. Henry Havelock first led a force toward the city, followed by James Outram, who joined him in the initial relief of the Residency. Ultimately, Sir Colin Campbell led the final, large-scale operation that successfully evacuated the besieged British and eventually recaptured the entire city from the rebels.

59. (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The telegraph system was a critical advantage for the British during the 1857 revolt. It allowed them to quickly communicate intelligence and coordinate troop movements across vast distances. Contrary to rumors, the rebels were generally unable to utilize the telegraph effectively. This technological superiority enabled the British to concentrate their forces at strategic points and played a vital role in suppressing the uprising.

60. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The 1857 uprising in Rajasthan occurred at different times across various military stations. Nasirabad saw the first mutiny in late May, followed by Neemuch in early June. The Erinpura garrison revolted in August, while the public uprising in Kota, which was particularly intense, broke out in October. These staggered events reflect how the spirit of rebellion spread through the regional military cantonments.

61. (3) Outram's Report
Lord Dalhousie relied on a detailed report compiled by James Outram, the British Resident at Lucknow, to justify the annexation of Awadh. The report painted a grim picture of systemic administrative failure and the suffering of the peasantry under the Nawab's rule. This provided the "moral" and political pretext for the British to seize the wealthy and strategically important kingdom.

62. (4) The Taluqdars (landed aristocrats)
The "Summary Settlement" of 1856 in Awadh resulted in the large-scale eviction of Taluqdars, who were traditional landed aristocrats. The British claimed these elites had no legitimate rights to the land and transferred it directly to the cultivators. This policy destroyed the social and economic standing of the Taluqdars, making them a driving force behind the subsequent rebellion in the region.

63. (1) The Bombay Army experienced widespread and severe mutinies akin to the Bengal Army.
The 1857 revolt was primarily concentrated in northern and central India, affecting the Bengal Army most severely. In contrast, the Bombay and Madras Armies remained largely stable and loyal to the British. While some minor incidents occurred in the Bombay region, they did not escalate into the widespread and organized mutunies that characterized the rebellion in the north and the Doab.

64. (2) Divide and Rule
The "martial races" theory was a direct application of the "Divide and Rule" strategy used by the British post-1857. By recruiting soldiers from groups that had remained loyal, such as Sikhs and Gurkhas, and excluding those from rebellious regions, the British created a fragmented and loyal military. This ensured that the army would be divided by ethnicity and less likely to unite.

65. (2) I and III only
After 1857, the British government adopted a policy of cautious non-interference in Indian social and religious customs to avoid further provoking the population. At the same time, the administration became more racially distant and exclusive, fostering a sense of superiority. This

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CHAPTER 18

British Political and Administrative Policies

1. Which of the following was the primary outcome of the Government of India Act 1858?
(1) Transfer of power from the British Crown to the East India Company
(2) Transfer of power from the East India Company to the British Crown
(3) Introduction of dyarchy in the provinces
(4) Establishment of a federal structure in India
(5) Question not attempted

2. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Act)
A. Government of India Act 1858
B. Indian Councils Act 1861
C. Morley-Minto Reforms 1909
D. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 1919
List II: (Key Feature)
i. Introduction of the Portfolio System
ii. Creation of the office of Secretary of State for India
iii. Introduction of Dyarchy in provinces
iv. Introduction of separate electorates for Muslims
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

3. How did the Indian Councils Act of 1861 fundamentally alter the legislative process in British India?
(1) By centralizing all legislative powers exclusively in the hands of the Governor-General and his Council
(2) By introducing direct elections for the central legislative council through a limited franchise system
(3) By restoring legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, initiating decentralization
(4) By abolishing the executive council of the Governor-General and replacing it with a representative body
(5) Question not attempted

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Councils Act of 1892:
I. It increased the number of additional members in the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils.
II. It gave the legislative councils the power to discuss the budget.
III. It explicitly introduced direct elections based on universal franchise for all non-official seats.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

5. Which of the following was NOT a provision of the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909?
(1) It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils at both central and provincial levels.
(2) It retained an official majority in the Central Legislative Council.
(3) It introduced a system of communal representation specifically for Sikhs and Indian Christians.
(4) It provided for the first time the association of Indians with the executive councils of the Viceroy.
(5) Question not attempted

6. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 introduced dyarchy at the

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75. (3) IV only
In the years preceding 1857, the British took several political steps that alienated Indian royalty, such as stopping Nana Sahib's pension and abolishing titles in Tanjore. They also planned to remove the Mughal successors from the Red Fort. However, the British did not respect the sovereignty of the titular Mughal Emperor; instead, they systematically reduced his authority and prestige during this period.

76. (2) Cause: Rumors of British losses in Crimea; Effect: It emboldened the rebellious sepoys.
The Crimean War indirectly influenced the 1857 revolt through the spread of rumors in India. Many sepoys believed that the British were suffering heavy losses against Russia, which shattered the myth of British military invincibility. These reports emboldened the Indian soldiers, making them feel that a well-organized internal uprising had a genuine chance of successfully overthrowing the colonial government.

77. (3) Gwalior
Lord Dalhousie annexed several states like Satara, Jhansi, and Nagpur by applying the Doctrine of Lapse when their rulers died without natural heirs. However, Gwalior was not annexed under this policy. The Scindia rulers of Gwalior remained in power and were actually among the most prominent allies of the British during the 1857 uprising, providing critical support against the rebel forces.

78. (1) II, III, I, IV
Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse was applied to several princely states in a specific order. Satara was the first to be annexed in 1848. This was followed by Udaipur (in present-day Chhattisgarh) in 1852. Jhansi was subsequently seized in 1853, and Nagpur was annexed in 1854. This systematic takeover of territories significantly contributed to the political unrest that fueled the 1857 rebellion.

79. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
A notable feature of the 1857 revolt was the strong unity between Hindu and Muslim participants at all levels. Rebels of both faiths fought together against the British and recognized Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader. To demonstrate respect for Hindu religious sentiments and maintain this solidarity, the Emperor issued an order banning cow slaughter throughout the areas controlled by the rebels.

80. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Several key legislative acts preceded the 1857 revolt. The Abolition of Sati occurred in 1829, while the Religious Disabilities Act was passed in 1850. The year 1856 saw two significant laws: the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act in July and the General Service Enlistment Act shortly after. Each of these measures was perceived by orthodox Indian society as an intrusion into traditional life.

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Cornwallis
(2) Enactment of the Indian Police Act of 1861
(3) Introduction of the Ilbert Bill to reform police jurisdictions
(4) Appointment of the Frazer Commission in 1902
(5) Question not attempted

14. Consider the following statements regarding the Vernacular Press Act, 1878:
I. It was enacted to curtail the freedom of the Indian-language press.
II. It required printers to enter into a bond not to publish anything likely to excite feelings of disaffection against the government.
III. The decision of the magistrate under this act was final and could not be appealed in a court of law.
IV. It applied equally to both English-language and vernacular newspapers.
V. It was eventually repealed by Lord Ripon.
Which of the following combinations of statements is correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

15. In the context of British political repression, Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code specifically defines the offense of sedition as:
(1) Exerting or attempting to exert hatred, contempt, or disaffection toward the government
(2) Promoting enmity between different religious groups to disturb public order and communal harmony
(3) Waging or attempting to wage war against the British Crown or the established Government of India
(4) Organizing unlawful assemblies and public processions without obtaining necessary prior official permits
(5) Question not attempted

16. Select the correct chronological sequence of the following landmarks in the development of the colonial civil services in India:
(1) Foundation of Fort William College, Macaulay Committee Report, Introduction of simultaneous exams in India, Islington Commission
(2) Foundation of Fort William College, Macaulay Committee Report, Islington Commission, Introduction of simultaneous exams in India
(3) Macaulay Committee Report, Foundation of Fort William College, Islington Commission, Introduction of simultaneous exams in India
(4) Macaulay Committee Report, Introduction of simultaneous exams in India, Foundation of Fort William College, Islington Commission
(5) Question not attempted

17. What was the underlying political motive of Lord Curzon behind the controversial partition policy implemented in 1905, which was officially justified on the grounds of administrative convenience?
(1) To promote the rapid industrial development of the eastern districts and parts of the Punjab
(2) To weaken Indian nationalism by dividing the politically conscious population of Bengal
(3) To fulfill the long-standing demand of the All India Muslim League for a separate administrative province
(4) To effectively manage the devastating and recurring famines in the northern and eastern regions of India
(5) Question not attempted

18. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Term related to British Policy)
A. Dyarchy in Provinces
B. Provincial Autonomy
C. Portfolio System
D. Communal Electorate
List II: (Act that introduced/solidified it)
i. Government of India Act 1935
ii. Indian Councils Act 1861
iii. Morley-Minto Reforms 1909
iv. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 1919
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

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19. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding colonial urban planning and racial segregation in British India?
(1) The British developed separate residential areas known as Civil Lines and Cantonments away from native towns.
(2) The concept of 'White Towns' and 'Black Towns' was used to maintain physical and social distance from the Indian population.
(3) Hill stations were established primarily as strategic military outposts and never had any residential or administrative functions.
(4) Colonial urban planning in areas designated for Europeans prioritized broad avenues, bungalows, and superior sanitary infrastructure.
(5) Question not attempted

20. Consider the following statements regarding the role of the Census in colonial administration:
I. The first synchronous and comprehensive census of India was conducted in 1881.
II. Census operations were purely statistical and played no role in solidifying caste or religious identities.
III. The colonial government used census data to classify martial and non-martial races, aiding their divide and rule policy.
Which of the given statements is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which of the following best describes the core mechanism of the British policy of 'Divide and Rule' in India during the late 19th and early 20th centuries?
(1) Encouraging a unified national identity while suppressing regional languages and local vernacular traditions
(2) Dividing the military into strictly regional commands with equal representation from all major castes and sects
(3) Systematically favoring one community to prevent unified opposition against British colonial rule
(4) Segregating the population strictly on the basis of economic class rather than using religion or caste identity
(5) Question not attempted

22. Which of the following pairs of judicial milestones and their primary features is incorrectly matched?
(1) Regulating Act of 1773 - Establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta
(2) Government of India Act 1935 - Establishment of the Privy Council in London
(3) Indian High Courts Act 1861 - Abolition of the Supreme Courts and Sadar Adalats
(4) Macaulay's Law Commission - Drafting of the Indian Penal Code
(5) Question not attempted

23. The Government of India Act 1858 replaced the Board of Control and the Court of Directors with a new entity to oversee Indian administration. What was this new entity?
(1) The Governor-General in Council assisted by a newly formed Imperial Legislative body
(2) The Imperial Legislative Council with expanded powers for Indian nominated members
(3) The Chamber of Princes representing the interests of the various semi-autonomous native states
(4) The Secretary of State for India and his advisory body, the India Council
(5) Question not attempted

24. Which of the following was NOT a feature of the Indian Councils Act of 1861?
(1) It formally introduced the principle of direct election for provincial councils.
(2) It empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances during an emergency.
(3) It allowed for the nomination of non-official members to the Viceroy's legislative council.
(4) It recognized the portfolio system introduced by Lord Canning.
(5) Question not attempted

25. Match List I with List II:
List I: (British Official)
A. Lord Cornwallis
B. Lord Curzon
C. Lord William Bentinck
D. Lord Canning
List II: (Police/Administrative Reform)

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i. Abolished the office of SP and transferred duties to Collector
ii. Appointed the Frazer Police Commission
iii. Enacted the Indian Police Act of 1861
iv. Created the Thana and Daroga system
(1) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

26. In which year was Section 124A (Sedition) formally inserted into the Indian Penal Code (IPC) through an amendment to curb political dissent?
(1) 1860
(2) 1870
(3) 1898
(4) 1908
(5) Question not attempted

27. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The colonial census required individuals to rigidly define their caste and religious identities, often hardening previously fluid social boundaries.
Statement II: Herbert Hope Risley used the 1901 census to officially rank castes in an order of social precedence, which was widely accepted without protest by Indian social groups.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The lowering of the maximum age limit for the Indian Civil Service (ICS) examination from 21 to 19 years by Lord Lytton was a deliberate policy of racial discrimination.
Reason (R): The primary intention was to make it virtually impossible for Indian candidates to travel to England and compete successfully against British candidates.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

29. The concept of building 'Cantonments' during colonial rule was primarily driven by the need for:
(1) Developing industrial hubs for indigenous manufacturing to support the local colonial economy
(2) Establishing centers for the propagation of Western education among the various Indian social classes
(3) Creating isolated and defensible urban spaces for European military and civilian residents
(4) Relocating the Indian elite from traditional walled cities to more modern urban residential areas
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following statements regarding the British policy of 'Divide and Rule':
I. The partition of Bengal in 1905 was a geographic manifestation of this policy, aiming to create a Muslim-majority province in the east.
II. The introduction of separate electorates in 1909 was strongly opposed by British administrators but forced upon them by unified Indian leaders.
III. This policy exploited regional and communal divisions to prevent the emergence of a unified nationalist movement.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) II only
(3) I and III only
(4) III only
(5) Question not attempted

31. Identify the odd one out regarding the features of the Government of India Act 1935:
(1) Introduction of the portfolio system in the Viceroy's Executive Council.
(2) Introduction of provincial autonomy to replace the existing dyarchy system.
(3) Establishment of an All-India Federation

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IV. A separate Statutory Civil Service was created to permanently divert Indians away from the covenanted ICS.

Which of the following combinations of statements is correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, II and III only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

71. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Government of India Act 1858 created a 15-member Council of India to assist the Secretary of State for India.
Statement II: The members of this Council were exclusively elected by the Indian legislative councils.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Which constitutional reform was preceded by the historic August Declaration of 1917, which promised "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration"?
(1) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 1919
(2) Morley-Minto Reforms 1909
(3) Government of India Act 1935
(4) Indian Councils Act 1892
(5) Question not attempted

73. Which of the following pairs regarding colonial Census operations is correctly matched?
(1) 1872 - First synchronous and complete census covering all territories of the entire British India
(2) 1881 - First non-synchronous, localized census conducted under the administration of Lord Mayo
(3) 1901 - Census that utilized anthropometric measurements and caste rankings
(4) 1931 - First census to omit the collection of caste-based data completely to promote secularism
(5) Question not attempted

74. Colonial urban planning frequently used the pretext of 'sanitation' and 'public health' to:
(1) Justify the demolition of native dwellings and enforce racial segregation
(2) Provide equitable healthcare facilities across all sections of Indian society regardless of their caste
(3) Promote the development of indigenous medical systems like Ayurveda and Unani in rural urban centers
(4) Integrate European officials into traditional Indian housing structures to promote better social relations
(5) Question not attempted

75. Consider the following statements regarding the features of colonial policing in India:
I. The police force was structured hierarchically with Europeans dominating the higher ranks.
II. The Daroga system was notoriously corrupt and oppressive towards the peasantry.
III. The Criminal Tribes Act of 1871 was used by the police to brand entire communities as habitual offenders.
IV. The police were largely sympathetic to the nationalist movement and frequently refused orders to lathi-charge protesters.
V. The CID (Criminal Investigation Department) was established following the recommendations of the Frazer Commission.

Which of the given statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

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76. Which of the following acts was NOT utilized by the British colonial government as a tool for political repression and censorship?
(1) The Official Secrets Act, 1904
(2) The Ilbert Bill, 1883
(3) The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931
(4) The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908
(5) Question not attempted

77. Under the Government of India Act 1935, subjects were divided into three lists. Which

from the local administration
(5) Question not attempted

38. Arrange the following colonial press regulations in the correct chronological order:
I. Metcalfe Act (Liberation of the Indian Press)
II. Licensing Regulations by John Adams
III. Vernacular Press Act
IV. Censorship of Press Act by Lord Wellesley
Select the correct order:
(1) IV, II, I, III
(2) II, IV, I, III
(3) IV, I, II, III
(4) I, II, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

39. Which of the following pairs concerning the Civil Services in British India is correctly matched?
(1) Lord Lytton - Introduced simultaneous ICS exams in India and England
(2) Aitchison Commission - Recommended lowering the maximum age limit for ICS to 19
(3) Islington Commission - Recommended the abolition of the Indian Civil Service
(4) Lee Commission - Recommended the establishment of a Public Service Commission
(5) Question not attempted

40. Consider the following statements regarding the 1905 partition policy:
I. It was officially justified as a necessity due to the unwieldy size of the Bengal presidency.
II. It sought to merge parts of eastern Bengal with Assam to create a new province.
III. The policy was enthusiastically welcomed by the Indian National Congress as a step towards regional autonomy.
IV. It successfully implemented the partition of the Punjab to manage agricultural administration.
V. The partition was ultimately annulled in 1911 due to intense political opposition.
Which of the following combinations of statements is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) I, II and V only
(4) III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

41. The codification of laws under British rule, spearheaded by the Macaulay Commission, was most fundamentally intended to:
(1) Preserving and promoting traditional Hindu and Islamic jurisprudence in their original and unadulterated forms
(2) Granting fundamental rights and civil liberties to the Indian subjects equivalent to those enjoyed in Britain
(3) Establishing a uniform legal system to facilitate colonial administration and commercial exploitation
(4) Empowering local village panchayats to handle major criminal cases through traditional dispute resolution methods
(5) Question not attempted

42. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Colonial Urban Term)
A. Cantonment
B. Civil Lines
C. Black Town
D. Hill Station
List II: (Description)
i. Residential areas for civilian European officials
ii. Areas inhabited by the native Indian population
iii. Military garrison areas established for the British army
iv. Sanatoria and summer retreats for European officials
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

43. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 significantly increased the political power of the Indian National Congress by granting them a majority in the Central Legislative Council.
Statement II: Lord Minto deliberately introduced the system of separate electorates for Muslims to create a political divide between Hindus and Muslims.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are

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including the various Princely States.
(4) Introduction of dyarchy at the central level for the first time in colonial rule.
(5) Question not attempted

32. The Frazer Commission (1902) was appointed by Lord Curzon primarily to review and recommend reforms in which of the following areas of colonial administration?
(1) Press regulations
(2) Police administration
(3) Judicial codification
(4) Famine relief
(5) Question not attempted

33. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Legal Code/Act)
A. Indian Penal Code
B. Code of Criminal Procedure (first enactment)
C. Code of Civil Procedure
D. Indian Evidence Act
List II: (Year of Enactment)
i. 1859
ii. 1860
iii. 1861
iv. 1872
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

34. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919?
(1) It introduced bicameralism at the central level through two legislative chambers
(2) It granted absolute veto power to the provincial legislatures over all of the Governor's decisions
(3) It abolished the system of separate electorates entirely to promote a more secular nationalist unity
(4) It completely Indianized the Viceroy's Executive Council by replacing all European members with Indians
(5) Question not attempted

35. Consider the following statements regarding the use of Sedition laws and political repression in British India:
I. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was convicted under Section 124A for his writings in Kesari.
II. Mahatma Gandhi was tried for sedition in 1922 for articles written in Young India.
III. The colonial government used sedition laws sparingly and only against violent revolutionaries.
IV. Section 124A allowed the government to suppress any critical opinion by equating it with disloyalty.
Which of the given statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

36. What was a primary consequence of the stringent Press laws, such as the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, on the Indian nationalist movement?
(1) It led to the immediate and total collapse of all vernacular newspapers across the entire Indian subcontinent
(2) It resulted in a complete and permanent ban on the import of printing presses into the British Indian territory
(3) It caused the Indian National Congress to abandon its demand for freedom of the press in its political resolutions
(4) It forced nationalist discourse underground and pushed some newspapers to switch to English
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of the Federal Court established under the Government of India Act 1935?
(1) It had original jurisdiction in all major legal disputes arising between the Federal Centre and the Provinces
(2) It possessed appellate jurisdiction over High Courts in cases involving the constitutional interpretation of the Act
(3) It functioned as the highest court of appeal, superseding the jurisdiction of the Privy Council
(4) Its judges were appointed directly by the British Crown to ensure their independence

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from the central budget.
IV. The 1935 Act proposed the integration of British Indian provinces and Princely States into a Federation.

Which of the following combinations of statements is incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II only
(3) III and IV only
(4) I, II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

51. Identify the odd one out among the following laws/regulations aimed at suppressing political dissent:
(1) The Vernacular Press Act, 1878
(2) The Rowlatt Act, 1919
(3) The Ilbert Bill, 1883
(4) Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code
(5) Question not attempted

52. Select the correct hierarchical order of the colonial judicial courts established under the British system (from lowest to highest):
(1) Munsiff's Court, District Judge's Court, Sadar Diwani Adalat, Privy Council
(2) District Judge's Court, Munsiff's Court, Privy Council, Sadar Diwani Adalat
(3) Munsiff's Court, Sadar Diwani Adalat, District Judge's Court, Privy Council
(4) Sadar Diwani Adalat, Munsiff's Court, District Judge's Court, Privy Council
(5) Question not attempted

53. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the racial discrimination inherent in the colonial judicial system?
(1) European British subjects were often tried only by European judges.
(2) The Ilbert Bill of 1883 sought to allow Indian magistrates to try European offenders in mofussil areas.
(3) The fierce opposition to the Ilbert Bill by Europeans led to its immediate enactment in its original, unamended form.
(4) Racial disparity was evident in the awarding of punishments, with Europeans frequently receiving lighter sentences than Indians for similar crimes.
(5) Question not attempted

54. The Statutory Civil Service, consisting of one-sixth of covenanted posts reserved for Indians of 'high families', was introduced in 1878-79 by:
(1) Lord Ripon
(2) Lord Lytton
(3) Lord Mayo
(4) Lord Dufferin
(5) Question not attempted

55. Match List I with List II:
List I: (British Official/Personality)
A. Lord Curzon
B. Lord Ripon
C. Lord Macaulay
D. Lord Morley
List II: (Associated Policy/Event)
i. Codification of Laws
ii. Partition of Bengal (1905)
iii. Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act
iv. Introduction of Communal Electorates
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

56. What was a primary reason for the failure of 'Dyarchy' implemented under the Government of India Act 1919?
(1) Ministers lacked control over vital 'Reserved' departments, especially finance and police
(2) The provincial legislatures were completely abolished to centralize all power in the hands of the Viceroy
(3) The Act transferred the control of the police and finance directly to the Indian ministers, overwhelming them
(4) The Princely States refused to participate in any provincial elections held under the provisions of the Act
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which of the following pairs regarding the Government of India Act 1935 is correctly matched?
(1) Federal Legislature - Abolition of the bicameral system at the center
(2) Franchise - Introduction of universal adult suffrage
(3) Provincial Autonomy - Replacement of Dyarchy in the provinces

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correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Who was the first Indian to successfully clear the Indian Civil Service (ICS) examination?
(1) Surendranath Banerjee
(2) Satyendranath Tagore
(3) Subhas Chandra Bose
(4) Romesh Chunder Dutt
(5) Question not attempted

45. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The British administrative policy of 'Divide and Rule' heavily relied on the institutionalization of communal electorates.
Reason (R): Communal electorates ensured that communities voted exclusively for their own religious leaders, thereby crystallizing religious identities into rigid political factions.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

46. Under the Indian Councils Act of 1892, what critical power was granted to the members of the legislative councils for the first time?
(1) The right to vote on the budget and approve all expenditures proposed by the provincial government
(2) The right to introduce major constitutional amendments regarding the structure of the Imperial Council
(3) The absolute right to veto taxation bills presented by the Governor-General to the legislative body
(4) The right to discuss the annual budget and address questions to the executive members
(5) Question not attempted

47. Which of the following was NOT a way in which the colonial Census affected Indian society?
(1) It completely eradicated the varna system by replacing it with economic classes
(2) It introduced a rigid and official categorization of castes based on social precedence and ranking
(3) It mapped religious demography in great detail, which later fueled competitive communal political strategies
(4) It provided the statistical basis for implementing separate electorates based on religion in subsequent reforms
(5) Question not attempted

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Police Act of 1861:
I. It established a unified police force in each province under an Inspector General.
II. It made the police force highly decentralized, placing control entirely in the hands of village headmen.
III. It structurally subordinated the police to the civilian administrative authority, notably the District Magistrate.
Which of the given statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

49. In the context of British constitutional development, the shift from 'Subordinate Isolation' to 'Subordinate Union' primarily characterized the relationship between the British Crown and:
(1) The Indian National Congress
(2) The Princely States
(3) The Provincial Legislatures
(4) The European commercial enterprises in India
(5) Question not attempted

50. Consider the following statements tracing the constitutional development from 1858 to 1935:
I. The 1858 Act created the Council of India to advise the Secretary of State.
II. The 1892 Act formally introduced universal adult franchise in provincial elections.
III. The 1919 Act separated provincial budgets

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64. Which of the following was NOT a feature of the colonial judicial system established by the British?
(1) The introduction of the theoretical concept of the 'Rule of Law' throughout the Indian judicial system
(2) Elimination of racial discrimination in the trial of European subjects
(3) The establishment of a unified and hierarchical system of civil and criminal courts at various levels
(4) The codification of complex traditional customs into rigid statutory laws to simplify the legal process
(5) Question not attempted

65. Identify the odd one out concerning the constitutional development of British India:
(1) Indian Councils Act 1861
(2) Vernacular Press Act 1878
(3) Indian Councils Act 1892
(4) Morley-Minto Reforms 1909
(5) Question not attempted

66. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Commission)
A. Aitchison Commission
B. Frazer Commission
C. Lee Commission
D. Macaulay Commission
List II: (Primary Subject)
i. Superior Civil Services in India (1924)
ii. Public Services in India (1886)
iii. Police Reforms (1902)
iv. Codification of Indian Laws (1834)
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

67. Which of the following statements accurately describes the role of the police system established under the Indian Police Act of 1861?
(1) Its primary objective was to facilitate community policing and ensure social welfare.
(2) It strictly separated law and order functions from revenue collection at the district level by removing the District Magistrate's oversight.
(3) It was designed as a paramilitary force to maintain colonial order and suppress political dissent.
(4) It mandated that the higher ranks of the police force be entirely filled by native Indians.
(5) Question not attempted

68. The British introduced the theoretical concept of the 'Rule of Law' in India. However, in practice, this was heavily compromised by which of the following colonial policies?
(1) The systematic codification of civil procedures to ensure transparency in legal disputes between subjects
(2) The complete separation of executive and judicial functions at the district level of administration
(3) The establishment of High Courts in the presidencies to oversee the various local and regional courts
(4) The enactment of sweeping sedition laws and racially discriminatory trial procedures
(5) Question not attempted

69. What was the long-term political effect of the introduction of communal electorates by the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909?
(1) It successfully assimilated all religious communities into a single secular nationalist framework for independence
(2) It resulted in the immediate transfer of paramount power from the British Crown to the Indian National Congress
(3) It institutionalized religious identities as the basis for political rights, leading to deep divisions
(4) It caused the British government to permanently abandon the policy of divide and rule in favor of total unity
(5) Question not attempted

70. Consider the following statements regarding racial discrimination in the Indian Civil Service (ICS):
I. The examinations were initially held only in London.
II. The syllabus heavily favored classical European languages like Greek and Latin.
III. The maximum age limit was progressively increased to facilitate Indian candidates.

(4) Council of India - Expansion of the advisory body to the Secretary of State
(5) Question not attempted

58. The 1905 partition policy generated widespread nationalist outrage. Which of the following most appropriately describes the administrative rationale publicly claimed by the colonial government?
(1) To relieve the Bengal government of its administrative burden and promote the development of Assam
(2) To isolate nationalist leaders in Calcutta by moving the administrative capital to a more secluded location
(3) To establish a Muslim-majority state in eastern India as a reward for their loyalty to the British Crown
(4) To strictly demarcate linguistic boundaries between Bengali and Odia speakers in the various eastern provinces
(5) Question not attempted

59. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The establishment of colonial Cantonments led to a highly integrated urban landscape where European soldiers and native populations freely mixed.
Statement II: The architectural style of colonial bungalows in Civil Lines was specifically designed to assert racial superiority and ensure physical separation from the native environment.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Councils Acts of 1861 and 1892:
I. The Act of 1861 initiated the process of legislative decentralization.
II. The Act of 1861 introduced the portfolio system into the executive council.
III. The Act of 1892 allowed members to ask supplementary questions in the council.
IV. The Act of 1892 permitted the discussion of the annual financial statement.
V. The Act of 1892 established a completely elected non-official majority in the central legislative council.
Which of the following combinations of statements is correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, II, III and IV only
(3) II, III and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

61. Who was the first Viceroy of India following the enactment of the Government of India Act 1858?
(1) Lord Dalhousie
(2) Lord Mayo
(3) Lord Canning
(4) Lord Elgin
(5) Question not attempted

62. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The colonial government extensively used sedition laws (IPC Section 124A) to suppress nationalist journalism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
Reason (R): Nationalist newspapers were successfully creating widespread political awakening and disaffection against British rule among the Indian masses.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

63. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878, which placed severe restrictions on Indian-language newspapers, was famously repealed by which Governor-General?
(1) Lord Ripon
(2) Lord Lytton
(3) Lord Dufferin
(4) Lord Curzon
(5) Question not attempted

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of the following subjects was included in the 'Federal List'?
(1) Public Health and Sanitation
(2) Local Government
(3) External Affairs
(4) Agriculture
(5) Question not attempted

78. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The creation of the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) in 1901 by carving out territories from Punjab was purely driven by linguistic considerations.
Statement II: British territorial reorganization frequently aimed to break the solidarity of linguistically and culturally unified communities.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

79. What was the impact of the codification of personal and civil laws by the British on traditional Indian legal systems?
(1) It created a complex litigation process that disadvantaged the rural poor
(2) It strengthened the authority of traditional village panchayats and caste tribunals in criminal matters
(3) It completely eradicated all religious personal laws, replacing them with a uniform civil code for all
(4) It led to the immediate democratization of the legal profession, allowing unrestricted entry to all Indians
(5) Question not attempted

80. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the constitutional transition triggered by the Revolt of 1857?
(1) The Government of India Act 1858 completely abolished the office of the Governor-General.
(2) The British Crown formally assumed direct responsibility for the administration of India, ending the era of Company rule.
(3) The East India Company's army was immediately disbanded and replaced entirely by Indian native regiments.
(4) The Act established a fully elected Parliament in Calcutta to advise the Viceroy.
(5) Question not attempted

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18. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
The 1919 Act introduced dyarchy in provinces, while the 1935 Act established provincial autonomy. The 1861 Act formalized the portfolio system within the executive council. Communal electorates were first introduced by the 1909 reforms. These constitutional changes demonstrate how the British gradually shifted their governance model from rigid centralization toward limited representation and controlled decentralization in response to political pressure.

19. (3) Hill stations were established primarily as strategic military outposts and never had any residential or administrative functions.
Hill stations were not merely strategic military outposts; they also served as crucial residential and administrative centers. Many functioned as summer capitals where officials lived to escape the plains' heat. They were designed as replicas of European environments, providing a familiar social and climatic setting for the colonial elite, while also serving various sanatorium and recreational purposes.

20. (3) I and III only
The first synchronous census occurred in 1881. Far from being purely statistical, census operations significantly shaped social identities by requiring people to fit into rigid caste and religious categories. The government also used these data to identify 'martial races', who were favored for military recruitment. This classification helped implement the 'divide and rule' policy by institutionalizing social and regional differences.

21. (3) Systematically favoring one community to prevent unified opposition against British colonial rule
The policy focused on systematically favoring specific communities or groups to prevent the formation of a united front against colonial authority. By exploiting existing social cleavages like religion and caste, the British ensured that different segments of Indian society remained suspicious of each other. This prevented collective action and made the colonial administration more manageable by acting as an arbiter.

22. (2) Government of India Act 1935 - Establishment of the Privy Council in London
The Privy Council in London was already the highest court of appeal for Indian cases long before the 1935 Act. The 1935 Act actually established the Federal Court of India, which had original and appellate jurisdiction within the country. While the Privy Council remained the final authority, the Federal Court was a major step toward creating a centralized domestic judiciary.

23. (4) The Secretary of State for India and his advisory body, the India Council
The 1858 Act ended the dual government system of the East India Company. It created the office of the Secretary of State for India, a member of the British Cabinet, to oversee Indian affairs. He was assisted by a fifteen-member advisory body known as the India Council. This structure ensured that the British Parliament had direct and absolute control over India.

24. (1) It formally introduced the principle of direct election for provincial councils.
The 1861 Act did not introduce the principle of direct elections. Instead, it allowed for the nomination of non-official members to the legislative councils. True elective principles were only cautiously introduced in later acts, such as the Indian Councils Act of 1892 and more significantly in 1909. The 1861 Act focused on expanding the executive and introducing limited legislative functions.

25. (3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
Cornwallis established the Thana and Daroga system. Bentinck later abolished the office of Superintendent of Police, transferring duties to Collectors. Canning oversaw the enactment of the 1861 Police Act. Curzon appointed the Frazer Commission to suggest police reforms. These various steps reflect the ongoing attempts by the British to create an efficient and loyal security apparatus to maintain colonial rule.

26. (2) 1870
Section 124A was formally added to the Indian Penal Code through an amendment in 1870. Although the IPC was enacted in 1860, the sedition clause was initially omitted. Its subsequent introduction provided a specific legal framework to prosecute individuals for

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9. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The Indian Civil Service was historically exclusionary, favoring British candidates through exams held only in London. While Lord Lytton introduced the Statutory Civil Service to allow Indians from elite families into administration, it failed to provide equal status or opportunities compared to the covenanted service. It was perceived as a secondary tier, maintaining the racial hierarchy within the colonial bureaucracy.

10. (1) III, I, II, IV
Crown Rule was established by the 1858 Act following the revolt. The Vernacular Press Act was enacted in 1878 to curb dissent. The 1892 Act subsequently allowed for budget discussions in legislatures. Finally, the 1909 reforms introduced communal electorates. Following this sequence reveals the evolution of colonial policy from direct takeover to administrative expansion and eventually to communal political strategies.

11. (4) Lord Macaulay
The 1833 Charter Act provided for the appointment of a Law Commission to codify Indian laws. This commission was headed by Lord Macaulay in 1834. Its work laid the foundation for the Indian Penal Code and other major legal codes. The objective was to create a uniform, clear, and written legal system to replace various traditional and customary practices.

12. (2) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Wellesley introduced the Censorship of Press Act in 1799. John Adams enacted the Licensing Regulations in 1823. Charles Metcalfe is known as the liberator of the press for his 1835 act. Lord Lytton later passed the restrictive Vernacular Press Act in 1878. These measures reflect the varying degrees of control British administrators exercised over public discourse and the media.

13. (3) Introduction of the Ilbert Bill to reform police jurisdictions
The Ilbert Bill of 1883 concerned judicial jurisdiction and racial discrimination in trials, rather than police system reforms. In contrast, the Daroga system, the 1861 Police Act, and the 1902 Frazer Commission were direct milestones in the development of the colonial police infrastructure. These initiatives aimed to create a centralized, disciplined, and hierarchical force to maintain law and order.

14. (1) I, II, III and V only
This act targeted only Indian-language newspapers, requiring them to provide bonds against publishing disaffected content. Magistrates' decisions were final, with no right to appeal. The law was highly discriminatory as it excluded English newspapers from its stringent provisions. Although enacted by Lytton to suppress nationalist sentiment, it was eventually repealed by Ripon, who favored a liberal approach.

15. (1) Exerting or attempting to exert hatred, contempt, or disaffection toward the government
Sedition was defined as any attempt to excite hatred, contempt, or disaffection toward the government established by law. This broad definition allowed colonial authorities to criminalize political criticism and nationalist writings. It was a potent tool for legal repression, used to imprison leaders and silence dissent. The law focused on the psychological impact of words rather than just actual violent actions.

16. (2) Foundation of Fort William College, Macaulay Committee Report, Islington Commission, Introduction of simultaneous exams in India
Fort William College was founded in 1800 to train officials. The Macaulay Committee Report of 1854 recommended a merit-based competitive system. The Islington Commission was appointed in 1912 to examine civil service conditions. Simultaneous exams in India and England were finally introduced in 1922. This progression illustrates the gradual and often resisted opening of the elite bureaucracy to Indian participants.

17. (2) To weaken Indian nationalism by dividing the politically conscious population of Bengal
While the British cited administrative convenience, the primary political motive was to weaken the Indian nationalist movement. Bengal was the center of political consciousness and anti-colonial activities. By dividing the province along communal lines, Curzon aimed to pit Muslims against Hindus, thereby diluting the unified opposition to British rule. This strategy of division was a hallmark of colonial political management.

NODIA

53. (3) The fierce opposition to the Ilbert Bill by Europeans led to its immediate enactment in its original, unamended form.
The Ilbert Bill was not enacted in its original form. Fierce opposition from the European community forced the government to amend it significantly. The revised version required that Europeans be tried by a jury, at least half of whom had to be Europeans themselves. This compromise maintained the racial privilege of British subjects and highlighted the deep-seated inequality within the colonial judiciary.

54. (2) Lord Lytton
Lord Lytton introduced the Statutory Civil Service in 1878 to fulfill the demand for Indian representation while maintaining British control. It allowed the government to nominate Indians from 'high families' to one-sixth of the covenanted posts. However, this service lacked the prestige and prospects of the competitive ICS and was eventually abolished following recommendations from the Aitchison Commission in 1886.

55. (4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Curzon implemented the partition of Bengal, while Ripon repealed the restrictive Vernacular Press Act. Macaulay was central to the codification of laws, and Morley oversaw the introduction of communal electorates. These associations highlight the different roles these individuals played in shaping the administrative, legal, and political landscape of colonial India during various phases of British rule in the subcontinent.

56. (1) Ministers lacked control over vital 'Reserved' departments, especially finance and police
Dyarchy failed because Indian ministers were only given control over 'Transferred' subjects like education and health, while the Governor retained 'Reserved' subjects like finance and police. Without control over the purse strings, ministers could not effectively implement their policies. This structural imbalance made the system unworkable and led to constant friction between the elected ministers and the powerful colonial executive.

57. (3) Provincial Autonomy - Replacement of Dyarchy in the provinces
The 1935 Act introduced provincial autonomy, which meant the abolition of the dyarchy system in the provinces. Provinces were granted a degree of self-governance, with ministers responsible to the provincial legislatures. While the Governor still held significant emergency powers, this was a major step toward decentralization. It replaced the previous system where power was divided between the Governor and the ministers.

58. (1) To relieve the Bengal government of its administrative burden and promote the development of Assam
The British government publicly argued that Bengal was too large and populous to be administered efficiently by a single lieutenant-governor. They claimed that dividing the province would lead to better governance and help develop the neglected eastern districts and Assam. However, nationalist leaders recognized this as a pretext for a political strategy designed to weaken the growing anti-colonial movement in Bengal.

59. (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Cantonments were built as segregated spaces to keep the British military separate from the native population, not for integration. The architectural style of bungalows in Civil Lines further reinforced this separation. These spacious, isolated houses with large compounds were designed to assert the racial and cultural superiority of the colonial rulers while providing protection from the perceived native environment.

60. (1) I, II and IV only
The 1861 Act started decentralization and introduced the portfolio system. The 1892 Act allowed for budget discussion but did not permit supplementary questions or create a non-official majority. These acts show the slow evolution of legislative bodies. While they introduced new functions, the British ensured that the executive remained independent of the legislature and that officials always maintained a dominant position.

61. (3) Lord Canning
Lord Canning served as the last Governor-General under the East India Company and became the first Viceroy under the British Crown

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expressing disaffection against the government. This became a primary tool for suppressing nationalist newspapers and activists throughout the late colonial period.

27. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The census often hardened social boundaries by forcing individuals to choose specific, rigid identities. While Herbert Hope Risley used the 1901 census to rank castes based on social precedence, his efforts were not universally accepted. Many Indian groups protested their assigned rankings and submitted petitions for higher status. This process turned caste into a matter of official record and competitive political negotiation.

28. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Lowering the age limit to 19 was a strategic move to disadvantage Indian students. At such a young age, it was nearly impossible for Indians to complete their local education, travel to London, and master the European-centric syllabus. This policy effectively barred Indians from the elite covenanted services. It was a clear example of how administrative rules were manipulated to maintain British racial exclusivity.

29. (3) Creating isolated and defensible urban spaces for European military and civilian residents
Cantonments were built as exclusive, well-planned areas to house the British military and their families. They were physically separated from the crowded and perceivedly unsanitary native towns. This isolation was driven by the dual needs of security and racial segregation. By living in these self-contained zones, the British could maintain a distinct social identity while ensuring military readiness against uprisings.

30. (2) II only
The introduction of separate electorates in 1909 was not forced upon British administrators by Indian leaders. In fact, it was a deliberate policy initiated by Lord Minto to create a communal divide. While some Muslim leaders requested it, the British eagerly implemented it to undermine nationalist unity. This strategy aimed to institutionalize religious differences within the framework of newly created representative institutions.

31. (1) Introduction of the portfolio system in the Viceroy's Executive Council.
The portfolio system was actually introduced much earlier by the Indian Councils Act of 1861 under Lord Canning. The 1935 Act focused on more advanced constitutional changes such as provincial autonomy, the proposal for an All-India Federation, and the introduction of dyarchy at the center. These later reforms aimed to restructure the entire colonial administration to accommodate growing Indian political pressure.

32. (2) Police administration
Lord Curzon appointed the Frazer Commission to investigate the functioning of the police department across various provinces. The commission reported widespread corruption, inefficiency, and oppression within the force. It recommended several reforms, including the establishment of the Criminal Investigation Department and improvements in police training and pay. These measures were intended to create a more professional and effective colonial police force.

33. (2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
The Code of Civil Procedure was enacted in 1859, followed by the Indian Penal Code in 1860. The Code of Criminal Procedure was first introduced in 1861. Finally, the Indian Evidence Act was passed in 1872. These codes formed the backbone of the uniform legal system established by the British, replacing the diverse and localized legal traditions of pre-colonial India.

34. (1) It introduced bicameralism at the central level through two legislative chambers
The 1919 Act introduced a bicameral legislature at the central level, consisting of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. This reform expanded representation and introduced direct elections for many seats. However, the Governor-General retained significant powers, including the ability to override the legislature. It was a step toward representative government while maintaining the ultimate authority of the British Crown.

35. (2) I, II and IV only
Both Tilak and Gandhi were famously prosecuted for sedition because of their influential writings. Section 124A was frequently used to suppress any

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70. (1) I, II and IV only
The ICS examinations were held only in London and featured a syllabus heavily weighted toward European classics, which disadvantaged Indian candidates. Furthermore, the Statutory Civil Service was used to channel Indians into a lower-tier administrative path. The maximum age limit was actually lowered, not increased, to make it harder for Indians to compete. These measures together ensured that the top bureaucracy remained predominantly British.

71. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The 1858 Act established a fifteen-member Council of India to advise the Secretary of State. However, these members were not elected by Indian legislative councils. Instead, they were initially appointed by the Crown and the Court of Directors. This body was intended to provide expertise on Indian affairs but remained entirely under British control, with no representation for Indians in its early years.

72. (1) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 1919
The August Declaration of 1917 by Secretary of State Edwin Montagu promised the gradual development of self-governing institutions. This statement paved the way for the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919. These reforms were intended to fulfill the promise of increasing Indian participation in the administration, primarily through the introduction of dyarchy in the provinces and the expansion of the central and provincial legislatures.

73. (3) 1901 - Census that utilized anthropometric measurements and caste rankings
The 1901 census, conducted under Herbert Hope Risley, is notable for its extensive use of anthropometric data and its attempt to officially rank castes based on social precedence. While earlier attempts at counting the population had occurred, the 1901 census was particularly significant for its impact on social identity and the institutionalization of caste hierarchies within the colonial administrative record.

74. (1) Justify the demolition of native dwellings and enforce racial segregation
The British often used the language of public health to justify urban projects that enforced racial segregation. By labeling native areas as unsanitary, they could clear 'slums' and create new, spacious zones like Civil Lines exclusively for Europeans. This approach prioritized the health and safety of the ruling elite while ignoring the needs of the Indian population, further entrenching spatial divisions.

75. (1) I, II, III and V only
The police force was indeed hierarchical and used the oppressive Daroga system. The 1871 Criminal Tribes Act and the establishment of the CID following the Frazer Commission were also key features. However, the police were generally not sympathetic to the nationalist movement; they were systematically used to suppress it through various means, including force, to maintain the stability of British rule.

76. (2) The Ilbert Bill, 1883
The Ilbert Bill was a reformist measure intended to reduce racial inequality in the judiciary by allowing Indian judges to try Europeans. It was not designed as a tool for censorship or political repression. In contrast, the Official Secrets Act, the Emergency Powers Act, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act were specifically enacted to empower the government to silence dissent and control information.

77. (3) External Affairs
External Affairs was a key subject included in the Federal List under the Government of India Act 1935. This meant it was under the jurisdiction of the central government rather than the provinces. Subjects like health, local government, and agriculture were placed in the Provincial List, reflecting the act's attempt to grant a degree of autonomy to the provinces while keeping vital matters centralized.

78. (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The creation of the North-West Frontier Province in 1901 was primarily driven by strategic and security concerns rather than linguistic ones. However, it is true that British territorial reorganization was often used to weaken the solidarity of unified cultural or linguistic groups. By splitting these communities across different administrative boundaries, the colonial government hoped to prevent the emergence of a strong, unified opposition.

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44. (2) Satyendranath Tagore
Satyendranath Tagore, the elder brother of Rabindranath Tagore, became the first Indian to successfully pass the Indian Civil Service examination in 1863. This was a significant achievement given the immense barriers placed in the way of Indian candidates, including the requirement to travel to London and the heavy emphasis on European classical languages in the highly competitive recruitment syllabus.

45. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Communal electorates were a key tool in the 'divide and rule' strategy. By requiring voters to choose representatives from their own religious group, the British institutionalized communalism in the political process. This prevented the development of cross-community political alliances and forced leaders to appeal primarily to their own religious base. Consequently, political competition became centered on religious identity rather than shared interests.

46. (4) The right to discuss the annual budget and address questions to the executive members
The 1892 Act expanded the functions of the legislative councils by allowing members to discuss the annual financial statement or budget. They were also given the right to ask questions to the executive on matters of public interest. Although they could not yet vote on the budget or ask supplementary questions, these new powers provided a platform for criticizing government policies.

47. (1) It completely eradicated the varna system by replacing it with economic classes
The colonial census did not eradicate the varna system; instead, it often reinforced and rigidified caste identities. By officially recording and ranking castes, the British created a framework for social competition and political mobilization based on traditional hierarchies. This process made social boundaries more defined and less fluid than they had been in the pre-colonial era, contrary to modernizing claims.

48. (3) I and III only
The 1861 Act created a professional, hierarchical police force headed by an Inspector General in each province. It moved away from localized control by village headmen, centralizing authority instead. Crucially, it subordinated the police to the district administration, specifically the District Magistrate. This structure ensured that the police served as an effective instrument for maintaining colonial order and enforcing British laws.

49. (2) The Princely States
Following the 1857 revolt, the British changed their policy toward the Princely States from 'Subordinate Isolation' to 'Subordinate Union'. They stopped annexing these states and instead integrated them as loyal allies of the Crown. The rulers were recognized as partners in maintaining British paramountcy, provided they accepted the ultimate authority of the Queen and the supervision of British political residents.

50. (2) II only
The 1892 Act did not introduce universal adult franchise; instead, it used a very limited and indirect system of nomination and election through local bodies. Voting rights based on property, education, and other qualifications were only slowly expanded in subsequent reforms. Universal franchise was only achieved after independence with the adoption of the Indian Constitution, marking a radical departure from colonial practices.

51. (3) The Ilbert Bill, 1883
The Ilbert Bill was an attempt to remove racial discrimination by allowing Indian judges to try European offenders. It was not a tool for repression but a reform aimed at judicial equality. In contrast, the Vernacular Press Act, the Rowlatt Act, and Section 124A were all specifically designed to suppress political dissent, silence nationalist voices, and expand the government's power.

52. (1) Munsiff's Court, District Judge's Court, Sadar Diwani Adalat, Privy Council
In the colonial judicial hierarchy, the Munsiff's Court was the lowest level for civil cases. Above it was the District Judge's Court. The Sadar Diwani Adalat served as the highest provincial court until the establishment of High Courts. Finally, the Privy Council in London functioned as the supreme appellate body for the entire British Empire, including all Indian legal disputes.

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form of political dissent by equating criticism with disloyalty to the Crown. The law was not used sparingly; it was a systematic tool for repression. It targeted anyone whose words were deemed likely to incite public feeling against British rule.

36. (4) It forced nationalist discourse underground and pushed some newspapers to switch to English
Harsh regulations like the Vernacular Press Act forced many nationalist journalists to operate more cautiously. Some publications switched from vernacular languages to English to escape the specific restrictions of the 1878 Act. This policy also pushed nationalist discourse underground, as leaders sought alternative ways to communicate their message to the public without facing immediate legal prosecution or the forfeiture of their printing presses.

37. (3) It functioned as the highest court of appeal, superseding the jurisdiction of the Privy Council
The Federal Court established in 1937 was not the highest court of appeal. Its decisions could still be appealed to the Privy Council in London, which remained the final judicial authority for the British Empire. Although the Federal Court had significant jurisdiction over constitutional matters and disputes between provinces, it did not possess the ultimate sovereignty enjoyed by the Privy Council.

38. (1) IV, II, I, III
Wellesley passed the Censorship Act in 1799 during the Napoleonic wars. John Adams introduced strict Licensing Regulations in 1823. Charles Metcalfe repealed these restrictions in 1835, earning the title of 'Liberator of the Indian Press'. Finally, Lytton enacted the highly restrictive Vernacular Press Act in 1878. This sequence reflects the shifting attitudes of colonial administrators toward the press freedom.

39. (4) Lee Commission - Recommended the establishment of a Public Service Commission
The Lee Commission of 1924 recommended the establishment of a Public Service Commission to manage recruitment and maintain standards. It also suggested further Indianization of the superior services. Other commissions like Aitchison and Islington had previously examined the civil services, but the Lee Commission was instrumental in creating the institutional framework for an independent body to oversee civil service examinations in India.

40. (2) III and IV only
The Indian National Congress did not welcome the partition; it led the massive Swadeshi movement in protest against it. Furthermore, the 1905 partition policy specifically targeted Bengal, not the Punjab. The British government officially claimed the partition was for administrative ease, but nationalist leaders correctly identified it as a political strategy designed to weaken the growing anti-colonial movement in Bengal.

41. (3) Establishing a uniform legal system to facilitate colonial administration and commercial exploitation
The primary goal was to create a uniform and predictable legal environment across British India. This simplified the administration of justice and provided the legal stability necessary for commercial activities and resource extraction. By replacing diverse local customs with statutory laws, the British could more easily govern a vast population and ensure that their interests were protected by a consistent judicial framework.

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42. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Cantonments were military garrison areas, while Civil Lines were residential zones for European civilian officials. Black Towns referred to the crowded areas where the native population resided. Hill stations served as summer retreats and health sanatoria for the British. This spatial organization reflected the colonial hierarchy and the desire for physical separation between the rulers and the subjects in urban settings.

43. (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The 1909 reforms did not grant a majority to the Congress in the Central Legislative Council; an official majority was strictly maintained. However, Lord Minto did deliberately introduce separate electorates for Muslims. This move was intended to create a separate political identity for the community and drive a wedge between different religious groups, thereby weakening the burgeoning unified nationalist challenge.

in 1858. This new title signified that he was the direct representative of the British monarch in India. His tenure marked the transition to direct imperial rule following the suppression of the 1857 revolt and the subsequent administrative reorganization.

62. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Nationalist journalism was a powerful force in creating political consciousness among the public. To counter this, the colonial government frequently employed sedition laws like Section 124A. By criminalizing writings that incited disaffection, the British sought to silence editors and suppress the spread of anti-colonial ideas. This legal repression was a direct response to the effectiveness of the press in mobilizing public opinion.

63. (1) Lord Ripon
Lord Ripon, known for his liberal reforms, repealed the Vernacular Press Act in 1882. He believed that such discriminatory laws were counterproductive and that a free press was necessary for good governance. By removing these restrictions, he restored the same degree of freedom to Indian-language newspapers that English-language ones enjoyed, which briefly eased the tensions between the government and nationalist journalists.

64. (2) Elimination of racial discrimination in the trial of European subjects
The colonial judicial system never eliminated racial discrimination. European subjects continued to enjoy special privileges, such as the right to be tried by European judges and juries. Even after the Ilbert Bill controversy, racial disparity remained a fundamental characteristic of the legal process. While the British introduced concepts like the 'Rule of Law', these were often compromised when it came to racial matters.

65. (2) Vernacular Press Act 1878
The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was a piece of repressive legislation aimed at censorship, not a constitutional reform act. The other three listed measures—the Acts of 1861, 1892, and 1909—were major steps in the constitutional evolution of India, dealing with the structure and functions of the legislative and executive councils. They represent the progressive, though limited, development of representative institutions.

66. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
The Aitchison Commission focused on public services in 1886. The Frazer Commission examined police reforms in 1902. The Lee Commission dealt with superior civil services in 1924, and the Macaulay Commission was responsible for codifying Indian laws in 1834. These various commissions were periodically appointed by the British to study and recommend changes to specific branches of the colonial administrative and legal machinery.

67. (3) It was designed as a paramilitary force to maintain colonial order and suppress political dissent.
The police force established in 1861 was primarily designed as a paramilitary organization to maintain colonial stability. Its main goal was to suppress any form of political dissent or popular unrest that could threaten British rule. By creating a centralized and disciplined force under the control of the executive, the British ensured they had a reliable instrument for enforcing their authority across the country.

68. (4) The enactment of sweeping sedition laws and racially discriminatory trial procedures
While the British claimed to follow the 'Rule of Law', they enacted numerous repressive measures that contradicted this principle. Laws against sedition and racially biased trial procedures ensured that the legal system favored the colonial state and European subjects. These practices effectively undermined the idea of equality before the law and showed that the judiciary was often used as a tool for political control.

69. (3) It institutionalized religious identities as the basis for political rights, leading to deep divisions
Separate electorates institutionalized religion as the primary basis for political representation and rights. This led to the crystallization of communal identities and encouraged politicians to focus on religious grievances rather than national issues. Over time, this policy deepened the divisions between Hindus and Muslims, making it increasingly difficult to maintain nationalist unity and ultimately paving the way for the partition of the country.

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Transfer of power from the East India Company to the British Crown
The 1858 Act shifted power from the Company to the Crown. It created the Secretary of State and the India Council. This change occurred after the 1857 revolt to ensure direct British control. The Governor-General became the Viceroy, representing the Crown. This act essentially ended the dual system of control established by Pitt's India Act.

2. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The 1858 Act created the Secretary of State. The 1861 Act introduced the portfolio system for executive members. The 1909 reforms established separate electorates for Muslims. The 1919 Act introduced dyarchy in provinces. These legislative milestones systematically altered India's administrative and representative structures, reflecting changing British colonial policies and responding to growing Indian demands for self-governance.

3. (3) By restoring legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, initiating decentralization
This act initiated legislative decentralization by restoring law-making powers to the Madras and Bombay presidencies. It reversed the centralization trend started by the 1833 Charter Act. By allowing local governments to legislate on provincial matters, it laid the foundation for federalism. This shift was intended to improve administrative efficiency and manage regional diversities more effectively during colonial rule.

4. (1) I and II only
The 1892 Act increased the number of non-official members in councils and allowed members to discuss the annual budget. However, it did not introduce direct elections or universal franchise. Instead, it used an indirect nomination process through local bodies. This act represented a cautious expansion of legislative functions while maintaining firm British control over the executive and the legislature.

5. (3) It introduced a system of communal representation specifically for Sikhs and Indian Christians.
The 1909 reforms introduced separate electorates specifically for Muslims, not for Sikhs or Indian Christians. Electorates for other communities like Sikhs and Christians were actually introduced later by the Government of India Act of 1919. The 1909 Act primarily aimed to appease certain segments of the population while simultaneously sowing seeds of communal division in the Indian political landscape.

6. (3) A is true but R is false.
The 1919 Act introduced dyarchy by dividing provincial subjects into reserved and transferred categories. Reserved subjects like finance and police remained under the Governor's control, while transferred subjects were managed by Indian ministers. Thus, the objective was not a complete transfer of power. Control over vital departments was withheld, ensuring that ultimate authority rested firmly with the British administration.

7. (4) Governor-General
Under the 1935 Act, the federation was based on three lists: Federal, Provincial, and Concurrent. Residuary powers, which were not explicitly mentioned in any list, were uniquely vested in the Governor-General. This gave the executive head significant authority to decide legislative jurisdiction in unforeseen areas. It differed from modern federal systems where such powers often lie with legislatures or states.

8. (4) I, II, III and IV
The 1935 Act proposed an All-India Federation and replaced provincial dyarchy with autonomy. It simultaneously introduced dyarchy at the central level, dividing subjects into reserved and transferred categories. Furthermore, it established a Federal Court to resolve disputes between provinces and the center. These provisions collectively aimed to provide a comprehensive constitutional framework for India, although the federation never materialized.

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79. (1) It created a complex litigation process that disadvantaged the rural poor

The introduction of a formalized, Western-style legal system and its codification led to an increase in complex and expensive litigation. This system often disadvantaged the rural poor, who found it difficult to navigate the new rules and pay for legal assistance. It also undermined the traditional authority of local panchayats, as cases were increasingly moved to the new centralized courts established by the British.

80. (2) The British Crown formally assumed direct responsibility for the administration of India, ending the era of Company rule.

The Government of India Act 1858 marked the formal end of East India Company rule. The British Crown assumed direct responsibility for the administration of India, and the Company's territories and powers were transferred to the monarch. While the Governor-General remained as the executive head, he now acted as the Viceroy, representing the Crown, ensuring a more centralized and direct imperial control.

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Act ending EIC monopoly, Deccan Riots, Establishment of TISCO
(2) Charter Act ending EIC monopoly, Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Deccan Riots, Establishment of TISCO
(3) Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Deccan Riots, Charter Act ending EIC monopoly, Establishment of TISCO
(4) Deccan Riots, Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Charter Act ending EIC monopoly, Establishment of TISCO
(5) Question not attempted

39. Based on the given assertion and reason, select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The frequency and severity of famines increased significantly during the second half of the 19th century under British rule.
Reason (R): Even during times of severe famines, the British administration often continued to export food grains from India based on free-market principles.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

40. The Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900 was passed primarily to:
(1) To stop the transfer of agricultural land to non-cultivating moneylenders.
(2) To provide legal incentives for European planters to purchase fertile agricultural plots in the Punjab region.
(3) To mandate the immediate implementation of the Ryotwari settlement across the entire administrative province.
(4) To encourage the widespread cultivation of commercial cash crops through state-sponsored irrigation projects.
(5) Question not attempted

41. Consider the following statements regarding the indigo plantation economy:
I. Under the Nij system, the planter produced indigo on lands that he directly controlled.
II. Under the Ryoti system, the planters forced the ryots to sign contracts to cultivate indigo.
III. Ryots who signed contracts received cash advances at low interest rates which freed them from debt.
IV. The cultivation of indigo depleted the soil rapidly, making it unfit for subsequent rice cultivation.
V. The planters primarily used persuasion rather than coercion to secure indigo cultivation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) II, III and V only
(3) I, II, IV and V only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

42. What was the most direct effect of the fraudulent contracts and coercive practices employed by European planters in Bengal during the late 1850s?
(1) The outbreak of the Indigo Revolt (Neel Bidroha)
(2) The complete eradication of the moneylender class
(3) The establishment of a statutory minimum wage for peasants
(4) The immediate granting of political independence to Bengal
(5) Question not attempted

43. Which of the following did NOT contribute to the backwardness of Indian industries under British rule?
(1) Discriminatory tariff structures and trade policies maintained by the colonial administration.
(2) A chronic shortage of industrial credit and reliable financial institutions for Indian owners.
(3) A lack of skilled labor resulting from the absence of modern technical and vocational schools.
(4) Large-scale government subsidies and financial grants provided to traditional artisans.
(5) Question not attempted

44. In which year was the Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) established?
(1) 1895

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exports.

(3) A protectionist approach designed to safeguard local cottage industries by levying high tariffs on foreign textiles.
(4) A total prohibition of the export of vital Indian industrial raw materials to competitive European marketplaces.
(5) Question not attempted

7. What was the primary cause of the forced commercialisation of agriculture in India during British rule?
(1) The desire of Indian peasants to integrate into global commodity markets
(2) The introduction of modern agricultural technologies by the colonial administration
(3) The establishment of cooperative farming societies in rural Bengal
(4) The necessity for peasants to pay exorbitant land revenue demands in cash
(5) Question not attempted

8. Consider the following Famine Commissions. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of their establishment under British rule?
(1) Campbell Commission, Strachey Commission, Lyall Commission, MacDonnell Commission
(2) Strachey Commission, Campbell Commission, MacDonnell Commission, Lyall Commission
(3) Campbell Commission, Lyall Commission, Strachey Commission, MacDonnell Commission
(4) MacDonnell Commission, Strachey Commission, Campbell Commission, Lyall Commission
(5) Question not attempted

9. Read the given statements regarding money lending and peasant indebtedness and select the correct option:
Statement I: The British legal system made land a transferable property, which allowed moneylenders to confiscate peasants' land in case of default.
Statement II: The traditional village community structure heavily restricted the transfer of land to outsiders prior to British rule.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

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10. Consider the following statements about the plantation economy under British rule:
I. The European planters primarily focused on crops like indigo, tea, and coffee.
II. Labour in the Assam tea gardens was governed by equitable and voluntary contracts.
III. The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 provided planters with penal powers against deserting labourers.
IV. Plantation crops were largely meant for the domestic Indian market rather than export.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and IV only
(3) I, II and IV only
(4) II, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

11. The Indigo Revolt of 1859-60 was triggered by the oppressive practices of European planters. Who among the following were the prominent leaders of this uprising?
(1) Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu
(2) Birsa Munda and Gaya Munda
(3) Vasudeo Balwant Phadke and Umaji Naik
(4) Digambar Biswas and Bishnucharan Biswas
(5) Question not attempted

12. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the British industrial policy in India before the 1920s?
(1) Complete lack of state financial support for indigenous industries
(2) Implementation of high tariff barriers to protect nascent Indian industries
(3) Absence of technical and managerial education for Indians
(4) Purchase of government stores largely from Britain instead of Indian manufacturers
(5) Question not attempted

(5) Question not attempted

26. Identify the correct statement regarding the Indigo Revolt.
(1) The movement received active support from the Bengali middle-class intelligentsia and news publications.
(2) The rebellion was suppressed through the deployment of massive infantry units leading to large-scale fatalities.
(3) The movement began in the Madras region before expanding into the princely states of Southern India.
(4) The protest successfully forced the colonial government to completely abolish all agricultural taxes in Bengal.
(5) Question not attempted

27. Based on the given assertion and reason, select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The British government in India actively discouraged the growth of modern indigenous industries until the First World War.
Reason (R): The primary role assigned to India in the imperial economy was to be a supplier of raw materials and a market for British industrial goods.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Which of the following is considered the most appropriate reason for the success of early Indian industrial initiatives like Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) despite colonial apathy?
(1) Direct and substantial financial grants issued by various provincial governments for heavy industrial growth.
(2) The nationalist Swadeshi spirit and capital support provided by local Indian investors.
(3) A total reliance on the specialized technical knowledge and management skills of British industrial experts.
(4) A lack of competition from foreign steel producers in both the domestic and international trade sectors.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Consider the following elements:
I. Pensions to retired British officials
II. Interest on external debt incurred by the Government of India
III. Profits of private British capital invested in India
IV. Costs of the Secretary of State's establishment in London
V. Dividends paid to the shareholders of the East India Company
Which of the above constituted the Home Charges that formed part of the Drain of Wealth?
(1) I, II, IV and V only
(2) I, II, III and IV only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

30. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Book/Publication)
A. The Economic History of India
B. Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
C. Neel Darpan
D. Some Economic Aspects of British Rule in India
List II: (Author)
i. Dadabhai Naoroji
ii. G. Subramania Iyer
iii. R. C. Dutt
iv. Dinabandhu Mitra
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

31. Find the odd one out among the causes of de-industrialisation in 19th-century India.
(1) Rise of modern factory-based industries in major Indian cities
(2) Loss of patronage from traditional Indian courts and nobility
(3) Introduction of the one-way free trade policy by the British
(4) Rapid expansion of the railway network facilitating imports
(5) Question not attempted

32. The mechanism by which the East India Company used surplus land revenue collected

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(5) Question not attempted

19. Which of the following statements regarding the impact of the Permanent Settlement on Bengal zamindars and peasants is incorrect?
(1) It created a loyal class of zamindars who supported British rule.
(2) The state's land revenue demand was fixed in perpetuity.
(3) The peasants' customary rights to the land were strictly protected and recorded.
(4) Many original zamindars lost their estates due to the strict enforcement of the Sunset Law.
(5) Question not attempted

20. Consider the following statements regarding the colonial motive behind the introduction of railways in India:
I. To facilitate the rapid mobilization of the British Indian Army for defense and internal security.
II. To promote the equitable industrial development of all Indian provinces.
III. To open up Indian markets for British manufactured goods.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which legislative act formally ended the East India Company's monopoly over trade with India, opening it to all British subjects?
(1) Regulating Act of 1773
(2) Pitt's India Act of 1784
(3) Charter Act of 1813
(4) Charter Act of 1833
(5) Question not attempted

22. What was a major socio-economic effect of the commercialisation of agriculture in India?
(1) A massive reduction in the long-term rural indebtedness of small-scale farmers and tenant cultivators.
(2) Reduced food crop cultivation, which significantly worsened the impact of widespread famines.
(3) A substantial and uniform improvement in the living conditions of all agrarian classes and labourers.
(4) The complete removal of parasitic intermediaries between the actual producer and the final market buyer.
(5) Question not attempted

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23. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Famine/Event)
A. The Great Bengal Famine
B. Orissa Famine
C. Great Famine of Southern India (Madras/ Bombay)
D. Famine under Lord Curzon
List II: (Year/Period)
i. 1866
ii. 1770
iii. 1899-1900
iv. 1876-1878
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

24. The Deccan Riots of 1875 were primarily a peasant uprising directed against which of the following groups?
(1) Marwari and Gujarati moneylenders
(2) European indigo planters
(3) British revenue officials
(4) Absentee landlords of the Mahalwari system
(5) Question not attempted

25. Consider the following statements regarding the plantation economy in colonial India:
I. Indigo cultivation heavily relied on forced advances given to the peasants.
II. Tea plantations were predominantly established in the Bengal delta region.
III. Planters enjoyed extra-legal powers and backing from the colonial administration.
IV. The transition from indigo to synthetic dyes in the late 19th century ruined many European planters.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV

13. Consider the following statements regarding Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO):
I. It was established by Jamsetji Tata in 1907.
II. It was completely funded by the British colonial government.
III. Its establishment was partly influenced by the Swadeshi movement's emphasis on indigenous enterprise.
IV. The factory was set up at Sakchi, which was later renamed Jamshedpur.
V. It received immediate tariff protection from the British government upon its inception.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

14. In the context of British financial exploitation, what did the term Home Charges specifically refer to?
(1) Domestic land revenue collected from farmers in the Ryotwari and Mahalwari regions of South India.
(2) Import duties and excise taxes levied on processed Indian goods entering the British consumer markets.
(3) Operating expenses for managing municipal corporations and local town councils in the three presidencies.
(4) Costs incurred in London by the Secretary of State on behalf of the Indian administration.
(5) Question not attempted

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Economic Nationalists)
A. Dadabhai Naoroji
B. Romesh Chandra Dutt
C. Mahadev Govind Ranade
D. G. V. Joshi
List II: (Their Major Works/Contributions)
i. Essays on Indian Economics
ii. Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
iii. Economic History of India
iv. Detailed statistical analysis of agricultural output
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

16. Based on the given assertion and reason, select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The expansion of the railway network in India accelerated the process of de-industrialisation.
Reason (R): Railways enabled cheap British factory-made goods to reach the remotest interior markets of India, undermining local artisans.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

17. Consider the following land revenue experiments/systems introduced by the British. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their introduction?
I. Permanent Settlement in Bengal
II. Quinquennial (Five-Year) Settlement by Warren Hastings
III. Mahalwari Settlement (Regulation VII)
IV. Introduction of Ryotwari by Thomas Munro in Madras
Which of the following orders is correct?
(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) II, I, III, IV
(4) I, IV, II, III
(5) Question not attempted

18. The concept of unrequited exports in the context of the Drain of Wealth theory implies that:
(1) The transfer of Indian goods to Britain without any material or financial compensation.
(2) The structural imbalance where Indian primary exports were significantly cheaper than imported finished products.
(3) The total restriction on the export of traditional Indian handicrafts by the East India Company.
(4) The mandatory exchange of agricultural exports for non-liquid assets such as machinery or industrial plant.

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from Bengal to purchase Indian goods for export to Europe was known as:
(1) The Agency System
(2) The Investments System
(3) The Guarantee System
(4) The Imperial Preference System
(5) Question not attempted

33. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahalwari system:
I. The settlement was made with the village community or mahal as a whole.
II. The ownership rights vested jointly in the village body.
III. It completely eliminated the presence of intermediaries between the state and the actual cultivator.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

34. Read the given statements regarding the Permanent Settlement and select the correct option:
Statement I: The implementation of the Sunset Law led to massive transfers of zamindari estates.
Statement II: The new buyers of these estates were often urban merchants and moneylenders who became absentee landlords.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

35. Which of the following statements about the development of railways under the British is incorrect?
(1) The building of early railway networks by private commercial enterprises based in the United Kingdom.
(2) A guaranteed minimum annual return of five percent on all capital investments made by British financiers.
(3) The creation of massive local employment and the growth of heavy engineering sectors in India.
(4) A radial network design intended to link resource-rich interior regions to major international port cities.
(5) Question not attempted

36. Consider the following statements about British trade policy:
I. It systematically discouraged the export of Indian manufactured goods.
II. It encouraged the import of British machine-made textiles.
III. It promoted a diversified export basket consisting mainly of capital goods from India.
IV. The policy of Imperial Preference was designed to give British imports an advantage over non-British imports in India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III only
(3) III and IV only
(4) I and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

37. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Commercial Crop)
A. Jute
B. Cotton
C. Tea
D. Sugarcane
List II: (Primary Region of Cultivation during British rule)
i. Assam
ii. United Provinces
iii. Bengal
iv. Maharashtra/Deccan
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following events related to British economic impact. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(1) Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Charter

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CHAPTER 19

British Economic Policies and Their Impact

1. Which of the following best describes the process of de-industrialisation in India under British rule?
(1) The transition of the Indian economy from agricultural to industrial production
(2) The systematic destruction of traditional Indian handicrafts and artisan industries
(3) The replacement of British manufactured goods with Indian indigenous products
(4) The establishment of heavy industries at the expense of small-scale industries
(5) Question not attempted

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Drain of Wealth theory:
I. It was first systematically formulated by Dadabhai Naoroji in his book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.
II. A major component of the drain was the Home Charges paid to the British government.
III. The drain facilitated capital formation and industrialisation within India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

3. The Permanent Settlement of land revenue was introduced in Bengal in the year 1793 by which Governor-General?
(1) Lord Hastings
(2) Lord Wellesley
(3) Lord Cornwallis
(4) Lord William Bentinck
(5) Question not attempted

4. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Land Revenue System)
A. Permanent Settlement
B. Ryotwari System
C. Mahalwari System
D. Malguzari System
List II: (Region/Associated Person)
i. Holt Mackenzie
ii. Central Provinces
iii. Thomas Munro
iv. Bengal and Bihar
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

5. Based on the given assertion and reason, select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The introduction of railways in India by the British was primarily aimed at fostering the internal economic development of the country.
Reason (R): Railways facilitated the rapid movement of raw materials from the hinterland to the ports for export to Britain.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

6. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the nature of British trade policy in India during the 19th century?
(1) A reciprocal free trade system that established identical tariff structures for both Indian and British commodities.
(2) A one-way free trade policy allowing duty-free British imports while taxing Indian

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(2) 1907
(3) 1914
(4) 1921
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Term related to financial exploitation)
A. Guaranteed Interest
B. Imperial Preference
C. Home Charges
D. Agency Houses
List II: (Description)
i. Lower import duties for British goods entering India
ii. Early trading firms managing foreign capital in India
iii. Expenses of the Secretary of State's office in London
iv. Fixed minimum return provided to British railway investors
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

46. Identify the correct statement regarding the early Indian nationalist economic critique.
(1) It argued that Indian poverty was a result of inherent cultural backwardness and overpopulation.
(2) It maintained that the British rule had established the foundation for robust industrial growth in India.
(3) It strongly supported the free trade policy implemented by the British government.
(4) It demanded the active use of state power to protect and develop Indian industries.
(5) Question not attempted

47. Consider the following events related to the economic drain and nationalist response. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
I. Publication of 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'
II. Formation of the Welby Commission on Indian Expenditure
III. First public articulation of the Drain Theory by Naoroji
IV. Adoption of the Swadeshi resolution by the Indian National Congress
Which of the following orders is correct?
(1) III, I, II, IV
(2) III, II, I, IV
(3) I, III, II, IV
(4) II, III, I, IV
(5) Question not attempted

48. De-urbanisation was a visible consequence of de-industrialisation. Which of the following traditional manufacturing centres faced severe decline during this period?
(1) Bombay and Calcutta
(2) Murshidabad and Dhaka
(3) Madras and Karachi
(4) Kanpur and Ahmedabad
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following statements about the features of the Drain of Wealth:
I. The drain was essentially the unilateral transfer of social surplus from India to Britain.
II. It included both an official administrative drain and a private commercial drain.
III. It facilitated an equal transfer of modern technology and management practices to India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

50. The Ryotwari settlement was originally intended to create a class of independent peasant proprietors. However, it largely failed to eliminate landlordism because:
(1) High revenue demands and debt caused land to pass into the hands of moneylenders.
(2) The British administration chose to voluntarily return all land ownership titles to the previous zamindars.
(3) The entire Ryotwari system was legally abolished by the government shortly after its initial introduction.
(4) Peasant groups formed large-scale cooperatives and collectively refused to cultivate their assigned lands.

(5) Question not attempted

51. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Class/Term in Agrarian Structure)
A. Zamindar
B. Ryot
C. Jotedar
D. Mahajan
List II: (Role/Description)
i. Rich peasant or middleman with substantial landholdings
ii. Moneylender who provided rural credit
iii. Proprietor responsible for collecting revenue for the state
iv. Actual cultivator or peasant
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

52. Which of the following statements regarding the railway freight rates policy during British rule is incorrect?
(1) The freight structure was intentionally designed to facilitate the rapid export of primary raw materials.
(2) Transport costs were kept low for British industrial imports reaching the remote markets of the interior.
(3) The railway pricing strategy served as an indirect tariff to disadvantage local Indian manufacturing.
(4) Preferential rates were given to inland trade to support domestic industry.
(5) Question not attempted

53. Consider the following impacts of the commercialisation of agriculture on the rural economy:
I. It integrated the Indian peasant into the vagaries of the national and international markets.
II. It led to increasing differentiation among the peasantry, benefitting a small upper stratum.
III. It significantly enhanced the food security of landless labourers.
IV. It resulted in the expansion of cash crops at the expense of staple food crops.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

54. What was the effect of the high import duties imposed by the British government on Indian textiles in the early 19th century?
(1) A situation where local weavers were forced to adopt modern steam-powered technology to compete.
(2) The closure of British markets to Indian goods, which accelerated de-industrialisation.
(3) A dramatic rise in the illegal smuggling of processed Indian cotton fabrics into European countries.
(4) A strategic decision by the East India Company to focus exclusively on the global spice trade market.
(5) Question not attempted

55. The MacDonnell Commission of 1900 recommended which of the following measures for famine administration?
(1) The complete stoppage of all government-funded relief programs to prioritize saving state revenue.
(2) A rigid adherence to laissez-faire economic principles despite the occurrence of food shortages.
(3) The permanent outsourcing of all famine relief efforts to various European religious organizations.
(4) A 'moral strategy' of early anticipation and prompt relief, including revenue suspension.
(5) Question not attempted

56. Find the odd one out among the primary causes of peasant indebtedness under British rule.
(1) The widespread availability of low-interest credit from state cooperative banks.
(2) The enforcement of rigid and excessively high land revenue demands by the colonial state.
(3) The introduction of a new legal framework that prioritized the rights of the moneylenders.

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(4) The commercialization of the agricultural sector requiring expensive upfront cash investments.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Consider the following statements about the features and aftermath of the Indigo Revolt:
I. The planters used armed retainers called lathiyals to coerce the peasants.
II. The government appointed the Indigo Commission in 1860 to inquire into the system.
III. The Indigo Commission completely exonerated the planters of all wrongdoings.
IV. Following the revolt, indigo cultivation was virtually wiped out from Bengal.
V. The planters largely shifted their operations to Bihar after the Bengal revolt.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, IV and V only
(2) I, II, III and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

58. The 'Tinkathia' system, which forced peasants to cultivate a specific crop on a portion of their land, was predominantly associated with which plantation crop?
(1) Indigo
(2) Tea
(3) Coffee
(4) Rubber
(5) Question not attempted

59. Read the given statements regarding the British industrial policy of "discriminating protection" and select the correct option:
Statement I: It provided tariff protection to certain Indian industries but under very stringent conditions.
Statement II: The policy was primarily designed to fully protect indigenous industries against British imports.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

60. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Early Modern Industry)
A. First Cotton Mill (1853/54)
B. First Jute Mill (1855)
C. First Iron and Steel Works (modern attempt)
D. First Paper Mill
List II: (Location of First Major Mill/Factory)
i. Rishra (Bengal)
ii. Bombay
iii. Serampore
iv. Kulti / Barakar
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

61. Which of the following components did NOT constitute a part of the "Home Charges" remitted from India to Britain?
(1) The interest payments due on public debt that was raised specifically in the London market.
(2) The procurement costs for military equipment and stores manufactured by British firms in England.
(3) Government of India investments in British domestic industries.
(4) Pensions and furloughs of British officers paid in Britain.
(5) Question not attempted

62. Read the given statements about the early nationalist critique and select the correct option:
Statement I: Early nationalists completely opposed the introduction of foreign capital into India under any circumstances.
Statement II: They believed that foreign capital suppressed indigenous capital and led to the political subjugation of the country.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is

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44. (2) 1907
The Tata Iron and Steel Company was founded in 1907 by Jamsetji Tata. This event was a landmark in Indian economic history, representing the first major attempt by an Indian entrepreneur to establish a large-scale modern heavy industry. Its successful establishment at Jamshedpur demonstrated the potential for indigenous industrial growth despite the lack of official support from the colonial administration.

45. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Several mechanisms facilitated British economic dominance. Investors in Indian railways were promised a fixed guaranteed interest on their capital. Imperial Preference gave British goods lower import duties. Home Charges covered the administrative costs of the India Office in London. Agency Houses were the early private firms that managed trade and capital, playing a crucial role in the colonial commercial network.

46. (4) It demanded the active use of state power to protect and develop Indian industries.
Early economic nationalists argued that India's poverty was caused by British policies rather than internal cultural factors. They believed that for India to prosper, the government must adopt protectionist measures, similar to those used in Europe and America. They demanded that the state actively support indigenous industries through tariffs, financial aid, and the promotion of technical and vocational education.

47. (2) III, II, I, IV
The development of the economic critique of British rule followed a specific timeline. Dadabhai Naoroji first articulated the Drain Theory in the late 1860s. The Welby Commission was formed in 1895 to investigate Indian expenditure. Naoroji published his landmark book in 1901. Finally, the Indian National Congress officially adopted the Swadeshi and boycott resolution in 1905 during the anti-partition agitation.

48. (2) Murshidabad and Dhaka
De-industrialisation led to the decline of several historic manufacturing centers. Cities like Murshidabad and Dhaka, which were famous for their high-quality textiles and silk, saw their populations and economies shrink as traditional industries collapsed. This process of de-urbanisation forced many artisans to return to the countryside, increasing the pressure on agriculture and contributing to the overall ruralisation of the Indian economy.

49. (1) I and II only
The Drain of Wealth involved the unilateral transfer of India's economic surplus to Britain. It consisted of an official drain through government spending, such as Home Charges, and a private drain through the remittance of profits by British merchants and officials. This process did not involve any significant transfer of modern technology to India; instead, it depleted the capital needed for development.

50. (1) High revenue demands and debt caused land to pass into the hands of moneylenders.
The Ryotwari system aimed to establish direct relations between the state and peasants, but it was undermined by excessive revenue assessments. Cultivators often had to borrow from moneylenders to pay their taxes. When they defaulted, the new legal system allowed creditors to seize the land. This resulted in the rise of a new class of non-cultivating landlords and the impoverishment of peasants.

51. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The colonial agrarian structure featured diverse roles. Zamindars were proprietors responsible for state revenue. Ryots were the actual peasants or cultivators. Jotedars were wealthy farmers or middlemen who often controlled significant land and local credit. Mahajans acted as rural moneylenders, providing necessary cash for revenue payments but often trapping peasants in debt through high interest rates and legal manipulation.

52. (4) Preferential rates were given to inland trade to support domestic industry.
Railway freight policies were designed to favor foreign trade over domestic industrial growth. Rates were kept low for the movement of raw materials from the interior to the ports and for imported manufactured goods traveling inland. Conversely, the cost of transporting goods between different internal Indian cities was often higher, which acted as a barrier to the growth of a unified national industry.

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authorities.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Read the given statements regarding the British response to famines and select the correct option:
Statement I: The early response of the colonial state to famines was heavily influenced by the economic doctrine of laissez-faire.
Statement II: The Famine Code of 1883 completely eradicated famines in India for the remainder of British rule.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

71. The Santhal Rebellion (1855-56) was a prominent tribal-peasant uprising. What was its primary economic cause?
(1) The mandatory recruitment of tribal Santhals into the British Indian Army's infantry units.
(2) The implementation of the Ryotwari land revenue settlement within the Santhal Parganas region.
(3) The requirement for the forced cultivation of opium crops under the supervision of planters.
(4) Oppression and dispossession by zamindars and moneylenders.
(5) Question not attempted

72. How did the growth of the plantation economy and commercial forestry directly impact the tribal and marginalized communities?
(1) Forest enclosure and restriction of customary rights, causing loss of livelihood.
(2) The integration of tribal people into the industrial workforce with competitive wages.
(3) The provision of specialized technical education in the field of modern forest management.
(4) The legal recognition of absolute ownership rights over ancestral tribal forest lands.
(5) Question not attempted

73. Identify the correct statement regarding the play 'Neel Darpan'.
(1) It was a revolutionary work written to specifically inspire the early Swadeshi movement.
(2) It was a formal administrative report on the profitability of the colonial indigo industry.
(3) It realistically portrayed the oppression of indigo farmers.
(4) It was a play banned for its criticism of the general industrial policy of the government.
(5) Question not attempted

74. The strict adherence to laissez-faire economics by colonial administrators during famines meant that:
(1) Refusal to interfere with private trade of grains, even during hoarding.
(2) The use of state authority to aggressively control and stabilize food grain prices.
(3) The unconditional distribution of free food rations to all famine-affected populations.
(4) The implementation of a complete ban on the export of food grains during scarcities.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Which of the following early modern industries in India was almost exclusively owned and managed by Indians from its inception?
(1) The Jute Industry in Bengal
(2) The Tea Plantation Industry in Assam
(3) The Indigo Plantation Industry in Bihar
(4) The Cotton Textile Industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad
(5) Question not attempted

76. Which of the following assertions about the "Home Charges" is incorrect?
(1) A significant portion of the total export surplus generated by the Indian economy.
(2) Funds sent by the British Exchequer to support Indian infrastructure.
(3) One of the major components of the unilateral economic drain from India to Britain.
(4) The mandatory interest payments promised to the private investors in Indian railways.
(5) Question not attempted

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to formalise relief measures and administrative responses.

9. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Before British rule, traditional village structures treated land as a communal resource with limited transferability. The colonial legal system transformed land into a commodity that could be bought, sold, or mortgaged. This change allowed moneylenders to use legal channels to seize peasants' land when they defaulted on loans, significantly altering the agrarian social structure and causing rural distress.

10. (2) II and IV only
Plantation crops like tea and indigo were primarily produced for the international export market rather than domestic consumption. Labour conditions in the Assam tea gardens were notoriously harsh and governed by coercive contracts, such as those enabled by the Inland Emigration Act. These laws prevented workers from leaving and gave planters excessive power, contradicting any notions of equitable treatment.

11. (4) Digambar Biswas and Bishnucharan Biswas
The Indigo Revolt was a significant peasant uprising against the exploitative plantation system in Bengal. Leaders like Digambar Biswas and Bishnucharan Biswas organized the ryots to refuse indigo cultivation. This movement highlighted the forced nature of contracts and the brutality used by European planters. The widespread protest eventually forced the colonial government to establish the Indigo Commission in 1860.

12. (2) Implementation of high tariff barriers to protect nascent Indian industries
Before the 1920s, the British maintained a policy of free trade that disadvantaged Indian manufacturers. Unlike many industrializing nations, India was not allowed to impose protective tariffs on foreign goods. This lack of protection meant that new Indian industries had to compete directly with established British firms, which benefitted from state support and superior technology, thereby hindering local industrial development.

13. (2) I, III and IV only
Jamsetji Tata founded the Tata Iron and Steel Company in 1907 at Sakchi, which became Jamshedpur. The venture received significant capital from Indian investors, driven by the nationalist Swadeshi spirit. Although it became a landmark of indigenous industry, the British government did not provide immediate tariff protection or full funding, initially preferring to purchase steel from manufacturers in Britain.

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14. (4) Costs incurred in London by the Secretary of State on behalf of the Indian administration.
Home Charges were a major part of the economic drain from India. They represented payments made in England using Indian revenues for various administrative and military expenses. These included the costs of the India Office in London, pensions for retired British officials, interest on India's public debt, and the purchase of military stores and equipment from British industrial firms.

15. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Early economic nationalists meticulously documented India's economic exploitation. Dadabhai Naoroji wrote about the drain of wealth in his seminal work. Romesh Chandra Dutt authored a comprehensive economic history of the country. Mahadev Govind Ranade contributed influential essays on Indian economics, while G. V. Joshi provided detailed statistical evidence regarding agricultural production and the overall state of the economy.

16. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The railway network significantly accelerated de-industrialisation by breaking down the isolation of rural markets. This infrastructure allowed mass-produced British goods to reach the remote interior of India cheaply and quickly. As these imported products replaced locally made items, traditional Indian artisans and weavers lost their livelihoods, unable to compete with the price and volume of factory-made British imports.

17. (2) II, I, IV, III
British land revenue systems evolved through various experiments. Warren Hastings first introduced the Quinquennial Settlement in 1772. Lord Cornwallis implemented the Permanent

ANSWERS

1. (2) The systematic destruction of traditional Indian handicrafts and artisan industries
During British rule, the process of de-industrialisation referred to the decline of traditional manufacturing. This occurred as local artisans could not compete with cheap machine-made textiles imported from Britain. The colonial government imposed high duties on Indian exports while facilitating duty-free British imports, leading to the economic displacement of millions of skilled Indian craftspeople across the subcontinent.

2. (1) I and II only
The Drain of Wealth theory highlights how India's surplus was transferred to Britain without equivalent returns. Dadabhai Naoroji pioneered this concept, identifying components like salaries of British officials and Home Charges. While the theory explains the capital extraction from India, it correctly identifies that this process hindered rather than facilitated domestic industrialisation by depleting the country's essential financial resources.

3. (3) Lord Cornwallis
The Permanent Settlement of land revenue was introduced in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis to create a stable revenue source for the East India Company. This system granted zamindars permanent hereditary ownership rights over land, provided they paid a fixed revenue to the state. It aimed to establish a loyal class of supporters while ensuring a predictable financial income.

4. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Different land revenue systems were implemented across colonial India. The Permanent Settlement began in Bengal and Bihar under Lord Cornwallis. Thomas Munro introduced the Ryotwari system in Madras to deal directly with peasants. Holt Mackenzie formulated the Mahalwari system for northern regions, while the Malguzari system was specifically applied in the Central Provinces to manage agrarian tax collections.

5. (4) A is false but R is true.
The assertion that British railways focused on internal economic development is incorrect. Instead, the railway network was strategically designed to benefit imperial interests. By linking raw material hubs to major ports, the system ensured the rapid export of primary goods to Britain. This infrastructure also allowed the British to transport troops quickly to maintain control over the territory.

6. (2) A one-way free trade policy allowing duty-free British imports while taxing Indian exports.
British trade policy in the nineteenth century shifted towards a one-way free trade system. This allowed British manufactured goods, especially textiles from Lancashire, to enter Indian markets with minimal or no duties. Conversely, high tariffs were imposed on Indian handicrafts entering British markets, which systematically undermined domestic production and accelerated the economic decline of traditional Indian manufacturing sectors.

7. (4) The necessity for peasants to pay exorbitant land revenue demands in cash
Commercialisation of agriculture was primarily driven by the colonial administration's demand for high land revenue in cash. Peasants were forced to grow lucrative crops like indigo, cotton, and jute to meet these financial obligations. This shift from subsistence farming to cash crop production made cultivators vulnerable to market fluctuations and frequently led to severe indebtedness and loss of land.

8. (1) Campbell Commission, Strachey Commission, Lyall Commission, MacDonnell Commission
The British established several commissions to address recurring famines. The Campbell Commission was formed after the 1866 Orissa famine. Following the 1876 famine, the Strachey Commission recommended the Famine Code. The Lyall Commission followed in 1897, and the MacDonnell Commission was established in 1900 under Lord Curzon. These bodies aimed

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This middle-class support, combined with the determined resistance of the peasants, pressured the colonial government to investigate the industry, leading to significant changes in the indigo cultivation laws.

27. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
British policy actively restricted modern Indian industrial growth to preserve India's role within the imperial economy. The colonial administration viewed India as a vital source of raw materials for British factories and a captive market for their finished industrial goods. Consequently, the state refused to provide the necessary protection or financial support required for indigenous industries to develop successfully.

28. (2) The nationalist Swadeshi spirit and capital support provided by local Indian investors.
Early Indian industrial efforts, like TISCO, succeeded primarily due to domestic factors. The Swadeshi movement encouraged Indians to support local businesses and boycott foreign products, creating a sense of economic nationalism. This environment enabled entrepreneurs to raise substantial capital from Indian sources, bypassing the lack of support from the colonial government and the discriminatory policies of British-controlled banks.

29. (1) I, II, IV and V only
Home Charges comprised specific administrative and financial obligations paid in London from Indian revenues. This included pensions for civil and military personnel, interest on debt borrowed in Britain, and the operational costs of the Secretary of State's office. It also included dividends for East India Company shareholders. Profits of private British investors were a separate mechanism of economic drain.

30. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Influential authors documented different aspects of the colonial economy. R. C. Dutt wrote the definitive economic history, while Dadabhai Naoroji analyzed the drain of wealth. Dinabandhu Mitra authored the famous play Neel Darpan about indigo planters. G. Subramania Iyer, a prominent journalist and founder of The Hindu, published critical works examining the broader economic impacts of British rule.

31. (1) Rise of modern factory-based industries in major Indian cities
De-industrialisation specifically refers to the decline of traditional domestic manufacturing. Factors like the loss of royal patronage, the expansion of railways, and one-way free trade policies all contributed to the collapse of handicrafts. In contrast, the rise of modern factory-based industries represents the beginning of industrialisation, which was a separate and much slower process during the colonial nineteenth century.

32. (2) The Investments System
The Investments System was an early mechanism of economic drain used by the East India Company. After gaining the Diwani of Bengal, the Company used surplus land revenue to purchase Indian goods like textiles and spices. these goods were then exported to Europe for sale. This effectively meant the Company was buying Indian products using Indian tax money, providing no return.

33. (1) I and II only
In the Mahalwari system, land revenue was assessed for an entire village or estate, known as a mahal. The village community held joint responsibility for the payment, and ownership rights often rested with the village body. Unlike the Ryotwari system, it did not always eliminate intermediaries, as village headmen or powerful landlords often acted as links between the state and cultivators.

34. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Sunset Law required zamindars to pay their fixed revenue by sunset on a specific date or face the auction of their land. This strict enforcement caused many traditional estates to change hands. The new owners were frequently urban moneylenders and merchants who viewed land as a financial investment and often lived away from their estates, becoming known as absentee landlords.

35. (3) The creation of massive local employment and the growth of heavy engineering sectors in India.
Although the railways were a massive infrastructure project, they failed to stimulate heavy industrial growth within India. The

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Settlement in 1793. Later, Thomas Munro established the Ryotwari system in Madras during the 1820s. Finally, the Mahalwari system was formalized via Regulation VII of 1822 and refined further to manage revenue collection in the northern provinces.

18. (1) The transfer of Indian goods to Britain without any material or financial compensation.
Unrequited exports represented a critical element of the Drain of Wealth. This occurred when India exported significantly more goods than it imported, but the surplus earnings were not returned to the country. Instead, these funds were used to pay for Home Charges and other colonial obligations in Britain, effectively transferring Indian resources and capital abroad without any equivalent benefit.

19. (3) The peasants' customary rights to the land were strictly protected and recorded.
The Permanent Settlement significantly disadvantaged the actual cultivators. While it fixed the revenue demand for zamindars, it failed to provide legal protection or clear documentation of the peasants' traditional rights. Ryots were often left at the mercy of landlords who could increase rents or evict tenants arbitrarily. This lack of security led to widespread peasant distress and increased rural poverty.

20. (3) I and III only
The British introduced railways primarily to serve administrative and commercial interests. The network facilitated the quick movement of the military to maintain internal security and defend borders. Economically, it aimed to connect the interior of India with ports to export raw materials and provide a vast market for British manufactured goods, rather than promoting balanced industrial growth within India.

21. (3) Charter Act of 1813
The Charter Act of 1813 was a pivotal moment in British economic policy. It abolished the East India Company's monopoly over trade with India, except for tea and trade with China. This change allowed private British merchants to enter the Indian market, reflecting the rising influence of laissez-faire principles and the industrial interests of manufacturers in Great Britain.

22. (2) Reduced food crop cultivation, which significantly worsened the impact of widespread famines.
Commercialisation encouraged peasants to grow cash crops like cotton and jute instead of food grains. This shift reduced the total area under food cultivation and the availability of local food reserves. Consequently, when harvests failed due to weather conditions, the lack of staple crops made the population more vulnerable, leading to more frequent and devastating famines across the country.

23. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
India suffered several catastrophic famines during the colonial era. The Great Bengal Famine occurred early in 1770. The Orissa Famine struck in 1866, followed by the devastating Great Famine of Southern India between 1876 and 1878. Another severe famine happened at the turn of the century, during the administration of Lord Curzon, highlighting the vulnerability of the agrarian economy.

24. (1) Marwari and Gujarati moneylenders
The Deccan Riots of 1875 were driven by extreme rural distress in the Bombay Presidency. Peasants targeted Marwari and Gujarati moneylenders who used the new legal system to exploit illiterate cultivators. The rioters focused on destroying debt bonds and account books to protest high interest rates and the seizure of their lands, eventually leading to the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

25. (2) I, III and IV only
The plantation economy relied on coercive methods and state support. Planters used forced advances to trap peasants in indigo cultivation, often backed by the colonial legal framework. While indigo was profitable for a time, the invention of synthetic dyes in Germany eventually collapsed the market, ruining many European planters. These operations were centered in regions like Bihar and Bengal.

26. (1) The movement received active support from the Bengali middle-class intelligentsia and news publications.
The Indigo Revolt was notable for the solidarity shown by the urban educated class. Journalists and intellectuals used their platforms to expose the planters' cruelty and the plight of the ryots.

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77. The most significant and far-reaching demand of the early economic nationalists in India was:
(1) The immediate and total withdrawal of all British personnel from the Indian territory.
(2) The nationalisation of all land resources and the complete abolition of private property.
(3) Protectionism and active state support for Indian industries.
(4) The forced return of the entire Indian national economy to agrarian self-sufficiency.
(5) Question not attempted

78. Read the given statements about India's external debt under British rule and select the correct option:
Statement I: A large portion of India's external debt was accumulated due to the costs of wars fought by the British outside India's borders to further imperial interests.
Statement II: The servicing of this debt was a major mechanism for the drain of wealth.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

79. Thomas Munro is primarily associated with the introduction of which land revenue system?
(1) Ryotwari System
(2) Permanent Settlement
(3) Mahalwari System
(4) Malguzari System
(5) Question not attempted

80. The commercialisation of agriculture contributed to the rise of rural sub-infeudation primarily because:
(1) The colonial state actively passed laws to create multiple layers of land ownership.
(2) Increased land values allowed intermediaries to lease land for profit without farming.
(3) The peasant class voluntarily formed large collective farming units to share the risks.
(4) European investors purchased all available land and leased it back to Indian tenants.
(5) Question not attempted

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colonial government sourced almost all technical equipment, locomotives, and steel from British manufacturers. Consequently, the primary economic benefits and industrial spin-offs occurred in Great Britain rather than in India, leaving the country without a significant domestic engineering or manufacturing base.

36. (2) III only
British trade policy did not promote a diversified export basket for India. Instead, it forced the country to specialize in exporting primary raw materials and agricultural commodities needed by British industry. India was never encouraged to export capital goods or finished industrial products. The policy of Imperial Preference further ensured that British goods received favorable treatment over those from other nations.

37. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Under British rule, specific regions specialized in commercial crops for export. Bengal was the primary center for jute cultivation, while the Deccan region of Maharashtra produced significant amounts of cotton. Tea plantations were predominantly established in the hills of Assam. Sugarcane became a major commercial crop in the United Provinces, serving both domestic and international market demands.

38. (1) Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Charter Act ending EIC monopoly, Deccan Riots, Establishment of TISCO
The economic history of colonial India followed a clear sequence. The Permanent Settlement was established in 1793. The Charter Act of 1813 ended the Company's trade monopoly. The Deccan Riots occurred in 1875 due to agrarian distress. Finally, the establishment of the Tata Iron and Steel Company in 1907 marked a major milestone in the development of indigenous heavy industry.

39. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Famines became more frequent and deadly in the late nineteenth century. The British administration's adherence to laissez-faire principles often prevented them from stopping food exports or controlling prices during shortages. By prioritizing international trade and market freedom over local needs, the colonial government allowed large quantities of food grains to leave India even while millions faced starvation and acute scarcity.

40. (1) To stop the transfer of agricultural land to non-cultivating moneylenders.
The Punjab Land Alienation Act was passed in 1900 to address the growing problem of peasant dispossession. It restricted the sale and mortgage of land from "agricultural tribes" to "non-agricultural" groups, primarily moneylenders. The British feared that widespread landlessness among the peasantry in Punjab, a key recruitment area for the army, would lead to political instability and rural unrest.

41. (1) I, II and IV only
Indigo was grown under two main systems. In the Nij system, planters cultivated land they directly controlled. In the Ryoti system, they forced peasants to grow indigo on their own plots via coercive contracts. These contracts often involved advances that led to permanent debt. Furthermore, indigo cultivation exhausted the soil's nutrients, making the land less productive for essential food crops.

42. (1) The outbreak of the Indigo Revolt (Neel Bidroha)
The systemic exploitation by European indigo planters in Bengal led to a major uprising known as the Indigo Revolt. Peasants were tired of being forced to grow a crop that was unprofitable and damaging to their land. The movement involved a widespread refusal to plant indigo and physical resistance against the planters' agents, eventually forcing a change in colonial agricultural policy.

43. (4) Large-scale government subsidies and financial grants provided to traditional artisans.
Indian industries remained backward because the colonial state refused to provide financial support or protective tariffs. Instead, the government prioritized British interests, leaving local producers without access to credit or modern technical training. Traditional artisans received no subsidies; instead, they faced direct competition from cheap imports, which led to the decline of their crafts rather than their modernization or growth.

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correct
(5) Question not attempted

63. Which of the following statements about the process of de-industrialisation is incorrect?
(1) The British colonial state actively introduced modern technology to retrain displaced artisans.
(2) It resulted in a massive shift of the population from industry to agriculture.
(3) It led to the destruction of the traditional union between agriculture and domestic industry.
(4) The decline of indigenous courts removed the primary consumers of luxury handicrafts.
(5) Question not attempted

64. What was the primary macroeconomic effect of the "Drain of Wealth" on the Indian economy?
(1) It caused hyperinflation due to an excess supply of silver.
(2) It severely retarded domestic capital formation and economic growth.
(3) It balanced the trade deficit between India and European nations.
(4) It led to an unprecedented increase in the per capita income of Indian peasants.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Mahalwari system of land revenue?
(1) The revenue was periodically revised rather than fixed in perpetuity.
(2) Individual peasants held no personal responsibility for the revenue share.
(3) The settlement was made with village headmen or a body of co-sharers.
(4) It was primarily implemented in the North-Western Provinces, parts of Central India, and Punjab.
(5) Question not attempted

66. Identify the correct statement regarding the socio-economic impact of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal.
(1) The creation of multiple layers of intermediaries through the process of sub-infeudation.
(2) The legal protection of the customary occupancy rights of the ryots against arbitrary eviction.
(3) The encouragement of landlords to invest their profits into the technological modernization of farms.
(4) The total abolition of the traditional village moneylending class through state-led rural banking.
(5) Question not attempted

67. Find the odd one out among the primary objectives of the British in expanding the railway network in India.
(1) To ensure the swift movement of troops to quell internal rebellions
(2) To connect major port cities with the raw material-producing hinterlands
(3) To eradicate regional disparities in industrial development within India
(4) To create a vast unified market for the consumption of British manufactured goods
(5) Question not attempted

68. Which of the following best explains why the British encouraged the commercialisation of agriculture in India?
(1) To enhance the social and economic conditions of landless agricultural workers across India.
(2) To increase the domestic production of staple food crops to prevent future regional famines.
(3) To maintain the traditional self-sufficiency of local Indian village communities and markets.
(4) To secure a steady supply of raw materials for British industries.
(5) Question not attempted

69. The controversy over the repeal of cotton import duties in the 1870s and 1880s primarily highlighted:
(1) The commitment of the colonial government to protecting the growth of Indian cotton mills.
(2) The ability of the early Swadeshi movement to dictate the economic agenda of the Viceroy.
(3) The influence of Lancashire and Manchester textile interests on British policy.
(4) The total administrative independence of the Government of India from the London

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53. (2) I, II and IV only
Commercialisation integrated Indian agriculture into the global market, making peasants dependent on international price trends. It benefitted a small group of wealthy farmers while causing significant social differentiation. The expansion of cash crops often happened at the expense of food crops, which reduced overall food security. Landless labourers did not see improvements in their conditions; instead, they faced increased economic vulnerability.

54. (2) The closure of British markets to Indian goods, which accelerated de-industrialisation.
In the early nineteenth century, the British government protected its own nascent textile industry by imposing heavy import duties on Indian cotton and silk goods. These tariffs effectively blocked Indian products from entering Britain. This loss of a major international market, combined with the influx of cheap machine-made British textiles into India, severely crippled the traditional Indian weaving and manufacturing sectors.

55. (4) A 'moral strategy' of early anticipation and prompt relief, including revenue suspension.
The MacDonnell Commission of 1900 advocated for a more proactive approach to famine management. It recommended a "moral strategy" where the administration would anticipate crop failures and provide immediate relief. This included the suspension and remission of land revenue, the provision of agricultural loans, and the prompt organization of relief works to prevent the mass starvation seen in previous decades.

56. (1) The widespread availability of low-interest credit from state cooperative banks.
Peasant indebtedness was driven by high revenue demands, coercive legal systems, and the costs of shifting to commercial agriculture. The colonial state did not provide low-interest credit; instead, peasants were forced to rely on private moneylenders. These creditors charged exorbitant interest rates and used the courts to seize land, creating a cycle of debt that became a defining feature of rural India.

57. (1) I, II, IV and V only
The Indigo Revolt saw peasants resisting the brutality of planters and their armed lathiyals. In response, the government formed the Indigo Commission, which found the system deeply exploitative. Consequently, indigo cultivation almost disappeared from Bengal. However, the planters did not stop their activities; instead, many moved their operations to Bihar, where they continued to use similar coercive methods until the twentieth century.

58. (1) Indigo
The Tinkathia system was a coercive practice in Bihar where peasants were legally required to grow indigo on three-twentieths of their landholding. This system was highly exploitative and became the focus of major peasant grievances. It was eventually challenged by Mahatma Gandhi during the Champaran Satyagraha in 1917, which led to the system's abolition and relief for the suffering indigo cultivators.

59. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
After World War I, the British introduced "discriminating protection," which allowed some Indian industries to receive tariff support. However, the conditions for this protection were extremely strict and designed to ensure that British industrial interests were not significantly harmed. The policy was never intended to promote full-scale industrialisation; rather, it was a limited concession to Indian nationalist pressure and changing economic circumstances.

60. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Modern industry in India began in specific coastal and mineral-rich areas. The first successful cotton mill was established in Bombay in the 1850s. The jute industry was centered in Rishra, Bengal. Early modern attempts at iron and steel production occurred at Kulti and Barakar. Meanwhile, the first major paper mill was founded at Serampore, marking the slow but steady arrival of factory production.

61. (3) Government of India investments in British domestic industries.
Home Charges consisted of payments made by India to Britain for services and obligations, not investments. They included interest on public debt, procurement of military and civil stores, and pensions for British personnel. The concept of the government of India investing in British

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industries did not exist; rather, the entire system was designed to transfer wealth from the colony to the imperial center.

62. (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Early nationalists were not entirely against foreign capital, but they were deeply concerned about its impact. They believed that the influx of British capital into sectors like railways and plantations led to the suppression of indigenous entrepreneurship. They argued that this economic dominance furthered India's political subjugation and ensured that the country's resources were exploited primarily for the benefit of foreign investors.

63. (1) The British colonial state actively introduced modern technology to retrain displaced artisans.
De-industrialisation was a destructive process that occurred without state-led efforts to modernize the workforce. When traditional industries like weaving declined, the displaced artisans were not retrained for modern factories. Instead, they were forced into agriculture, leading to the "ruralisation" of India. This increase in the agrarian population lowered agricultural productivity and created immense pressure on land resources, worsening rural poverty.

64. (2) It severely retarded domestic capital formation and economic growth.
The Drain of Wealth acted as a massive leakage of capital from the Indian economy. By transferring the national surplus to Britain, the colonial system prevented the reinvestment of these funds into Indian agriculture or industry. This lack of available capital meant that India could not modernize its economy, leading to long-term stagnation and the persistent underdevelopment characteristic of the colonial era.

65. (2) Individual peasants held no personal responsibility for the revenue share.
In the Mahalwari system, while the entire village community or mahal was responsible for the revenue, individual peasants still had specific obligations. The system combined elements of communal responsibility with individual assessments. Unlike the Permanent Settlement, revenue rates were not fixed and were revised periodically. It was mostly implemented in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, where village communities remained socially and economically cohesive.

66. (1) The creation of multiple layers of intermediaries through the process of sub-infeudation.
The Permanent Settlement led to a complex hierarchy of rent-collectors. Because the state's demand was fixed but the rents from peasants could be increased, zamindars often leased out their revenue-collection rights to others. This process, known as sub-infeudation, created many layers of intermediaries between the zamindar and the actual cultivator. Each layer sought to profit, further increasing the burden on the impoverished peasants.

67. (3) To eradicate regional disparities in industrial development within India
The British railway network was never intended to promote balanced regional growth. Instead, it was built to serve imperial military and commercial needs. Its primary functions were to ensure rapid troop movements and to link the interior regions to major ports like Bombay and Calcutta. This radial design prioritized the export of raw materials and the distribution of British imports over the internal industrial needs.

68. (4) To secure a steady supply of raw materials for British industries.
Commercialisation was encouraged to turn India into a supplier of raw materials for the Industrial Revolution in Britain. By forcing or incentivizing the growth of crops like cotton, jute, and indigo, the British ensured their factories had a reliable and cheap source of inputs. This policy prioritized the needs of British manufacturers over the food security and economic stability of the Indian peasantry.

69. (3) The influence of Lancashire and Manchester textile interests on British policy.
The repeal of cotton import duties demonstrated how British industrial interests dictated Indian economic policy. Manufacturers in Lancashire and Manchester pressured the British government to remove tariffs on their textiles entering India. By removing these duties, the colonial state ensured that British machine-made goods could easily undersell Indian mill-made

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products, highlighting the subordinate status of the Indian economy within the empire.

70. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Early colonial famine policy was heavily constrained by laissez-faire doctrines, which discouraged government intervention in the grain market. While the Famine Code of 1883 established formal relief procedures, it did not end famines. Severe and widespread famines continued to occur, such as the catastrophic 1899-1900 famine and the 1943 Bengal Famine, proving that the colonial response remained inadequate and structurally flawed.

71. (4) Oppression and dispossession by zamindars and moneylenders.
The Santhal Rebellion was triggered by the introduction of the British revenue system and the subsequent influx of outsiders, known as dikus. Zamindars and moneylenders used the new legal framework to exploit the Santhals, charging high interest and seizing their ancestral lands. This economic oppression and the loss of traditional rights drove the Santhals to a violent uprising against the colonial state and its agents.

72. (1) Forest enclosure and restriction of customary rights, causing loss of livelihood.
The expansion of plantations and commercial forestry severely impacted marginalized communities. The British classified vast forest areas as state property and restricted traditional activities like grazing and collecting produce. This enclosure movement deprived tribals of their primary livelihoods and displaced them from their lands. Many were forced to work as low-paid, often indentured, labourers on the very plantations that had replaced their ancestral forests.

73. (3) It realistically portrayed the oppression of indigo farmers.
Neel Darpan, written by Dinabandhu Mitra, was a powerful piece of social and political literature. It provided a vivid and realistic account of the systemic cruelty and exploitation faced by indigo cultivators at the hands of European planters. The play played a crucial role in raising awareness and generating public sympathy, which helped build the momentum for the Indigo Revolt and the subsequent government inquiry.

74. (1) Refusal to interfere with private trade of grains, even during hoarding.
Under the doctrine of laissez-faire, colonial administrators were reluctant to regulate food prices or stop grain exports, even during severe scarcities. They believed that market forces would eventually solve shortages and that state intervention would be harmful to trade. This approach often allowed merchants to hoard grain for higher profits while the poor could not afford food, leading to millions of preventable deaths.

75. (4) The Cotton Textile Industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad
While the jute and tea industries were dominated by British capital, the cotton textile industry was a notable exception. Indian entrepreneurs in Bombay and Ahmedabad founded and managed the early cotton mills, using capital accumulated through trade. This sector became a stronghold of the Indian capitalist class and played a vital role in the national movement, especially during the Swadeshi and non-cooperation agitations.

76. (2) Funds sent by the British Exchequer to support Indian infrastructure.
Home Charges did not involve funds coming into India; they were payments made from Indian revenue to Britain. They represented a net loss to the Indian economy. These charges included the costs of the India Office, pensions for British officials, and the interest on debt. Far from supporting Indian infrastructure with British money, the system used Indian taxes to pay for imperial administrative and financial requirements.

77. (3) Protectionism and active state support for Indian industries.
Early economic nationalists recognized that India could not industrialize under a free trade regime that favored Britain. Their most significant demand was for the government to adopt protectionist tariffs to shield nascent Indian industries from foreign competition. They also called for active state intervention in the economy, including the provision of technical education and financial assistance, to foster the development of a modern industrial base.

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78. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
A substantial portion of India's external debt was not incurred for internal development but for British imperial wars fought in regions like Afghanistan and Burma. The burden of this debt, along with the interest payments required to service it, was placed on the Indian taxpayer. This mechanism ensured a steady flow of Indian revenue to British creditors, forming a key part of the overall economic drain.

79. (1) Ryotwari System
Thomas Munro, along with Alexander Read, was the principal architect of the Ryotwari system. It was first introduced in parts of the Madras Presidency. The system aimed to bypass intermediaries like zamindars by making a settlement directly with each individual peasant or ryot. Although it promised more security for the cultivator, the high revenue rates often led to debt and the loss of land.

80. (2) Increased land values allowed intermediaries to lease land for profit without farming.
Commercialisation and the new land revenue systems increased the market value of land. This made landownership a profitable investment. Many landlords found it easier to lease their lands to sub-tenants rather than manage the farms themselves. This led to the growth of multiple layers of intermediaries, each extracting rent from the actual cultivator. This process, known as sub-infeudation, further impoverished the peasantry and complicated the agrarian structure.

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CHAPTER 20

Socio-Religious Reform Movements

1. Which of the following best describes the primary impact of Western education on the Indian elite during the 19th century?
(1) It resulted in a total rejection of traditional values and complete cultural assimilation into British society.
(2) It fostered a rationalist critique prompting reform of socio-religious institutions.
(3) It led to a unified political movement that immediately demanded sovereign independence from British colonial rule.
(4) It was designed to produce a clerical class specifically to manage the administrative functions of the East India Company.
(5) Question not attempted

2. In the context of the history of modern India, consider the following statements regarding the background of socio-religious reform movements:
Statement I: The introduction of the printing press facilitated the spread of reformist ideas and public debates in regional languages.
Statement II: The early reform movements were completely isolated from global intellectual currents such as the Enlightenment.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy established which of the following organizations in 1814 to propagate the monotheistic ideals of the Vedanta?
(1) Brahmo Sabha
(2) Tattvabodhini Sabha
(3) Atmiya Sabha
(4) Prarthana Samaj
(5) Question not attempted

4. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the ideology of the Brahmo Samaj under Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
(1) It advocated for monotheism and strongly opposed the practice of idol worship.
(2) It rejected the notion that any religious scripture should be considered as divinely infallible.
(3) It issued strong condemnations of social injustices such as the caste system and untouchability.
(4) It upheld doctrines of karma and soul transmigration as fundamental religious tenets.
(5) Question not attempted

5. In the context of socio-religious reform movements in India, consider the following statements, where one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Raja Ram Mohan Roy extensively quoted from ancient Hindu scriptures in his campaign against the practice of Sati.
Reason (R): He wanted to prove to the orthodox elements that Sati was not mandated by the authentic core of the Hindu religion.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

6. The historic Bengal Sati Regulation, which declared the practice of Sati illegal and

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V. It promoted equal educational opportunities for men and women.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and V only
(2) II, III, and V only
(3) II, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which of the following best exemplifies the application of the 'Shuddhi' movement launched by the Arya Samaj?
(1) Organizing a systematic boycott of foreign educational institutions to promote traditional gurukul systems.
(2) Performing fire sacrifices to symbolically cleanse the environmental and spiritual atmosphere.
(3) Reconverting individuals who had previously left Hinduism for Islamic or Christian faiths.
(4) Organizing large scale philanthropic initiatives to provide physical purification for rural communities.
(5) Question not attempted

22. All of the following were educational initiatives associated with the Arya Samaj split, EXCEPT:
(1) The establishment of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) College in Lahore.
(2) The establishment of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College.
(3) The founding of the Gurukul Kangri in Haridwar.
(4) The promotion of English education mixed with Vedic values by the College Party.
(5) Question not attempted

23. Ramakrishna Paramahamsa primarily emphasized which of the following paths to realize God?
(1) Adherence to traditional Vedic rituals and the maintenance of established caste rules.
(2) Complete renunciation of worldly duties to pursue spiritual isolation in the forest.
(3) Direct political agitation against structures of foreign colonial and cultural domination.
(4) Spiritual devotion, universalism, and the inherent unity of all major religious truths.
(5) Question not attempted

24. Which is the most appropriate description of Swami Vivekananda's 'Neo-Vedanta'?
(1) It combined the spiritual teachings of Vedanta with practical social service and humanism.
(2) It interpreted Vedanta strictly as an ascetic tradition requiring isolation from society.
(3) It sought to establish Hinduism as the only valid global religion by forceful conversion.
(4) It rejected the Upanishads and relied solely on the teachings of the Bhagavad Gita.
(5) Question not attempted

25. In the context of Indian national awakening, consider the following statements, where one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Swami Vivekananda laid great stress on national awakening and the physical strength of the youth.

Reason (R): He believed that a weak and hungry nation could not understand spirituality or uplift itself.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

26. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Swami Vivekananda.
(1) He advocated for the strict segregation of Western scientific materialism from Eastern spiritualism.
(2) He established the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 to coordinate humanitarian relief and social work.
(3) He represented Indian spiritual traditions at the Parliament of the World's Religions in 1893.
(4) He campaigned against untouchability, describing the practice as a fundamentally systemic social evil.
(5) Question not attempted

27. The headquarters of the Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission is located at:

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(5) Question not attempted

14. In the context of social reforms in Maharashtra, consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Prarthana Samaj adopted a gradualist approach to social reform rather than breaking completely with Hindu traditions.
Statement II: M.G. Ranade and R.G. Bhandarkar were among its most prominent leaders.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

15. Consider the following statements about the social reform activities in Maharashtra:
I. Prarthana Samaj focused strictly on religious reforms and avoided social issues like widow remarriage.
II. The Deccan Education Society was closely associated with the reformist zeal in Maharashtra.
III. M.G. Ranade founded the Indian National Social Conference.
IV. Prarthana Samaj members worked actively for the upliftment of the depressed classes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II and IV only
(3) I and III only
(4) III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

16. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding reformers and their primary focus area in the Prarthana Samaj tradition:
(1) D.K. Karve - Women's education and widow remarriage
(2) R.G. Bhandarkar - Armed rebellion against British rule
(3) M.G. Ranade - Indian National Social Conference
(4) N.M. Joshi - Trade unionism and labor welfare
(5) Question not attempted

17. The term "Back to the Vedas" was coined by which of the following social reformers to emphasize the infallible authority of the original Vedic texts?
(1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(2) Dayananda Saraswati
(3) Swami Vivekananda
(4) Ramakrishna Paramahamsa
(5) Question not attempted

18. Match List-I (Reform Movement/Idea) with List-II (Key Figure) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Movement/Idea)
A. Shuddhi Movement
B. Neo-Vedanta
C. Dalit Assertion (Mahad Satyagraha)
D. Satyashodhak Samaj
List II: (Key Figure)
i. Swami Vivekananda
ii. B.R. Ambedkar
iii. Dayananda Saraswati
iv. Jyotirao Phule
Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

19. The Arya Samaj was officially founded in the year 1875 in which of the following cities?
(1) Lahore
(2) Calcutta
(3) Bombay
(4) Madras
(5) Question not attempted

20. Consider the following statements regarding the ideology of the Arya Samaj:
I. It accepted the authority of the Puranas along with the Vedas.
II. It strongly condemned idol worship and ritualistic priesthood.
III. It opposed the caste system based on birth and advocated the varna system based on merit.
IV. It completely rejected the concept of karma and reincarnation.

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education
(5) Question not attempted

34. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's views on religion?
(1) He argued for interpreting religious tenets through the lens of modern rationalism and science.
(2) He completely rejected the authority of the Quran to advocate for a strictly secular society.
(3) He actively opposed translating Western scientific literature into Urdu to preserve tradition.
(4) He upheld the exclusive right of the traditional clergy to interpret and enforce Islamic laws.
(5) Question not attempted

35. Consider the following statements regarding the Aligarh Movement:
I. It sought to reconcile Islamic faith with modern scientific thought.
II. It rejected the purdah system and was a pioneer in promoting the modern education of women in schools.
III. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded the United Indian Patriotic Association.
IV. The movement was hostile to British rule and aligned with the early Congress.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and IV only
(3) I and II only
(4) III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

36. All of the following were central features of the Aligarh Movement EXCEPT:
(1) Advocating loyalty to the British government.
(2) Reforming social abuses among Muslims like polygamy.
(3) Promoting English education through the MAO College.
(4) Fostering a revivalist approach that rejected western philosophical ideas.
(5) Question not attempted

37. Find the odd one out among the following Islamic movements based on their primary ideological stance towards British education and culture:
(1) Aligarh Movement
(2) Ahmadiyya Movement
(3) Deoband Movement
(4) The movement led by Nawab Abdul Latif
(5) Question not attempted

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38. Match List-I (Movement/Institution) with List-II (Characteristic/Founder) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Movement/Institution)
A. Aligarh Movement
B. Deoband Movement
C. Brahmo Samaj
D. Arya Samaj
List II: (Characteristic/Founder)
i. Traditional Islamic scholarship and anti-British stance
ii. Revivalist Hindu movement rejecting western influence
iii. Western scientific education and loyalty to British
iv. Synthesis of Eastern spirituality and Western rationalism
Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

39. In the context of Islamic reform movements in India, consider the following statements regarding the Deoband Movement:
Statement I: It was a revivalist movement organized by the orthodox section of the Muslim ulema to keep alive the spirit of jihad against the foreign rulers.
Statement II: It strictly prohibited the issuance of fatwas and encouraged the adoption of the English language.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is

(1) Dakshineswar
(2) Kanyakumari
(3) Haridwar
(4) Belur
(5) Question not attempted

28. Match List-I (Book/Publication) with List-II (Author/Reformer) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Book/Publication)
A. Satyarth Prakash
B. Gulamgiri
C. Annihilation of Caste
D. Karma Yoga
List II: (Author/Reformer)
i. Swami Vivekananda
ii. Dayananda Saraswati
iii. B.R. Ambedkar
iv. Jyotirao Phule
Codes:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

29. In the context of the history of social movements in India, consider the following statements regarding the Theosophical Society:
Statement I: The Theosophical Society was originally founded in the United States by Madame H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott.
Statement II: In India, the Society gained massive momentum by strongly opposing ancient Hindu and Buddhist philosophies.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following statements about Annie Besant's contribution to Indian society:
I. She translated the Bhagavad Gita into English.
II. She founded the Central Hindu College at Varanasi, which later became the Banaras Hindu University.
III. She was staunchly opposed to the Indian national awakening and the Home Rule movement.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

31. What was the primary effect of the Theosophical Society's activities on the educated Indian middle class?
(1) It helped them regain pride in their own ancient cultural and spiritual heritage.
(2) It led them to completely abandon their traditional religious practices.
(3) It caused widespread conversion of the elite to Christianity.
(4) It triggered the immediate collapse of the caste system in South India.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Consider the following institutions established during the socio-religious reform era:
I. Central Hindu College, Varanasi
II. Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh
III. Ramakrishna Mission
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their establishment?
(1) I, II, III
(2) II, III, I
(3) II, I, III
(4) III, II, I
(5) Question not attempted

33. The Aligarh Movement was initiated primarily by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to achieve which of the following objectives?
(1) To wage an armed struggle against British colonial rule
(2) To promote modern western education and scientific outlook among Indian Muslims
(3) To unite Hindus and Muslims under the banner of the Indian National Congress
(4) To revive orthodox Islamic theology and strictly adhere to traditional Madrasa

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punishable by criminal courts, was passed in which year and by which Governor-General?
(1) 1833 by Lord Dalhousie
(2) 1829 by Lord William Bentinck
(3) 1829 by Lord Wellesley
(4) 1856 by Lord Canning
(5) Question not attempted

7. Which of the following was an exception to the reformist agenda of Debendranath Tagore's Tattvabodhini Sabha?
(1) Promotion of a rational study of India's past
(2) Propagation of the ideas of Ram Mohan Roy
(3) Systematically compiling Upanishadic texts for modern study
(4) Encouraging the complete westernization of Bengali literature
(5) Question not attempted

8. In the context of Indian social reform, match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Personality)
A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
B. Debendranath Tagore
C. Keshab Chandra Sen
D. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
List II: (Associated Journal/Institution)
i. Tattvabodhini Patrika
ii. Indian Reform Association
iii. Mirat-ul-Akbar
iv. Som Prakash
Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

9. Which of the following statements correctly highlights the ideological difference that led to the first split in the Brahmo Samaj in 1866?
(1) Tagore wanted to include various Christian scriptures, whereas Sen insisted on restricting teachings to Vedic texts.
(2) Keshab Chandra Sen demanded the immediate political independence of India, splitting the religious organization.
(3) Sen's advocacy for radical social reforms like inter-caste marriage was rejected by the conservative Tagore.
(4) Debendranath Tagore supported the 1857 revolt, while Keshab Chandra Sen remained loyal to the British.
(5) Question not attempted

10. Consider the following statements regarding the split of the Brahmo Samaj:
I. The Brahmo Samaj of India was formed by Debendranath Tagore.
II. The Adi Brahmo Samaj remained under the leadership of Keshab Chandra Sen.
III. The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj was founded by the followers of Keshab Chandra Sen who opposed the marriage of his minor daughter.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

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11. Find the odd one out among the following socio-religious organizations based on their geographic region of origin:
(1) Brahmo Samaj
(2) Tattvabodhini Sabha
(3) Sadharan Brahmo Samaj
(4) Prarthana Samaj
(5) Question not attempted

12. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the establishment of these socio-religious organizations?
(1) Atmiya Sabha, Brahmo Samaj, Tattvabodhini Sabha, Prarthana Samaj
(2) Brahmo Samaj, Atmiya Sabha, Prarthana Samaj, Tattvabodhini Sabha
(3) Atmiya Sabha, Tattvabodhini Sabha, Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj
(4) Tattvabodhini Sabha, Atmiya Sabha, Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj
(5) Question not attempted

13. The Prarthana Samaj was founded in 1867 in Bombay primarily under the guidance of which Brahmo leader who visited Maharashtra?
(1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(2) Swami Vivekananda
(3) Keshab Chandra Sen
(4) Debendranath Tagore

incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

40. Consider the following statements about the differences between the Aligarh and Deoband movements:
I. Aligarh movement was reformist, while Deoband was revivalist.
II. Deoband welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress, while Aligarh opposed it.
III. Aligarh emphasized English education, whereas Deoband focused on traditional Islamic studies.
IV. Both movements were founded in the same year.
V. Both movements agreed on adopting Western culture.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, and V only
(3) I, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

41. Jyotirao Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873 primarily to:
(1) Organize a militant peasant revolt against the British administrative presence in Maharashtra.
(2) Focus on promoting traditional Sanskrit education among the rural and backward social classes.
(3) Liberate lower castes from Brahminical suppression and the influence of orthodox scriptures.
(4) Reintegrate untouchable communities back into the structures of the traditional Varna system.
(5) Question not attempted

42. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Jyotirao Phule's social reform activities.
(1) He provided active support to the Indian National Congress during its early anti-British phase.
(2) He challenged Brahminical supremacy by claiming they were descendants of foreign Aryan invaders.
(3) He pioneered female education in Maharashtra by establishing a specialized school for girls in Poona.
(4) He campaigned for the complete eradication of social inequalities rooted in the caste hierarchy.
(5) Question not attempted

43. Which iconic book was written by Jyotirao Phule in 1873 and dedicated to the people of the United States who fought to end slavery?
(1) Sarvajanik Satyadharma
(2) Shetkaryacha Asud
(3) Tritiya Ratna
(4) Gulamgiri
(5) Question not attempted

44. Identify the correct pair regarding reformers and their specific contribution to lower caste upliftment:
(1) Sri Narayana Guru - Vaikom Satyagraha
(2) E.V. Ramaswami Naicker - Self-Respect Movement
(3) Jyotirao Phule - Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha
(4) B.R. Ambedkar - Satyashodhak Samaj
(5) Question not attempted

45. In the context of education and social reform in Maharashtra, consider the following statements, where one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Jyotirao Phule opened schools for girls and lower castes despite severe opposition from conservative society.
Reason (R): He strongly believed that education was the most potent weapon to emancipate the oppressed classes from ignorance and exploitation.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

46. The concept of 'Dalit assertion' in the 20th century under Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was distinct from earlier reform movements because it:

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(1) Sought to improve social status through the sanskritization of customs without political power.
(2) Relied primarily on the paternalistic benevolence and sympathy of upper-caste Hindu reformers.
(3) Aimed to facilitate mass conversions to Islam or Christianity to escape the caste hierarchy.
(4) Demanded political empowerment, separate electorates, and comprehensive constitutional safeguards.
(5) Question not attempted

47. Which of the following defines the main objective of the Mahad Satyagraha led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in 1927?
(1) To secure the right of untouchables to draw water from the public Chavdar tank.
(2) To demand separate electorates for the depressed classes.
(3) To protest against the Simon Commission.
(4) To demand temple entry at the Kalaram Temple in Nashik.
(5) Question not attempted

48. In the context of the contributions of B.R. Ambedkar, match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Organization/Journal)
A. Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha
B. Mooknayak
C. Independent Labour Party
D. Scheduled Castes Federation
List II: (Year)
i. 1920
ii. 1924
iii. 1936
iv. 1942
Codes:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

49. In the context of the struggle against the caste system in India, consider the following statements:
Statement I: Ambedkar believed that the caste system was a minor social aberration that could be fixed through inter-dining.
Statement II: In 'Annihilation of Caste', he argued that the real method of breaking up the caste system was inter-marriage and destroying the religious notions on which caste is founded.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

50. Consider the following statements regarding the Poona Pact of 1932:
I. It was signed between B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi.
II. It provided separate electorates for the Depressed Classes.
III. It abandoned the idea of separate electorates in favor of reserved seats in the provincial legislatures.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

51. What was the profound effect of B.R. Ambedkar burning the Manusmriti during the Mahad Satyagraha?
(1) It led the British administration to immediately legislate for the total abolition of the caste system.
(2) It forced the immediate opening of all orthodox temples to Dalit communities throughout the country.
(3) It symbolized a radical rejection of orthodox scriptures that provided a basis for untouchability.
(4) It resulted in his immediate and permanent expulsion from the membership of the Bombay Legislature.
(5) Question not attempted

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52. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of movements/events led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?
(1) Mahad Satyagraha, Kalaram Temple Entry Movement, Poona Pact, Conversion to Buddhism
(2) Poona Pact, Mahad Satyagraha, Kalaram Temple Entry Movement, Conversion to Buddhism
(3) Kalaram Temple Entry Movement, Mahad Satyagraha, Poona Pact, Conversion to Buddhism
(4) Mahad Satyagraha, Poona Pact, Kalaram Temple Entry Movement, Conversion to Buddhism
(5) Question not attempted

53. The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, which legalized the remarriage of Hindu widows, was enacted in which year and largely due to the efforts of which reformer?
(1) 1829, Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(2) 1891, B.M. Malabari
(3) 1856, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(4) 1872, Keshab Chandra Sen
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the role played by D.K. Karve in the field of women's reform?
(1) He campaigned successfully for the total abolition of the purdah system among Muslim communities.
(2) He founded the first Indian Women's University and focused extensively on female education.
(3) He acted as the primary individual responsible for the passage of the 1891 Age of Consent Act.
(4) He led large-scale political protests demanding universal voting rights for women during the Swadeshi era.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following statements regarding women's reform movements in the 19th and early 20th centuries:
I. Pandita Ramabai established the Arya Mahila Samaj to promote women's education.
II. The Child Marriage Restraint Act (Sarda Act) was passed in 1929 fixing the marriage age.
III. Veeresalingam Pantulu worked extensively for widow remarriage in the Madras Presidency.
IV. Women's organizations like the All India Women's Conference were completely detached from the national independence movement.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) IV only
(2) I and II only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

56. All of the following were legislative measures associated with women's reform in British India EXCEPT:
(1) The Temple Entry Proclamation (1936)
(2) The Native Marriage Act (1872)
(3) The Age of Consent Act (1891)
(4) The Sarda Act (1929)
(5) Question not attempted

57. Find the odd one out among the following reformers based on their primary region of activity:
(1) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(2) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(3) Kandukuri Veeresalingam
(4) Debendranath Tagore
(5) Question not attempted

58. Match List-I (Reformer) with List-II (Contribution to Women's Reform) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Reformer)
A. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
B. B.M. Malabari
C. D.K. Karve
D. Pandita Ramabai
List II: (Contribution)
i. Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act of 1856
ii. Campaign for the Age of Consent Act, 1891
iii. SNDT Women's University
iv. Sharada Sadan
Codes:
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv

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18. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Swami Dayananda Saraswati introduced the Shuddhi movement for reconversion, while Swami Vivekananda propagated Neo-Vedanta, combining spirituality with social service. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar led the Mahad Satyagraha to assert Dalit rights and equality. Jyotirao Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj to challenge the dominance of the upper castes and work for the welfare of the depressed and backward classes.

19. (3) Bombay
The Arya Samaj was officially established by Swami Dayananda Saraswati in Bombay in 1875. Although the movement later gained immense popularity and established its primary headquarters in Lahore, Punjab, its origins lie in western India. The organization aimed to reform Hindu society by rejecting idol worship and promoting the study of the Vedas through a rationalist and revivalist framework.

20. (2) II, III, and V only
The Arya Samaj rejected the authority of the Puranas and focused solely on the Vedas. It condemned idol worship and hereditary priesthood while promoting a merit-based varna system rather than the birth-based caste system. Furthermore, it was a strong advocate for equal educational opportunities for both genders, though it continued to believe in the concepts of karma and reincarnation.

21. (3) Reconverting individuals who had previously left Hinduism for Islamic or Christian faiths.
The Shuddhi movement was a significant initiative of the Arya Samaj designed to bring back people into the Hindu fold. It focused on individuals who had previously converted to Islam or Christianity. This movement was part of a larger effort to unify and strengthen Hindu society by providing a ritualistic process for purification and reintegration into the Vedic religious community.

22. (2) The establishment of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College.
The Arya Samaj was deeply involved in educational reforms, leading to the creation of Dayanand Anglo-Vedic colleges and the Gurukul Kangri. While the DAV colleges blended English education with Vedic values, the Gurukul focused on traditional learning. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh was unrelated to the Arya Samaj, as it was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

23. (4) Spiritual devotion, universalism, and the inherent unity of all major religious truths.
Ramakrishna Paramahamsa emphasized that all religions are different paths leading to the same ultimate reality. He advocated for intense spiritual devotion and a universalist outlook that transcended narrow sectarian boundaries. His teachings focused on the inherent unity of religious truths and the realization of God through personal experience, rather than through rigid adherence to formal rituals or political agitation.

24. (1) It combined the spiritual teachings of Vedanta with practical social service and humanism.
Swami Vivekananda's Neo-Vedanta was a practical interpretation of ancient Vedic philosophy. It shifted the focus from purely metaphysical speculation to humanitarian action and social service. He believed that the highest form of worship was serving humanity, especially the poor and the marginalized. This philosophy combined the spiritual depth of the East with the material progress and organized action.

25. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Swami Vivekananda emphasized that physical strength and self-reliance were essential for national awakening. He famously remarked that spirituality cannot be understood on an empty stomach, highlighting the need for basic material and physical well-being. By focusing on the youth, he sought to create a generation capable of both spiritual growth and the practical task of national regeneration.

26. (1) He advocated for the strict segregation of Western scientific materialism from Eastern spiritualism.
Swami Vivekananda did not advocate for the strict segregation of Western scientific materialism from Eastern spiritualism. Instead, he sought a synthesis of the two, believing that the West could learn spirituality from the East, while the East could benefit from Western science and organizational skills. He promoted a balanced

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(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

66. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the split in the Arya Samaj in 1893.
(1) The Gurukul Party advocated for Western English education combined with Vedic values.
(2) The College Party operated under the leadership of Lala Hansraj and Lala Lajpat Rai.
(3) The primary split occurred between the factions of the College Party and the Gurukul Party.
(4) The Gurukul Party was managed under the dedicated leadership of Swami Shraddhanand.
(5) Question not attempted

67. Swami Vivekananda's historic address at the Parliament of Religions in Chicago, which introduced Hinduism as a major world religion, took place in which year?
(1) 1889
(2) 1893
(3) 1897
(4) 1902
(5) Question not attempted

68. Match List-I (Theosophical Society Leader) with List-II (Specific Activity/Contribution) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Leader)
A. H.P. Blavatsky
B. H.S. Olcott
C. Annie Besant
D. Allan Octavian Hume
List II: (Contribution)
i. Initiated the Home Rule League in India
ii. Co-founded the Society in New York in 1875
iii. Shifted the headquarters to Adyar, Madras
iv. Supported the Society but primarily known for founding the INC
Codes:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

69. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan launched a journal to propagate modern ideas and scientific reasoning among Muslims. Which of the following was NOT associated with his reformist publications?
(1) Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq
(2) The Loyal Muhammadans of India
(3) Al-Hilal
(4) Commentary on the Holy Bible
(5) Question not attempted

70. Consider the following statements regarding the founders of the Deoband Movement:
I. It was founded by Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi.
II. It was founded in the year 1866 in the Saharanpur district.
III. It aimed to support Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's MAO College initiatives.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I and III only
(5) Question not attempted

71. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the social base of Jyotirao Phule's Satyashodhak Samaj?
(1) It was composed predominantly of liberal upper-caste reformers based in the city of Bombay.
(2) It relied strictly on the institutional support provided by British colonial administrators.
(3) It was an organization exclusively for untouchable individuals who had converted to Christianity.
(4) It was a movement comprising depressed classes like the Malis, Telis, Kunbis, and Dhangars.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following landmark events in the assertion of Dalit and lower-caste rights:
I. Mahad Satyagraha
II. Founding of the Satyashodhak Samaj
III. Establishment of the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha
Which of the following represents the correct

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ANSWERS

1. (2) It fostered a rationalist critique prompting reform of socio-religious institutions.
Western education introduced the Indian elite to modern rationalism and liberal philosophies. This encounter created a critical awareness of social and religious stagnation within their own society. Instead of total assimilation, the elite used these ideas to critique and reform existing institutions like the caste system and superstitious practices, eventually sparking the significant 19th-century socio-religious reform movements.

2. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The introduction of the printing press was a pivotal factor in the 19th-century Indian renaissance. It enabled the mass production of books and journals in regional languages, facilitating public debate. Early reform movements were not isolated but were deeply influenced by global intellectual currents like the Enlightenment, rationalism, and universalism, which shaped their ideological framework and strategies.

3. (3) Atmiya Sabha
Raja Ram Mohan Roy established the Atmiya Sabha in 1814 to initiate discussions on monotheism and the philosophy of the Vedanta. This organization served as a precursor to his later institutional efforts. Its primary goal was to propagate the worship of one God and to challenge prevalent polytheistic practices and religious rituals within the contemporary Hindu society.

4. (4) It upheld doctrines of karma and soul transmigration as fundamental religious tenets.
The Brahmo Samaj was characterized by a rationalist and monotheistic approach to religion. While it advocated for the worship of one formless God and opposed idol worship and priestcraft, it did not uphold the doctrines of karma and soul transmigration as fundamental tenets. It maintained a flexible stance on religious scriptures, refusing to accept any religious text as infallible.

5. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Raja Ram Mohan Roy strategically used ancient Hindu scriptures to demonstrate that the practice of Sati lacked genuine religious sanction. By citing authoritative texts, he aimed to convince the orthodox segments of society that this inhuman custom was a later distortion. This intellectual strategy provided a theological basis for the legal abolition of Sati in British India.

6. (2) 1829 by Lord William Bentinck
The Bengal Sati Regulation of 1829 marked a significant milestone in the history of social legislation in India. Under the governance of Lord William Bentinck and influenced by the persistent efforts of reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the practice was declared illegal. This regulation made the act of aiding or abetting Sati punishable by criminal law across all British territories.

7. (4) Encouraging the complete westernization of Bengali literature
The Tattvabodhini Sabha, founded by Debendranath Tagore, focused on systematically studying India's past and propagating the rational monotheism of the Upanishads. While it adopted modern analytical methods, it did not encourage the complete westernization of Bengali literature. Instead, it sought to preserve and refine indigenous culture while integrating valuable modern ideas to promote a distinct national identity and self-respect.

8. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Raja Ram Mohan Roy started the Persian journal Mirat-ul-Akbar, while Debendranath Tagore founded the Tattvabodhini Patrika to spread reformist ideas. Keshab Chandra Sen established the Indian Reform Association to address social issues like education and health. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar launched the influential weekly Som Prakash, which highlighted social causes and criticized administrative policies during the 19th century.

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(1) Service to man is service to God (Jiva is Shiva).
(2) Charity as a means to gain political influence.
(3) Helping the poor to facilitate mass conversions.
(4) Fulfillment of mandatory Vedic sacrifices.
(5) Question not attempted

80. Consider the following broad themes of 19th-century socio-religious reform movements:
I. Eradication of caste discrimination and untouchability.
II. Emancipation of women through education and abolition of discriminatory practices.
III. Promotion of rationalism and critical thinking over blind faith.
IV. Total rejection of all ancient Indian traditions in favor of British culture.
V. Use of vernacular languages to reach the masses.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) IV only
(3) III and V only
(4) II, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

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chronological order of these events?
(1) II, III, I
(2) III, I, II
(3) II, I, III
(4) I, II, III
(5) Question not attempted

73. What was the direct socio-political effect of the Mahad Satyagraha and the subsequent movements led by B.R. Ambedkar?
(1) The immediate and forced resignation of the British Governor of the Bombay Presidency.
(2) The complete and instantaneous dismantling of the caste hierarchy throughout rural Maharashtra.
(3) A solidified political identity and organized rights assertion by the Depressed Classes.
(4) The total merger of Depressed Classes movements into the structures of the Hindu Mahasabha.
(5) Question not attempted

74. In the context of social legislation in British India, consider the following statements regarding the Age of Consent Act of 1891:
Statement I: It was passed primarily due to the relentless efforts of the Parsi reformer B.M. Malabari.
Statement II: The Act received unanimous support from all conservative Hindu orthodox leaders, notably Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Consider the following statements about Pandita Ramabai:
I. She founded the Sharada Sadan to help destitute widows.
II. She was an orthodox Hindu who strongly opposed conversion to Christianity.
III. She authored the book "The High-Caste Hindu Woman".
IV. She criticized the patriarchal nature of traditional Hindu society.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

76. D.K. Karve's monumental work in women's education culminated in the establishment of the SNDT Women's University in 1916. Where was this university initially established?
(1) Calcutta
(2) Poona
(3) Madras
(4) Delhi
(5) Question not attempted

77. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding reformers and their primary region of activity:
(1) Sri Narayana Guru - Kerala
(2) Dayananda Saraswati - Punjab and North India
(3) Kandukuri Veeresalingam - Maharashtra
(4) Raja Ram Mohan Roy - Bengal
(5) Question not attempted

78. In the context of Indian social history, match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Concept)
A. Sati
B. Shuddhi
C. Purdah
D. Bahishkrit
List II: (Context/Meaning)
i. Seclusion of women
ii. Boycotted or depressed
iii. Self-immolation of a widow
iv. Purification or reconversion
Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

79. Which of the following is the most appropriate philosophical basis for the social service rendered by the Ramakrishna Mission?

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9. (3) Sen's advocacy for radical social reforms like inter-caste marriage was rejected by the conservative Tagore.
The split in the Brahmo Samaj in 1866 resulted from ideological differences regarding the pace and nature of social reform. Keshab Chandra Sen advocated for radical changes, including the total rejection of caste distinctions and support for inter-caste marriages. Debendranath Tagore, however, preferred a more cautious approach that remained closer to Hindu traditions, leading to the institutional division.

10. (3) III only
The Brahmo Samaj underwent multiple divisions due to internal disagreements. After the first split, Keshab Chandra Sen founded the Brahmo Samaj of India, while Debendranath Tagore's group became the Adi Brahmo Samaj. Later, in 1878, the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj was formed by Sen's followers who were disillusioned by his decision to marry his minor daughter in a traditional ceremony.

11. (4) Prarthana Samaj
The Brahmo Samaj, Tattvabodhini Sabha, and Sadharan Brahmo Samaj all originated in the Bengal region, specifically Calcutta, and were central to the Bengal Renaissance. In contrast, the Prarthana Samaj was established in Bombay, Maharashtra. While it shared similar monotheistic and reformist goals with the Brahmo movements, its geographic origin and local social focus set it apart from them.

12. (1) Atmiya Sabha, Brahmo Samaj, Tattvabodhini Sabha, Prarthana Samaj
The Atmiya Sabha was founded in 1814, followed by the establishment of the Brahmo Samaj in 1828. Debendranath Tagore started the Tattvabodhini Sabha in 1839 to propagate systematic studies of Indian heritage. Finally, the Prarthana Samaj was established in 1867 in Bombay. This sequence reflects the gradual expansion and institutionalization of socio-religious reform across different regions of India.

13. (3) Keshab Chandra Sen
The Prarthana Samaj was founded in Bombay in 1867 by Atmaram Pandurang. Its establishment was significantly influenced by the visit of the prominent Brahmo leader Keshab Chandra Sen to Maharashtra. Sen's powerful oratory and reformist zeal inspired local intellectuals to create a platform for social and religious reform that adapted monotheistic principles to the regional context of western India.

14. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Prarthana Samaj in Maharashtra was known for its gradualist approach, emphasizing persuasion and education rather than radical breaks with Hindu traditions. Prominent leaders like M.G. Ranade and R.G. Bhandarkar spearheaded its activities, focusing on issues like widow remarriage and the education of women. They sought to reform Hindu society from within while maintaining a link to its cultural roots.

15. (1) I only
The Prarthana Samaj did not limit itself to religious matters; instead, it actively engaged with pressing social issues such as widow remarriage and female education. Its members were instrumental in founding the Deccan Education Society and the Indian National Social Conference. Additionally, they worked for the upliftment of depressed classes, making social welfare a core component of their reformist agenda.

16. (2) R.G. Bhandarkar - Armed rebellion against British rule
R.G. Bhandarkar was a renowned scholar and a dedicated social reformer associated with the Prarthana Samaj, not an advocate for armed rebellion. His work focused on educational and social improvements through constitutional and rationalist means. In contrast, D.K. Karve worked for women, M.G. Ranade led social conferences, and N.M. Joshi was a pioneer in labor welfare and trade unionism.

17. (2) Dayananda Saraswati
Swami Dayananda Saraswati coined the slogan "Back to the Vedas" to advocate for a return to the pure teachings of the original Vedic texts. He believed that later additions, such as the Puranas and the caste system based on birth, had corrupted Hinduism. His movement, the Arya Samaj, sought to revitalize society by emphasizing Vedic monotheism and rationalism.

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(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

59. Which of the following correctly identifies a major limitation of the 19th-century socio-religious reform movements?
(1) They failed entirely to address the deteriorating status of women within Indian domestic life.
(2) They were completely funded and directed by the administrative arms of the British government.
(3) They focused exclusively on economic reforms while neglecting the reform of religious dogmas.
(4) They maintained a narrow social base, appealing mostly to the urban, educated middle classes.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Consider the following statements regarding the syncretic nature of Indian reform movements:
I. Reformers often used traditional religious texts to justify modern social changes.
II. The Brahmo Samaj was influenced by both Upanishadic philosophy and Western liberalism.
III. The Ramakrishna Mission rejected Western humanitarianism altogether.
IV. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan sought to interpret the Quran in the light of contemporary rationalism.
V. The Theosophical Society drew inspiration from ancient Indian philosophy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) I, II, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

61. In the context of the global outlook of Indian reformers, consider the following statements regarding Raja Ram Mohan Roy's perspective:
Statement I: Raja Ram Mohan Roy was deeply interested in international events and supported the cause of liberty globally.
Statement II: He opposed the French Revolution and celebrated the failure of the Naples revolt.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

62. The Tattvabodhini Sabha, founded by Debendranath Tagore, was merged into the Brahmo Samaj in which year?
(1) 1839
(2) 1843
(3) 1859
(4) 1866
(5) Question not attempted

63. The Indian Reform Association was founded in 1870 by:
(1) Keshab Chandra Sen
(2) Radhakant Deb
(3) M.G. Ranade
(4) Annie Besant
(5) Question not attempted

64. The approach of M.G. Ranade and the Prarthana Samaj toward social reform can best be conceptualized as:
(1) Radical and iconoclastic
(2) Gradualist and reliant on education and persuasion
(3) Militant and revolutionary
(4) Revivalist and completely anti-Western
(5) Question not attempted

65. In the context of the Vedic revivalist movements, consider the following statements, where one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Swami Dayananda Saraswati strongly opposed the caste system based on birth.
Reason (R): He believed in the Vedic concept of the Varna system, which was based on an individual's merit, occupation, and character.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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development of human potential by integrating material progress with spiritual values.

27. (4) Belur
The headquarters of both the Ramakrishna Math and the Ramakrishna Mission is located at Belur Math in West Bengal. Established by Swami Vivekananda on the banks of the Hooghly River, it serves as the spiritual and administrative heart of the organization. The site is notable for its architecture, which symbolizes the universal religious harmony championed by the movement's founders.

28. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Swami Dayananda Saraswati authored Satyarth Prakash, which outlines the principles of the Arya Samaj. Jyotirao Phule wrote Gulamgiri to criticize the caste system. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Annihilation of Caste remains a seminal text on social reform. Swami Vivekananda's Karma Yoga explains the path of spiritual realization through selfless action and service to humanity in the modern Indian world.

29. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Theosophical Society was indeed founded in the United States by Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott. However, it did not gain momentum in India by opposing ancient philosophies. On the contrary, the Society actively promoted the study and appreciation of Hindu and Buddhist scriptures, helping many educated Indians regain confidence in their own cultural and spiritual traditions against Western influence.

30. (1) I and II only
Annie Besant made significant contributions to Indian education and culture by translating the Bhagavad Gita and founding the Central Hindu College at Varanasi. Far from being opposed to national awakening, she was a central figure in the Home Rule movement and became the first woman president of the Indian National Congress. Her work focused on blending Indian tradition with modern education.

31. (1) It helped them regain pride in their own ancient cultural and spiritual heritage.
The primary impact of the Theosophical Society on the Indian middle class was the restoration of pride in their ancient heritage. By presenting Indian philosophies as scientifically sound and spiritually superior, the Society countered the narrative of Western cultural superiority. This psychological shift was crucial in the growth of national consciousness and the subsequent movements for cultural and political independence.

32. (2) II, III, I
The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was established in 1875 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. The Ramakrishna Mission was founded later in 1897 by Swami Vivekananda to focus on humanitarian work. Finally, Annie Besant founded the Central Hindu College in 1898. This progression illustrates the diverse educational and social initiatives that emerged across different communities during the late 19th century.

33. (2) To promote modern western education and scientific outlook among Indian Muslims
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan initiated the Aligarh Movement to uplift the Muslim community by encouraging the adoption of modern Western education and a scientific temperament. He believed that the community could only progress by reconciling Islamic faith with modern knowledge. The movement aimed to modernize social customs and ensure that Muslims could effectively participate in professional life.

34. (1) He argued for interpreting religious tenets through the lens of modern rationalism and science.
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a proponent of rationalism in religious interpretation. He argued that the word of God in the Quran could not contradict the work of God in nature, thus advocating for a scientific and rational understanding of religious tenets. He encouraged Muslims to move beyond dogmatic traditions and embrace critical thinking to adapt to the modern world.

35. (2) II and IV only
The Aligarh Movement did not prioritize women's education in its early stages and remained

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somewhat conservative regarding the purdah system. Furthermore, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was generally loyal to the British government and advised Muslims to stay away from the Indian National Congress, fearing that political agitation would hinder the community's educational progress and jeopardize its relationship with the rulers.

36. (4) Fostering a revivalist approach that rejected western philosophical ideas.
The Aligarh Movement was fundamentally reformist, not revivalist. It actively promoted English education and modern Western philosophical ideas through the MAO College. It also aimed to reform social abuses within the Muslim community and maintained a stance of loyalty to British rule. A rejection of Western ideas would have been contrary to its primary goal of modernization and intellectual advancement.

37. (3) Deoband Movement
The Aligarh and Ahmadiyya movements, along with the efforts of Nawab Abdul Latif, generally favored modern education and sought some level of engagement with Western culture. The Deoband movement, however, was a revivalist school that focused on traditional Islamic studies. It was characterized by an anti-British stance and a desire to preserve the community's religious identity through orthodox scholarly traditions.

38. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
The Aligarh Movement focused on Western scientific education and loyalty to the British. The Deoband Movement emphasized traditional scholarship with an anti-British outlook. The Brahmo Samaj sought a synthesis of Eastern spirituality and Western rationalism. Meanwhile, the Arya Samaj was a revivalist movement that rejected Western influence in favor of a return to the original Vedic teachings of ancient India.

39. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Deoband Movement was organized by the orthodox ulema to revive traditional Islamic teachings and maintain a spirit of resistance against foreign rule. However, it did not prohibit the issuance of fatwas; in fact, it used them to guide the community. It also did not encourage the adoption of English, focusing instead on religious education and traditional languages.

40. (1) I, II, and III only
The Aligarh movement was reformist and pro-British, while Deoband was revivalist and anti-British. Consequently, Deoband leaders supported the Indian National Congress, whereas Aligarh leaders opposed it. They also differed sharply on education, with Aligarh promoting English and Deoband emphasizing traditional Islamic studies. They were founded at different times and held opposing views regarding the adoption of Western cultural values.

41. (3) Liberate lower castes from Brahminical suppression and the influence of orthodox scriptures.
Jyotirao Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj to liberate the Shudra and Ati-Shudra communities from the social and religious dominance of the Brahmins. He aimed to expose the exploitative nature of orthodox scriptures and rituals. The organization promoted social equality and sought to build a society where individuals were valued for their character rather than their birth within a hierarchy.

42. (1) He provided active support to the Indian National Congress during its early anti-British phase.
Jyotirao Phule did not provide active support to the early Indian National Congress. He was critical of the organization because he believed it primarily represented the interests of the upper castes and did not adequately address the concerns of the depressed classes. His focus remained on social liberation through education and challenging internal social structures rather than political nationalism.

43. (4) Gulamgiri
Jyotirao Phule wrote Gulamgiri in 1873 to draw a parallel between the condition of the lower castes in India and the African American slaves in the United States. He dedicated the book to the American people who fought to end slavery, hoping to inspire a similar struggle for social justice and equality against the Brahminical caste system in India.

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44. (2) E.V. Ramaswami Naicker - Self-Respect Movement
E.V. Ramaswami Naicker founded the Self-Respect Movement in South India to empower the non-Brahmin communities. While Sri Narayana Guru was associated with the Aravippuram Movement, Phule founded Satyashodhak Samaj, and Ambedkar established the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha. Periyar's movement specifically focused on rejecting religious dominance and promoting a sense of dignity among the oppressed castes through rationalist thought.

45. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Jyotirao Phule's pioneering efforts in establishing schools for girls and lower castes were driven by his firm conviction that education is the key to liberation. Despite facing severe social boycotts and hostility from conservative elements, he and his wife persisted. He believed that knowledge would empower the oppressed to understand and eventually dismantle the systems of their exploitation.

46. (4) Demanded political empowerment, separate electorates, and comprehensive constitutional safeguards.
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's approach to Dalit assertion shifted the focus from purely social reform to the acquisition of political power. Unlike earlier reformers who sought gradual change or cultural assimilation, he demanded constitutional safeguards, reserved seats, and separate electorates. He believed that legal rights and political representation were the only permanent solutions to end the age-old oppression of the untouchables.

47. (1) To secure the right of untouchables to draw water from the public Chavdar tank.
The Mahad Satyagraha of 1927 was a landmark event in the struggle for civil rights in India. Led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, it focused on securing the right of the untouchables to use the water from the public Chavdar tank in Mahad. This act was a direct challenge to the practice of untouchability and the social exclusion of the Depressed Classes.

48. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar founded the journal Mooknayak in 1920 to voice the grievances of the oppressed. He established the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha in 1924 for social welfare. Later, he formed the Independent Labour Party in 1936 to contest elections and the Scheduled Castes Federation in 1942 to organize the community politically on a broader national scale.

49. (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Ambedkar viewed the caste system as a fundamental structural evil rather than a minor aberration. He argued that superficial reforms like inter-dining were insufficient to dismantle it. In his seminal work, 'Annihilation of Caste', he asserted that the system could only be destroyed by promoting inter-marriage and by eradicating the very religious notions and scriptures that provide the foundation.

50. (3) I and III only
The Poona Pact was a crucial agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar. It was signed to resolve the impasse created by the Communal Award. The Pact resulted in the abandonment of the demand for separate electorates for the Depressed Classes in exchange for an increased number of reserved seats within the general provincial and central legislatures during the colonial period.

51. (3) It symbolized a radical rejection of orthodox scriptures that provided a basis for untouchability.
The burning of the Manusmriti by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar during the Mahad Satyagraha was a powerful symbolic act. It represented a radical and total rejection of the traditional legal and religious codes that sanctioned social inequality and the practice of untouchability. This event signaled that the movement for Dalit rights would no longer seek reform within the orthodox framework.

52. (1) Mahad Satyagraha, Kalaram Temple Entry Movement, Poona Pact, Conversion to Buddhism
The Mahad Satyagraha occurred in 1927, followed by the Kalaram Temple Entry Movement in 1930. The Poona Pact was signed in 1932 after the Communal Award. Much later, towards the end of his life in 1956, Ambedkar led a mass conversion to Buddhism. This sequence tracks his evolution from civil rights activism to political negotiations and final religious transition.

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71. (4) It was a movement comprising depressed classes like the Malis, Telis, Kunbis, and Dhangars.
The Satyashodhak Samaj was unique because its social base consisted primarily of the depressed and intermediate castes of Maharashtra, such as the Malis, Telis, Kunbis, and Dhangars. Jyotirao Phule deliberately reached out to these rural and working-class groups to build a grassroots movement against Brahminical dominance. This distinguished his organization from many other contemporary reform movements restricted to the elite.

72. (1) II, III, I
The Satyashodhak Samaj was established by Jyotirao Phule in 1873. Decades later, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar founded the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha in 1924 to promote the welfare of the depressed classes. This was followed by the Mahad Satyagraha in 1927, which marked a more militant phase of the struggle for civil rights. This sequence shows the evolution of the anti-caste movement.

73. (3) A solidified political identity and organized rights assertion by the Depressed Classes.
The Mahad Satyagraha and the subsequent movements led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar were instrumental in solidifying a distinct political identity for the Depressed Classes. These actions moved the community beyond passive acceptance and towards organized rights assertion. It established the foundation for future political demands, such as reserved seats and constitutional protections, which became central to the Dalit movement.

74. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Age of Consent Act of 1891, which raised the marriageable age for girls, was passed due to the campaign by B.M. Malabari. However, it did not have unanimous support. Conservative leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak opposed the Act, not because they supported child marriage, but because they believed the British government had no right to interfere in Hindu customs.

75. (2) I, III, and IV only
Pandita Ramabai was a radical reformer who founded the Sharada Sadan and wrote "The High-Caste Hindu Woman" to critique patriarchal social structures. Although she was born into a Brahmin family, she later converted to Christianity, which caused significant controversy. Her work was instrumental in highlighting the domestic oppression of women and providing them with education and alternative means of survival.

76. (2) Poona
The SNDT Women's University, established by D.K. Karve in 1916, was initially founded in Poona (now Pune). It was the culmination of his lifelong dedication to the cause of female education. Karve was inspired by the Japan Women's University and sought to create a similar institution in India that would provide women with specialized higher education tailored to their social roles.

77. (3) Kandukuri Veeresalingam - Maharashtra
Kandukuri Veeresalingam was a pioneering social reformer based in the Madras Presidency, specifically in the Telugu-speaking areas of modern-day Andhra Pradesh. He is famous for his work on widow remarriage and female education. In contrast, Sri Narayana Guru worked in Kerala, Dayananda Saraswati was active in North India, and Raja Ram Mohan Roy spearheaded the reform movement in Bengal.

78. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Sati refers to the practice of self-immolation by a widow on her husband's funeral pyre. Shuddhi was a ritual for purification or reconversion to Hinduism. Purdah signifies the seclusion of women from public view. Bahishkrit refers to those who are boycotted or socially depressed. Understanding these terms is essential for grasping the specific social challenges addressed by various Indian reform movements.

79. (1) Service to man is service to God (Jiva is Shiva).
The Ramakrishna Mission's approach to social service is rooted in the philosophy that serving humanity is equivalent to serving God, often summarized by the phrase "Jiva is Shiva." This belief transformed traditional asceticism into active social work. By treating every individual as a manifestation of the divine, the Mission justifies its extensive humanitarian efforts in healthcare, education, and disaster relief.

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62. (2) 1843
The Tattvabodhini Sabha, which had been founded by Debendranath Tagore in 1839, was merged into the Brahmo Samaj in 1843. This merger was a significant event as it brought Tagore's organizational skills and his focus on systematic study to the Brahmo movement. It helped revitalize the Samaj, providing it with a more structured theological basis and a dedicated platform.

63. (1) Keshab Chandra Sen
The Indian Reform Association was founded in 1870 by Keshab Chandra Sen following his return from England. The association focused on practical social work across five areas: female improvement, education, cheap literature, temperance, and charity. It played a vital role in mobilizing public opinion for social legislation, such as the Native Marriage Act, and promoting general social welfare in India.

64. (2) Gradualist and reliant on education and persuasion
M.G. Ranade and the Prarthana Samaj adopted a gradualist approach to social change. They believed that sustainable reform could only be achieved through persistent education, persuasion, and the cultivation of public opinion. Unlike radical movements that sought to overthrow existing structures, they worked within the social fabric to gradually eliminate harmful practices like child marriage and to promote female education.

65. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Swami Dayananda Saraswati distinguished between the birth-based caste system and the Vedic Varna system. He opposed the former as a social corruption that led to inequality. He advocated for a return to a merit-based Varna system, where an individual's social position was determined by their character, education, and profession. This perspective allowed him to critique contemporary social injustices.

66. (1) The Gurukul Party advocated for Western English education combined with Vedic values.
The split in the Arya Samaj involved the College Party, which supported a curriculum combining Western education with Vedic values, and the Gurukul Party, which insisted on a purely traditional Vedic education. Therefore, it was the College Party, led by figures like Lala Hansraj, that advocated for English education. The Gurukul Party, under Swami Shraddhanand, focused on ancient learning.

67. (2) 1893
Swami Vivekananda's historic participation in the Parliament of the World's Religions in Chicago took place in 1893. His opening address, which began with the famous greeting "Sisters and Brothers of America," earned him instant acclaim. This event was pivotal in establishing Hinduism as a significant world religion and introducing Indian spiritual and philosophical traditions to the Western world on a stage.

68. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Madame Blavatsky co-founded the Theosophical Society in New York, while Colonel Olcott was instrumental in moving the headquarters to Adyar. Annie Besant is best known for her leadership in the Indian Home Rule League. A.O. Hume, while interested in theosophy, is primarily recognized for his role in the founding of the Indian National Congress as a political platform.

69. (3) Al-Hilal
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan published Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq to modernize Muslim social thoughts and wrote commentaries to bridge the gap between Islamic and Christian scriptures. He also authored 'The Loyal Muhammadans of India'. Al-Hilal, however, was an Urdu newspaper started by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the early 20th century to criticize British policies and promote the cause of nationalism.

70. (2) III only
The Deoband Movement was founded by Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi in 1866. Its objective was strictly revivalist, aiming to preserve traditional Islamic education and values. It was actually ideologically opposed to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's Aligarh Movement, as it rejected Western influences and the pro-British stance associated with the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College and its modernist educational initiatives.

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CHAPTER 21

Emergence of Nationalism and Early Indian National Congress

1. Which of the following factors acted as the most significant economic catalyst for the emergence of Indian nationalism in the late 19th century?
(1) The imposition of the exploitative dual government system in Bengal
(2) The drain of wealth and destruction of indigenous industries
(3) The establishment of the central Reserve Bank of India
(4) Official promotion of Indian artisanal goods by the British
(5) Question not attempted

2. The Ilbert Bill controversy of 1883 contributed to Indian nationalism by highlighting which of the following?
(1) Racial arrogance and European resistance to legal equality
(2) Economic exploitation of Indian farmers by European indigo planters
(3) British reluctance to extend modern English education to rural areas
(4) Parliamentary refusal to grant universal voting rights to Indians
(5) Question not attempted

3. Consider the following statements regarding Lord Lytton's reactionary policies which fueled nationalist sentiments:
I. He passed the Vernacular Press Act to curb the freedom of Indian-language newspapers.
II. He reduced the maximum age limit for the Indian Civil Service examination from 21 to 19 years.
III. He abolished the statutory civil service to prevent Indians from holding high administrative posts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which of the following was NOT a factor that contributed to the growth of national awakening in India?
(1) The political, administrative, and economic unification of the country
(2) The rediscovery of India's glorious past by European and Indian scholars
(3) The socio-religious reform movements of the 19th century
(4) The Crown's protection and patronage of local handicraft industries
(5) Question not attempted

5. The introduction of modern means of transport and communication like railways and telegraphs primarily aided nationalism by:
(1) The total eradication of caste and religious barriers among Indians
(2) Facilitating armed rebellions against the colonial administration
(3) Physical mobility, exchange of ideas, and ending regional isolation
(4) The provision of high-paying technical careers for millions of youths
(5) Question not attempted

6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Newspaper)
A. Amrita Bazar Patrika
B. The Hindu
C. Kesari
D. Voice of India
List II: (Founder/Editor)
i. G. Subramaniya Iyer
ii. Sisir Kumar Ghosh
iii. Dadabhai Naoroji
iv. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

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80. (2) IV only

The 19th-century reform movements did not advocate for a total rejection of Indian traditions in favor of British culture. Instead, they sought to harmonize traditional values with modern rationalism. While they criticized social evils like untouchability and promoted women's rights and rational thinking, they simultaneously worked to revive and purify indigenous culture. Most movements also utilized vernacular languages to reach the masses.

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53. (3) 1856, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act was passed in 1856, primarily due to the advocacy and scholarly arguments of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. He demonstrated through ancient texts that widow remarriage was not forbidden by religion. His efforts led the British government to provide legal recognition to such marriages, aiming to improve the dire social condition of Hindu widows in India.

54. (2) He founded the first Indian Women's University and focused extensively on female education.
D.K. Karve was a pioneer in the field of female education and the rehabilitation of widows. His most significant achievement was the founding of the SNDT Women's University, the first of its kind in India. He dedicated his life to establishing schools and shelters for women, believing that education was the most effective way to ensure their independence.

55. (1) IV only
Women's organizations such as the All India Women's Conference were not detached from the national movement. In fact, many women reformers and their organizations were deeply integrated into the struggle for independence. They recognized that social emancipation and political freedom were interconnected, and many leaders played dual roles as social reformers and political activists against British rule.

56. (1) The Temple Entry Proclamation (1936)
The Native Marriage Act, the Age of Consent Act, and the Sarda Act were all legislative measures aimed at reforming domestic and social practices such as child marriage. The Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936, however, was a royal decree issued by the Maharaja of Travancore. While it was a significant social reform, it focused on religious access for lower castes.

57. (3) Kandukuri Veeresalingam
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, and Debendranath Tagore were all prominent figures of the Bengal Renaissance, focusing their reform efforts primarily in the Bengal region. Kandukuri Veeresalingam, however, was the leading light of the social reform movement in the Madras Presidency, particularly among the Telugu-speaking people, earning him the title of the 'Vidyasagar of the South'.

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58. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was instrumental in the passage of the 1856 Widow Remarriage Act. B.M. Malabari led the campaign for the Age of Consent Act of 1891. D.K. Karve founded the SNDT Women's University to promote higher education for women. Pandita Ramabai established the Sharada Sadan to provide education and shelter to destitute widows, significantly contributing to female empowerment.

59. (4) They maintained a narrow social base, appealing mostly to the urban, educated middle classes.
A major limitation of the 19th-century reform movements was their narrow social base. Their appeal was largely confined to the urban, Western-educated middle class and did not deeply penetrate the rural masses. While they addressed critical issues like Sati and child marriage, the lack of widespread participation from the lower strata of society limited the immediate social impact.

60. (2) I, II, IV, and V only
Reformers combined traditional authority with modern logic by using ancient texts to justify change. The Brahmo Samaj blended Upanishadic thought with Western liberalism, while Sir Syed Ahmed Khan applied rationalism to the Quran. The Theosophical Society drew heavily from Indian philosophy. However, the Ramakrishna Mission did not reject Western humanitarianism; it integrated it into its own spiritual framework of service.

61. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a staunch supporter of liberty and internationalism. He closely followed global events and celebrated the success of constitutional movements. Far from opposing the French Revolution, he admired its ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity. He was deeply distressed by the failure of the Naples revolt and consistently championed the cause of freedom across the world.

(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

7. The Vernacular Press Act, which aimed to suppress the nationalist press, was enacted in which year and under which Viceroy?
(1) 1878, Lord Lytton
(2) 1881, Lord Ripon
(3) 1904, Lord Curzon
(4) 1910, Lord Hardinge
(5) Question not attempted

8. Identify the correct statement regarding the role of the press in early national awakening.
(1) The press acted as a tool for political education and ideology
(2) The early nationalist press was a highly profitable commercial enterprise
(3) Newspapers were limited to cities and failed to reach mofussil towns
(4) Early leaders published only in English, neglecting vernacular languages
(5) Question not attempted

9. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The British government enacted the Vernacular Press Act of 1878.
Reason (R): The vernacular press was increasingly critical of British imperial policies and was effectively propagating nationalist ideas among the masses.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

10. To evade the restrictions of the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, which famous newspaper converted itself into an English-language weekly overnight?
(1) Amrita Bazar Patrika
(2) Som Prakash
(3) Sudharak
(4) Bengalee
(5) Question not attempted

11. Consider the following statements regarding the role of modern education in spreading nationalist ideas:
I. It exposed Indian intellectuals to modern Western ideas of democracy, rationalism, and liberty.
II. The English language provided a common medium of communication for educated Indians across different linguistic regions.
III. The British explicitly designed the education system to foster a spirit of independence and self-rule among Indians.
IV. It helped in the creation of a new middle class that eventually provided leadership to the national movement.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

12. Which of the following statements best describes the primary motive of the colonial administration in introducing English education in India?
(1) To foster scientific research and industrial innovation in Indian society
(2) To create a class of Indians English in taste and intellect to assist rule
(3) To prepare Indians for establishing a democratic and republican form of government
(4) To promote the rich heritage of classical Indian literature on a global platform
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following educational institutions was NOT founded by Indian nationalists as part of the national awakening?
(1) Deccan Education Society
(2) Bengal National College
(3) Fort William College
(4) D.A.V. College, Lahore
(5) Question not attempted

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14. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the educational policies of the British during the rise of nationalism.
(1) The Wood's Despatch of 1854 is often called the Magna Carta of English Education in India.
(2) The Raleigh Commission of 1902 was appointed by Lord Curzon to inquire into the conditions and prospects of universities.
(3) The British education system intentionally neglected mass vocational and technical training.
(4) The Hunter Commission focused on university education while ignoring primary schooling.
(5) Question not attempted

15. The concept of the 'downward filtration theory' in early British educational policy meant that:
(1) Modern ideas filtering from the educated elite down to the masses
(2) Direct provision of comprehensive education to the lowest strata of society
(3) Prioritization of technical and vocational training over the liberal arts
(4) Gradual reduction of total state funding for public educational institutions
(5) Question not attempted

16. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Initiative/Publication)
A. Ganapati Festival
B. Shivaji Festival
C. Kesari
D. Mahratta
List II: (Year/Association related to B.G. Tilak)
i. English language
ii. 1893
iii. 1895
iv. Marathi language
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

17. The famous slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" was coined by Bal Gangadhar Tilak during which prominent phase of the national movement?
(1) Swadeshi Movement (1905)
(2) Home Rule Movement (1916)
(3) Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)
(4) Foundation of Congress (1885)
(5) Question not attempted

18. Consider the following statements about Bal Gangadhar Tilak:
I. He was an orthodox Hindu who opposed the Age of Consent Bill.
II. He started the practice of using traditional religious festivals to propagate nationalist ideas among the masses.
III. He firmly believed in the moderate methods of prayer and petition to achieve political goals.
IV. He was the first nationalist leader to face imprisonment multiple times for his writings in the press.
V. He presided over the Surat Session of the Indian National Congress in 1907.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and V only
(3) II, IV and V only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

19. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Bal Gangadhar Tilak utilized traditional festivals like Ganapati and Shivaji to mobilize the masses.
Reason (R): Tilak wanted to restrict the nationalist movement strictly to the upper-caste elites and avoid mass participation.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

20. Who among the following British authors characterized Bal Gangadhar Tilak as the "Father of Indian Unrest"?
(1) Lord Curzon
(2) John Morley

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(3) Edwin Montagu
(4) Valentine Chirol
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which of the following methods was NOT a core component of Bal Gangadhar Tilak's political strategy for achieving Swaraj?
(1) Boycott of foreign textiles and imported commercial goods
(2) Promotion of National Education through indigenous institutions
(3) Subservience to the Crown's economic and fiscal policies
(4) Organizing passive resistance and mass non-cooperation
(5) Question not attempted

22. Arrange the following events related to the life of Lala Lajpat Rai in chronological order:
I. Deportation to Mandalay without trial
II. Foundation of the National School at Lahore
III. Presidency of the special session of INC at Calcutta
IV. Severe lathi charge while protesting the Simon Commission
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(1) II - I - III - IV
(2) I - II - IV - III
(3) II - III - I - IV
(4) I - III - II - IV
(5) Question not attempted

23. The influential book "Unhappy India", which heavily criticized British colonial rule and countered Katherine Mayo's 'Mother India', was written by:
(1) Bipin Chandra Pal
(2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(3) Aurobindo Ghosh
(4) Lala Lajpat Rai
(5) Question not attempted

24. Consider the following statements regarding Lala Lajpat Rai:
I. He was actively associated with the Arya Samaj movement in Punjab.
II. He strongly opposed the Swadeshi movement, considering it economically unviable.
III. He became the first President of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in 1920.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

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25. Which of the following pairs of nationalist leader and their associated publication is incorrectly matched?
(1) Lala Lajpat Rai - The Punjabi
(2) Bipin Chandra Pal - New India
(3) Aurobindo Ghosh - Voice of India
(4) Bal Gangadhar Tilak - Mahratta
(5) Question not attempted

26. Lala Lajpat Rai earned the popular title "Punjab Kesari" primarily because of his:
(1) Leadership and indomitable mobilization in the Punjab region
(2) Founding of the Sikh educational institutions in Lahore
(3) Distinguished military service in the British Indian Frontier Army
(4) Proficiency in traditional wrestling arenas across the Punjab province
(5) Question not attempted

27. Identify the correct statement regarding the political trajectory of Bipin Chandra Pal.
(1) He started as an extremist but later became a staunch supporter of the moderate mendicancy approach.
(2) He consistently advocated for armed rebellion against the British from the very beginning of his career.
(3) Total detachment from active politics for religious reforms in Bengal.
(4) Transition from moderate constitutionalism to prominent extremist leadership.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Extremist Leader)
A. Bipin Chandra Pal
B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
C. Lala Lajpat Rai
D. Aurobindo Ghosh

ANSWERS

1. (2) The drain of wealth and destruction of indigenous industries
The drain of wealth theory, propagated by Dadabhai Naoroji, highlighted how India's resources were siphoned off to Britain without equivalent returns. This systematic exploitation led to widespread poverty and the deindustrialization of traditional crafts. Understanding these economic mechanisms fostered a unified national consciousness against colonial rule, serving as a primary catalyst for organized resistance.

2. (1) Racial arrogance and European resistance to legal equality
The Ilbert Bill aimed to allow Indian magistrates to try European subjects, promoting judicial equality. However, fierce opposition from the European community revealed deep-seated racial prejudices and a refusal to accept legal parity with Indians. This event demonstrated the necessity of organized political struggle and convinced Indian leaders that racial equality was impossible under British administration.

3. (1) I and II only
Lord Lytton's administration was marked by several controversial measures. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was designed to silence local criticism, while reducing the age limit for civil service exams effectively hindered Indian entry into administration. Although he introduced a statutory civil service, he did not abolish it to prevent Indians from serving; rather, he mismanaged it.

4. (4) The Crown's protection and patronage of local handicraft industries
British economic policies were characterized by the neglect and systematic destruction of Indian handicrafts rather than their protection. While administrative unification, the rediscovery of ancient history, and socio-religious reforms contributed significantly to a shared sense of identity, the colonial government's fiscal measures favored British manufacturing. Consequently, the ruin of local industries actually fueled nationalist discontent.

5. (3) Physical mobility, exchange of ideas, and ending regional isolation
The introduction of railways and telegraphs unintentionally facilitated the national movement by connecting distant parts of the subcontinent. This infrastructure allowed leaders to travel widely and share political ideas rapidly across linguistic barriers. By ending geographic isolation, these modern tools enabled a sense of unified purpose and collective action, laying the groundwork for a broader national consciousness.

6. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
During the late nineteenth century, influential newspapers played a crucial role in political education. Sisir Kumar Ghosh founded Amrita Bazar Patrika, while G. Subramaniya Iyer established The Hindu. Bal Gangadhar Tilak used Kesari to mobilize public opinion in Maharashtra. Dadabhai Naoroji edited Voice of India from London to highlight Indian grievances, creating a robust network for nationalist discourse.

7. (1) 1878, Lord Lytton
The Vernacular Press Act was enacted in 1878 under the viceroyalty of Lord Lytton to stifle growing criticism in Indian-language newspapers. Known as the Gagging Act, it targeted only vernacular publications while exempting English ones. This discriminatory law sparked intense protests across the country, eventually contributing to the formation of organized political bodies like the Indian National Congress.

8. (1) The press acted as a tool for political education and ideology
Early nationalist leaders utilized the press primarily as a mission rather than a commercial venture. It served as a vital platform for critiquing colonial policies and spreading democratic ideals among the literate population. Despite reaching small towns, these publications influenced public opinion by articulating grievances, educating

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(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

36. How many delegates attended the first session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay in 1885?
(1) 52
(2) 72
(3) 92
(4) 112
(5) Question not attempted

37. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Pre-Congress Organization)
A. British Indian Association
B. Indian Association of Calcutta
C. Madras Mahajana Sabha
D. Bombay Presidency Association
List II: (Key Founder/Leader)
i. Surendranath Banerjee
ii. M. Viraraghavachari
iii. Pherozeshah Mehta
iv. Radhakanta Deb
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following demands made by the Moderate phase of the Congress:
I. Expansion and reform of the legislative councils.
II. Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
III. Holding of the ICS examination simultaneously in India and England.
IV. Immediate end to the British paramountcy over Indian princely states.
V. Reduction of heavy military expenditure.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and V only
(2) I, III, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

39. The political methodology of the Moderate leaders of the Congress is most accurately described by which of the following?
(1) Organized armed struggle and the formation of secret societies
(2) Mass strikes, economic boycotts, and organized civil disobedience
(3) Seeking military intervention from anti-British foreign powers abroad
(4) Constitutional agitation using prayers, petitions, and protests
(5) Question not attempted

40. Which of the following legislative measures was passed by the British largely as a concession to the persistent constitutional demands made by the Moderate Congress?
(1) The Charter Act of 1853
(2) The Indian Councils Act of 1892
(3) The Rowlatt Act of 1919
(4) The Government of India Act of 1935
(5) Question not attempted

41. Which of the following leaders does NOT belong to the Moderate phase of the Indian National Congress?
(1) Dadabhai Naoroji
(2) Pherozeshah Mehta
(3) Aurobindo Ghosh
(4) Dinshaw Wacha
(5) Question not attempted

42. A significant achievement of the Moderates was the "Economic Critique of Colonialism". This involved propagating the idea that:
(1) Poverty caused by the wealth drain and ruin of local industry
(2) British rule was a divine dispensation essential for India's economic growth
(3) Poverty in India was a natural phenomenon unrelated to colonial policies
(4) Rapid industrialization by British capitalists was the only solution for India
(5) Question not attempted

43. Consider the following statements highlighting the differences between the Moderates and Extremists:
I. Moderates believed the British rule

List II: (Core ideology/Action)
i. Advocated active passive resistance and spiritual nationalism
ii. Emphasized the economic critique and labor movements
iii. Focused on cultural revivalism through public festivals
iv. Popularized the concept of complete autonomy free from British control in Bengal
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

29. Bipin Chandra Pal's concept of 'National Education' during the Swadeshi movement aimed primarily to:
(1) Provide cheap clerical labor for British administrative offices
(2) Replace all indigenous languages with English in rural schools
(3) Awakening national spirit and preparing students for civic duties
(4) Exclusive focus on religious scriptures excluding modern scientific study
(5) Question not attempted

30. Which English weekly was started by Bipin Chandra Pal in 1901 to propagate his nationalist views?
(1) Bande Mataram
(2) Yugantar
(3) The Bengalee
(4) New India
(5) Question not attempted

31. Among the following early nationalist leaders, who is the odd one out as they belonged to the Moderate faction rather than the Extremist faction?
(1) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(2) Bipin Chandra Pal
(3) Aurobindo Ghosh
(4) Lala Lajpat Rai
(5) Question not attempted

32. Select the correct sequence of the first four Presidents of the Indian National Congress in chronological order (1885, 1886, 1887, 1888):
(1) W.C. Bonnerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Badruddin Tyabji, George Yule
(2) Dadabhai Naoroji, W.C. Bonnerjee, George Yule, Badruddin Tyabji
(3) W.C. Bonnerjee, Badruddin Tyabji, Dadabhai Naoroji, George Yule
(4) George Yule, W.C. Bonnerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Badruddin Tyabji
(5) Question not attempted

33. Consider the following statements regarding the objectives of the Indian National Congress at the time of its foundation in 1885:
I. Promotion of friendly relations among nationalist political workers from different parts of the country.
II. Formulation of popular demands and their presentation before the government.
III. Immediate demand for Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence).
IV. Development and consolidation of a feeling of national unity.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

34. The "Safety Valve Theory" regarding the foundation of the Indian National Congress was popularized predominantly by which leader in his writings?
(1) Lala Lajpat Rai
(2) W.C. Bonnerjee
(3) Surendranath Banerjee
(4) Badruddin Tyabji
(5) Question not attempted

35. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Lord Dufferin, who initially looked upon the INC favorably, later turned hostile and called it a representative of a "microscopic minority".
Reason (R): The INC in its early years began to demand significant constitutional reforms, Indianization of civil services, and a reduction in military expenditure.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

50. On which exact date did the Partition of Bengal officially come into effect, triggering widespread protests and the observance of a day of mourning?
(1) July 19, 1905
(2) August 7, 1905
(3) October 16, 1905
(4) December 12, 1911
(5) Question not attempted

51. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Rabindranath Tagore during the Swadeshi Movement:
I. He composed the patriotic song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' to inspire the protestors.
II. He suggested the observance of 'Raksha Bandhan' between Hindus and Muslims to symbolize unity on the day of partition.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) Both I and II
(4) Neither I nor II
(5) Question not attempted

52. Following the partition of Bengal in 1905, which of the following areas was NOT included in the newly created province of 'Eastern Bengal and Assam'?
(1) Dacca (Dhaka)
(2) Chittagong
(3) Rajshahi
(4) Bihar
(5) Question not attempted

53. The immediate cause and effect relationship in the context of the early 20th century Indian nationalism shows that the Partition of Bengal directly led to the genesis of which movement?
(1) The Non-Cooperation Movement
(2) The Civil Disobedience Movement
(3) The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement
(4) The Quit India Movement
(5) Question not attempted

54. Consider the following statements about the impact of the Swadeshi and Boycott movement:
I. It led to a significant decline in the import of foreign textiles and goods in Bengal.
II. It stimulated the growth of indigenous industries, such as soap factories, match factories, and handlooms.
III. It resulted in the establishment of parallel national educational institutions.
IV. It successfully united the entire Muslim population of Bengal under the Congress umbrella.
V. It marked a shift in the nationalist movement from petitioning to active mass participation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and V only
(3) IV only
(4) II, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

55. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Institution/Committee during Swadeshi)
A. Swadesh Bandhab Samiti
B. Bengal National College
C. Anti-Circular Society
D. Dawn Society
List II: (Key Figure)
i. Aurobindo Ghosh (as Principal)
ii. Ashwini Kumar Dutta
iii. Satish Chandra Mukherjee
iv. Sachindra Prasad Bose
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

56. During the Swadeshi Movement, the concept of 'Atmashakti' (Self-reliance) was highly emphasized. In practice, this primarily meant:
(1) National dignity through social reform and indigenous enterprises
(2) Depending solely on the British for military defense
(3) Boycotting government jobs and relying solely on begging
(4) Engaging exclusively in the armed assassination of British officials

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(5) Question not attempted

57. Identify the correct statement regarding the participation of different social groups in the Boycott and Swadeshi movement.
(1) Students were entirely apathetic and played no role in picketing shops selling foreign goods.
(2) Women remained confined to their homes and did not participate in nationalist processions.
(3) The movement saw widespread active participation of women and students in picketing and mobilizing masses.
(4) The upper-class zamindars universally opposed the movement and actively aided the British police.
(5) Question not attempted

58. Which of the following pairs of Swadeshi Movement leaders and their respective regions of operation is incorrectly matched?
(1) Syed Haider Raza - Central Provinces
(2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak - Bombay and Pune
(3) Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh - Punjab
(4) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai - Madras Presidency
(5) Question not attempted

59. Consider the following issues that led to the Surat Split of 1907:
I. The Extremists wanted to extend the Swadeshi and Boycott movement outside Bengal, which Moderates opposed.
II. The Moderates wanted to drop the resolutions on Swaraj, Boycott, and National Education passed in 1906.
III. The dispute over the selection of the President for the Surat session between Ras Behari Ghosh and Lala Lajpat Rai.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

60. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Surat Session of the Indian National Congress in 1907 ended in a formal split between the Moderates and Extremists.
Reason (R): The British government successfully mediated between the two factions, forcing the Extremists to voluntarily leave the Congress.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

61. Who presided over the controversial Surat Session of the Indian National Congress in 1907 where the split occurred?
(1) Dadabhai Naoroji
(2) Surendranath Banerjee
(3) Ras Behari Ghosh
(4) Pherozeshah Mehta
(5) Question not attempted

62. Select the correct chronological sequence of the Indian National Congress sessions that trace the buildup to the split:
(1) Benaras (1905), Calcutta (1906), Surat (1907)
(2) Calcutta (1906), Benaras (1905), Surat (1907)
(3) Surat (1907), Benaras (1905), Calcutta (1906)
(4) Benaras (1905), Surat (1907), Calcutta (1906)
(5) Question not attempted

63. Under the presidency of Dadabhai Naoroji at the Calcutta Session (1906), the Congress passed four compromise resolutions. Which of the following was NOT one of them?
(1) Separate Electorates for Minorities
(2) Swaraj (Self-government)
(3) Boycott
(4) National Education
(5) Question not attempted

64. Consider the following statements comparing Bal Gangadhar Tilak's and Annie Besant's Home Rule Leagues:
I. Tilak launched his league in April 1916, while Besant launched hers in September

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1916.
II. Tilak's league was restricted to Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar.
III. Besant's league covered the rest of India not covered by Tilak's league.
IV. Because of ideological differences, the two leagues violently opposed each other and competed for the same members.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

65. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:

List I: (Key Associate)
A. Joseph Baptista
B. N.C. Kelkar
C. George Arundale
D. B.P. Wadia

List II: (Role/Association in Home Rule Movement)
i. Secretary of Tilak's Home Rule League
ii. President of Tilak's Home Rule League
iii. Active associate in Besant's League and labor movement
iv. Organizing Secretary of Besant's Home Rule League

(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

66. Consider the following statements regarding the arrest of Annie Besant in 1917:
I. Her arrest by the Madras government led to widespread national outrage and boosted the Home Rule movement.
II. In protest against her arrest, Sir S. Subramaniya Iyer renounced his knighthood.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) Both I and II
(4) Neither I nor II
(5) Question not attempted

67. The fundamental objective of the Home Rule League Movement in India was to:
(1) Overthrow the British rule through an organized armed revolution
(2) The immediate establishment of a socialist communist state
(3) Self-government for India within the British Empire
(4) Restore the pre-1857 princely states to their absolute powers
(5) Question not attempted

68. Which of the following sections of Indian society largely opposed or remained aloof from the Home Rule League movement?
(1) The western-educated urban middle class and intellectuals
(2) The student community in Madras and Bombay
(3) The prominent Indian industrialist class
(4) Non-Brahmins of Madras and lower castes of Maharashtra
(5) Question not attempted

69. Annie Besant propagated the ideas of the Home Rule Movement primarily through her two influential newspapers named:
(1) Mahratta and Kesari
(2) Yugantar and Sandhya
(3) New India and Commonweal
(4) Indian Opinion and Harijan
(5) Question not attempted

70. Consider the following statements about the Lucknow Pact of 1916:
I. It marked the readmission of the Extremists into the Indian National Congress.
II. It established a historic political alliance between the Congress and the All India Muslim League.
III. The Congress formally accepted the Muslim League's demand for separate electorates.
IV. Both organizations jointly demanded that India should be granted immediate dominion status.
V. The pact permanently resolved the communal problem in India, ending all Hindu-Muslim friction.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only

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possessed an innate sense of justice, whereas Extremists believed the British would yield only to pressure.
II. Moderates confined their political activities to the educated classes, whereas Extremists emphasized mass political participation.
III. Both Moderates and Extremists universally agreed on the immediate goal of absolute independence (Purna Swaraj) outside the British Empire before 1905.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) III only
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

44. The influential series of articles titled "New Lamps for Old", which strongly criticized the Moderate politics of the Congress, was written by:
(1) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(2) Aurobindo Ghosh
(3) Bipin Chandra Pal
(4) Lala Lajpat Rai
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Author/Leader)
A. Dadabhai Naoroji
B. Aurobindo Ghosh
C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
D. R.C. Dutt
List II: (Work/Concept)
i. Doctrine of Passive Resistance
ii. Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
iii. Economic History of India
iv. Gita Rahasya
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

46. Which of the following is considered the most appropriate reason for the rise of extremism within the Indian National Congress in the early 20th century?
(1) Complete fulfillment of all moderate demands by the British government
(2) The sudden influx of enormous wealth into the Indian agricultural sector
(3) The decision of the British to voluntarily transfer administrative power
(4) Disillusionment with moderate methods and Curzon's reactionary policies
(5) Question not attempted

47. Identify the odd one out regarding the core ideological beliefs of the Extremist leaders compared to the Moderates.
(1) Belief in the providential nature of British rule
(2) Deep faith in the capacity of the masses
(3) Demand for Swaraj as a birthright
(4) Advocacy of self-reliance and constructive work (Atmashakti)
(5) Question not attempted

48. Arrange the following events associated with the Partition of Bengal in chronological sequence:
I. Formal announcement of the Partition by the Government
II. The partition comes into official effect (Day of Mourning)
III. Passing of the Boycott Resolution at the Calcutta Town Hall
IV. Annulment of the Partition

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(1) I - III - II - IV
(2) III - I - II - IV
(3) I - II - III - IV
(4) III - II - I - IV
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following statements regarding Lord Curzon's motives for the partition of Bengal:
I. The officially stated reason was that the province was too large to be administered efficiently.
II. The real political motive was to divide the Bengali-speaking population and weaken the nationalist nerve center.
III. The partition aimed to foster a divide between Hindus and Muslims by creating a Muslim-majority province in the East.
IV. The partition was executed primarily to grant complete administrative autonomy to the local Indian leaders.

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(4) Individual heroic actions and political assassinations to terrorize rulers
(5) Question not attempted

79. Among the following revolutionary actions, which is the odd one out as it does NOT belong to the early phase of revolutionary nationalism (prior to 1915)?
(1) The Kakori Train Robbery
(2) Assassination of Rand by Chapekar brothers
(3) Attempt on the life of Kingsford at Muzaffarpur
(4) Assassination of Curzon Wyllie by Madan Lal Dhingra
(5) Question not attempted

80. In the context of early 20th-century Indian politics, the term 'individual heroic action' as a political strategy was predominantly characterized by:
(1) Mass fasting by a single political leader to change government policy
(2) Secret plotting to assassinate colonial officials and traitors
(3) Single-handed establishment of educational institutions in rural areas
(4) The publication of anonymous petitions in prominent British newspapers
(5) Question not attempted

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(3) V only
(4) I, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

71. Who was the President of the historic Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress in 1916?
(1) Annie Besant
(2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(3) Syed Nabiullah
(4) Ambika Charan Majumdar
(5) Question not attempted

72. Which of the following is considered by historians as the most significant long-term flaw or negative consequence of the Lucknow Pact (1916) for the national movement?
(1) Legitimation of communal politics by accepting separate electorates
(2) It alienated the British government completely, leading to immediate martial law.
(3) The cause of a severe and lasting financial crisis in the Congress
(4) It led to the expulsion of moderate leaders from the mainstream political arena.
(5) Question not attempted

73. Identify the correct pair of leaders who were the chief architects and facilitators of the Congress-League unity at Lucknow in 1916.
(1) Mahatma Gandhi and Aga Khan
(2) Jawaharlal Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan
(3) Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(4) Annie Besant and Syed Ahmed Khan
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which of the following international events contributed as a cause for the Muslim League moving closer to the Congress by 1916?
(1) British hostility toward the Ottoman Empire in WWI
(2) The successful Russian Revolution of 1917
(3) The formal signing of the Treaty of Versailles in Europe
(4) The withdrawal of the Partition of Bengal by the Ottoman Caliph
(5) Question not attempted

75. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:

List I: (Early Revolutionary Organization)
A. Mitra Mela
B. Anushilan Samiti (Calcutta)
C. Abhinav Bharat
D. Yugantar (journal & group)
List II: (Founder/Key Leader)
i. V.D. Savarkar
ii. Pramatha Mitra
iii. V.D. Savarkar (as a transformed secret society)
iv. Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

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76. The Alipore Bomb Conspiracy case (1908) was a major trial of early revolutionaries following the attempted assassination of:
(1) Lord Hardinge
(2) Douglas Kingsford
(3) Curzon Wyllie
(4) A.M.T. Jackson
(5) Question not attempted

77. Consider the following statements regarding the Abhinav Bharat society:
I. It was a secret society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Savarkar.
II. It operated exclusively within the Bengal presidency to fight the partition.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) Both I and II
(4) Neither I nor II
(5) Question not attempted

78. Identify the correct statement regarding the core objective and methodology of the early phase of revolutionary nationalism (pre-1915).
(1) They sought to negotiate constitutional reforms peacefully through the British parliament.
(2) They strictly adhered to the Gandhian principles of non-violent civil disobedience.
(3) Organizing large-scale industrial strikes within British factories

citizens on constitutional rights, and fostering a shared sense of national identity.

9. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The British government passed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 specifically to control the increasingly influential local language media. These newspapers were effectively mobilizing the masses and providing a sharp critique of imperial economic and administrative policies. The legislation aimed to silence this nationalist propaganda, making the government's fear of public awakening the primary motivation for its enactment.

10. (1) Amrita Bazar Patrika
To bypass the restrictive provisions of the Vernacular Press Act, which applied specifically to non-English publications, the Amrita Bazar Patrika changed its language from Bengali to English overnight. This clever tactical shift allowed the newspaper to continue its nationalist critique while remaining outside the legal reach of the new censorship laws, demonstrating the ingenuity of early journalists.

11. (2) I, II and IV only
Western education introduced Indian intellectuals to concepts like liberty and democracy, while the English language facilitated communication between different linguistic regions. This system created a professional middle class that spearheaded the national movement. However, the British did not intend to foster independence; their goal was to create a loyal class of subordinates to assist in colonial administrative duties.

12. (2) To create a class of Indians English in taste and intellect to assist rule
The colonial administration introduced English education primarily to develop a cadre of Indians who could serve as intermediaries between the rulers and the ruled. Based on Macaulay's Minute, the goal was to produce individuals who were Indian in blood but British in cultural values. This was expected to stabilize imperial rule and reduce the cost of minor administrative tasks.

13. (3) Fort William College
Fort William College was established in 1800 by Lord Wellesley to train British civil servants in Indian languages and customs. In contrast, institutions like the Deccan Education Society and Bengal National College were founded by Indian nationalists to promote indigenous education and national spirit. D.A.V. College in Lahore was another prominent initiative aimed at merging modern and traditional knowledge.

14. (4) The Hunter Commission focused on university education while ignoring primary schooling
The Hunter Commission of 1882 actually emphasized the importance of primary and secondary education, recommending that the state should hand over higher education to private enterprise. While Wood's Despatch is considered the foundational document of English education, and the Raleigh Commission focused on university reforms, the Hunter Commission is specifically noted for its focus on basic and vocational training.

15. (1) Modern ideas filtering from the educated elite down to the masses
The downward filtration theory assumed that by educating a small group of high-class Indians, modern Western ideas and culture would eventually trickle down to the broader population. The British used this concept to justify neglecting mass education due to limited funds. They believed that the elite would act as conduits for spreading European knowledge throughout the various social layers.

16. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Bal Gangadhar Tilak transformed traditional culture into political tools by initiating the Ganapati Festival in 1893 and the Shivaji Festival in 1895. He also used journalism effectively, editing the Marathi newspaper Kesari and the English publication Mahratta. These efforts were designed to mobilize the masses and foster a sense of national pride and resistance against the colonial government's policies.

17. (2) Home Rule Movement (1916)
Although Bal Gangadhar Tilak advocated for Swaraj throughout his career, he popularized the specific slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" during the Home Rule Movement

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communal problem or end all Hindu-Muslim friction. In fact, by accepting separate electorates, the pact may have unintentionally strengthened communal identities in the long run.

71. (4) Ambika Charan Majumdar
Ambika Charan Majumdar presided over the 1916 Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress. This session is historically significant for the "Lucknow Pact" between the Congress and the Muslim League, as well as the return of the Extremist faction to the Congress fold. Majumdar's presidency oversaw a period of renewed nationalist vigor and a united front against British rule during the First World War.

72. (1) Legitimation of communal politics by accepting separate electorates
Many historians argue the most significant negative consequence of the Lucknow Pact was the formal acceptance of separate electorates. This move legitimized communal politics by granting a permanent constitutional form to religious divisions. While it brought temporary unity against the British, it eventually complicated the struggle for a secular national identity and deeply influenced the subcontinent's future political landscape.

73. (3) Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Muhammad Ali Jinnah were the chief architects of the political rapprochement between the Congress and the Muslim League in 1916. Tilak represented the newly returned Extremist faction and advocated for a united national front. Jinnah, then a member of both organizations, was a staunch proponent of Hindu-Muslim unity, earning him the title "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity" from Sarojini Naidu.

74. (1) British hostility toward the Ottoman Empire in WWI
During World War I, Britain's decision to fight against the Ottoman Empire deeply disturbed Indian Muslims, as the Ottoman Sultan was the Caliph of the Islamic world. This hostility, combined with other grievances like the annulment of the Partition of Bengal, made the Muslim League more critical of British rule and more willing to collaborate with the Congress in the pursuit of self-government.

75. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
V.D. Savarkar founded the Mitra Mela in 1899, which later transformed into the secret society Abhinav Bharat in 1904. In Bengal, Pramatha Mitra established the Anushilan Samiti in Calcutta. The Yugantar group, which advocated for revolutionary violence through its namesake journal, was led by figures like Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta, representing the militant phase of the nationalist struggle against colonial rule.

76. (2) Douglas Kingsford
The Alipore Bomb Conspiracy case followed the failed attempt by Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki to assassinate Douglas Kingsford, the unpopular District Judge of Muzaffarpur. The subsequent police investigation led to the discovery of a bomb-making factory in Alipore and the arrest of several revolutionaries, including Aurobindo Ghosh. Although Aurobindo was eventually acquitted, the trial highlighted the influence of revolutionary nationalism in Bengal.

77. (1) I only
Abhinav Bharat was a secret revolutionary society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Savarkar. While it had its roots in Maharashtra as the Mitra Mela, it expanded its influence and had members across various parts of India and even abroad. It did not operate exclusively in Bengal; rather, it was a prominent part of the revolutionary movement in western India and abroad.

78. (4) Individual heroic actions and political assassinations to terrorize rulers
The early phase of revolutionary nationalism focused on "propaganda by deed." Revolutionaries aimed to strike terror into the hearts of British officials through individual acts of heroism and political assassinations. They believed that these actions would inspire the youth and awaken the masses, eventually leading to a general uprising. This methodology was distinct from the constitutional agitation of the Moderates and mass movements.

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27. (4) Transition from moderate constitutionalism to prominent extremist leadership
Bipin Chandra Pal initially participated in the moderate politics of the early Congress but eventually became a leading voice of the extremist faction. Along with Tilak and Lajpat Rai, he formed the famous "Lal-Bal-Pal" trio. He advocated for complete autonomy and passive resistance, representing a significant shift from the earlier methods of petitioning and constitutional agitation to more assertive nationalist demands.

28. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Bipin Chandra Pal was a key figure in advocating Bengal's autonomy, while Tilak utilized cultural festivals for mobilization. Lala Lajpat Rai focused on the economic critique of British rule and was involved in labor movements. Aurobindo Ghosh developed the doctrine of passive resistance and spiritual nationalism, providing a philosophical foundation for the revolutionary and extremist segments of the independence movement.

29. (3) Awakening national spirit and preparing students for civic duties
During the Swadeshi movement, Bipin Chandra Pal promoted national education to replace the colonial system, which he believed was designed to create subservient clerks. His vision focused on instilling a sense of patriotism and preparing youth for future responsibilities in a free India. This involved a curriculum that combined modern scientific knowledge with indigenous culture and a deep love for the motherland.

30. (4) New India
Bipin Chandra Pal started the English weekly "New India" in 1901 to spread his nationalist ideas and critique colonial administrative policies. Through this publication, he articulated the need for self-reliance and advocated for a more assertive political stance. It became an important platform for the extremist ideology, influencing the educated youth and shaping the discourse of the Swadeshi movement.

31. (1) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a leading figure of the Moderate faction of the Indian National Congress, known for his emphasis on constitutional methods and dialogue with the British. In contrast, Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh, and Lala Lajpat Rai were key leaders of the Extremist group. They advocated for more radical approaches, including boycotts and mass mobilization, to achieve self-rule.

32. (1) W.C. Bonnerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Badruddin Tyabji, George Yule
The Indian National Congress held its inaugural session in 1885 with W.C. Bonnerjee as president. He was followed by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1886 at Calcutta. Badruddin Tyabji became the first Muslim president in 1887 at Madras, and George Yule served as the first European president at the Allahabad session in 1888, reflecting the organization's inclusive and pan-Indian character.

33. (3) I, II and IV only
The early Congress aimed to foster national unity, present popular demands to the government, and establish a network of political workers across India. However, during its foundation in 1885, it did not demand immediate Purna Swaraj or complete independence. Instead, the focus was on constitutional reforms and greater Indian representation within the existing British administrative framework through peaceful agitation.

34. (1) Lala Lajpat Rai
Lala Lajpat Rai popularized the "Safety Valve Theory" in his book "Young India." He argued that the Indian National Congress was founded by A.O. Hume under the direction of Lord Dufferin to provide a peaceful outlet for growing Indian discontent. This theory suggested the organization was intended to prevent another violent uprising like the 1857 revolt by canalizing grievances through constitutional means.

35. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Lord Dufferin initially adopted a neutral or slightly favorable stance toward the Congress but quickly grew hostile as it began demanding substantial reforms. The organization's calls for the Indianization of civil services and reductions in military spending challenged British authority. Consequently, Dufferin dismissed the Congress as representing only a "microscopic minority,"

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attempting to downplay its growing political influence and legitimacy.

36. (2) 72
The first session of the Indian National Congress took place in December 1885 at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay. It was attended by 72 delegates from various parts of India, representing different linguistic and professional backgrounds. This gathering marked the beginning of an organized national movement, setting the stage for decades of constitutional and eventually mass-based struggle for independence.

37. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Before 1885, several regional organizations paved the way for the Congress. Radhakanta Deb led the British Indian Association, while Surendranath Banerjee founded the Indian Association of Calcutta. M. Viraraghavachari was a key figure in the Madras Mahajana Sabha, and Pherozeshah Mehta was instrumental in the Bombay Presidency Association. These groups focused on local grievances and advocated for administrative and legal reforms.

38. (1) I, II, III, and V only
The Moderates focused on administrative and constitutional reforms, such as expanding legislative councils and separating the judiciary from the executive. They also demanded simultaneous ICS examinations and lower military spending. However, during this period, they did not call for an end to British paramountcy over princely states, as their goals were centered on reform within the colonial system rather than its overthrow.

39. (4) Constitutional agitation using prayers, petitions, and protests
Moderate leaders believed in the British sense of justice and preferred constitutional methods to achieve their goals. Their strategy, often described as "political mendicancy" by critics, relied on drafting petitions, delivering speeches, and organizing peaceful protests. They aimed to educate public opinion in both India and Britain, hoping that logical persuasion would eventually lead the colonial government to grant necessary reforms.

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40. (2) The Indian Councils Act of 1892
The Indian Councils Act of 1892 was a significant legislative response to the persistent demands of the early Congress for greater representation. It expanded the size of the legislative councils and introduced a limited, indirect form of election. While it did not satisfy all nationalist aspirations, it was considered a successful outcome of the Moderates' strategy of consistent constitutional pressure on the government.

41. (3) Aurobindo Ghosh
Aurobindo Ghosh was a prominent leader of the Extremist faction, known for his radical views and advocacy of passive resistance. In contrast, Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, and Dinshaw Wacha were pillars of the Moderate phase. They emphasized gradual reform and maintained faith in the British legal system, whereas Aurobindo sought a more direct and spiritual approach to achieving national independence.

42. (1) Poverty caused by the wealth drain and ruin of local industry
The Moderates' most profound contribution was the economic critique of British rule, which argued that India's poverty was a direct result of colonial policies. They highlighted how wealth was siphoned off through the "drain theory" and how the influx of British manufactured goods destroyed indigenous industries. This analysis provided a scientific basis for nationalist discontent and challenged the claim that British rule was beneficial.

43. (3) III only
Before 1905, neither the Moderates nor the Extremists universally demanded absolute independence (Purna Swaraj) outside the British Empire. The Moderates sought self-government within the empire, and the Extremists' demand for Swaraj was also often interpreted as autonomy under British suzerainty during this early period. The goal of complete independence outside the empire only gained widespread traction much later in the national movement.

44. (2) Aurobindo Ghosh
Aurobindo Ghosh wrote the influential series of articles "New Lamps for Old" in the journal Indu Prakash. In these writings, he launched a

scathing critique of the Moderate leadership's cautious and conciliatory approach. He argued that their methods were ineffective and urged for a more radical, mass-based struggle, marking him as one of the earliest and most intellectual voices of extremism.

45. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Dadabhai Naoroji's "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" introduced the drain theory, while Aurobindo Ghosh developed the "Doctrine of Passive Resistance." Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote the "Gita Rahasya" during his imprisonment in Mandalay, providing a nationalist interpretation of the scripture. R.C. Dutt's "Economic History of India" offered a comprehensive critique of colonial land revenue and fiscal policies.

46. (4) Disillusionment with moderate methods and Curzon's reactionary policies
The rise of extremism was primarily driven by the failure of moderate petitions to produce significant changes and the aggressive policies of Lord Curzon. His decisions, particularly the Partition of Bengal and the Universities Act, convinced many young nationalists that the British would only respond to pressure. This frustration led to a demand for more assertive tactics like boycotts and mass mobilization.

47. (1) Belief in the providential nature of British rule
Unlike the Moderates, who often viewed British rule as a beneficial "providential" occurrence that would modernize India, the Extremists saw it as purely exploitative. They possessed a deep faith in the capacity of the Indian masses and advocated for self-reliance and Swaraj as a natural right. Their ideology rejected the idea that British presence was necessary for India's progress or administrative stability.

48. (1) I - III - II - IV
The government formally announced the Partition of Bengal in July 1905, leading to the passing of the Boycott Resolution at the Calcutta Town Hall in August. The partition officially took effect on October 16, 1905, which was observed as a day of mourning. Finally, due to persistent nationalist pressure, the partition was annulled at the Delhi Durbar in December 1911.

49. (1) I, II and III only
While the British officially cited administrative convenience, Curzon's real intent was to weaken the Bengali nationalist movement by dividing its core population. The partition also aimed to create a rift between Hindus and Muslims by establishing a Muslim-majority province in the east. There was no intention of granting autonomy; rather, the move was designed to consolidate imperial control through a policy of divide and rule.

50. (3) October 16, 1905
The Partition of Bengal officially came into effect on October 16, 1905. This day was marked by widespread protests, with people fasting and singing patriotic songs. In Calcutta, it was observed as a day of mourning, during which businesses remained closed and thousands bathed in the Ganges. This event served as a major turning point, triggering the Swadeshi and Boycott movement.

51. (3) Both I and II
Rabindranath Tagore played a significant cultural and symbolic role during the Swadeshi Movement. He composed 'Amar Sonar Bangla' to celebrate the unity of Bengal, which later became the national anthem of Bangladesh. Additionally, he suggested the practice of 'Raksha Bandhan' where Hindus and Muslims tied threads on each other's wrists to demonstrate communal harmony in the face of the British partition policy.

52. (4) Bihar
The new province of 'Eastern Bengal and Assam' created in 1905 included divisions such as Dacca, Chittagong, and Rajshahi, along with the province of Assam. Bihar, however, remained part of the original Bengal province along with Orissa and the western districts of Bengal. This administrative restructuring was strategically designed to reduce the political influence of the Bengali-speaking Hindu intelligentsia in the region.

53. (3) The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement
The Partition of Bengal acted as the immediate trigger for the launch of the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement. This movement represented the first major challenge to British authority in the 20th century, focusing on the use of

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CHAPTER 22

Gandhian Era : Mass Movements and Major Events

1. Mahatma Gandhi's first major use of Satyagraha (civil disobedience) in South Africa was organized primarily to protest against which of the following?
(1) The harsh conditions of the Indentured labour system
(2) The Asiatic Registration Act (Black Act)
(3) The imposition of a heavy poll tax on Indian merchants
(4) The strict segregation of Indians in railway coaches
(5) Question not attempted

2. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Journal/Newspaper)
A. Indian Opinion
B. Navajivan
C. Harijan
D. Young India
List II: (Primary Language/Format)
i. English (Early phase in India)
ii. English (Focus on untouchability)
iii. Gujarati (Focus on domestic issues)
iv. Multilingual including Gujarati, English, Tamil, and Hindi
Codes:
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

3. Consider the following statements regarding Mahatma Gandhi's early settlements in South Africa:
I. The Phoenix Settlement was established in 1904 near Durban.
II. The Tolstoy Farm was established with the financial assistance of his friend Hermann Kallenbach.
III. Both settlements served as training grounds to prepare volunteers for peaceful Satyagraha.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

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4. Upon his permanent return to India in January 1915, who among the following advised Mahatma Gandhi to spend a year touring the country to understand its political and social realities before actively joining politics?
(1) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(2) Ferozeshah Mehta
(3) Dadabhai Noaroji
(4) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(5) Question not attempted

5. Consider the following statements regarding the early institutional foundations laid by Mahatma Gandhi in India:
Statement I: Upon his return to India, Gandhi established the Satyagraha Ashram at Kochrab in Ahmedabad in 1915.
Statement II: The ashram was later relocated to the banks of the Sabarmati river in 1917 to allow for activities like farming and animal husbandry.
Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

62. (1) Benaras (1905), Calcutta (1906), Surat (1907)
The tensions between Moderates and Extremists escalated over three consecutive years. At the Benaras session in 1905, they disagreed on the scope of the boycott. The 1906 Calcutta session saw a temporary compromise under Dadabhai Naoroji, where resolutions on Swaraj and Swadeshi were passed. Finally, at Surat in 1907, these lingering issues could not be resolved, leading to an open confrontation and the subsequent split.

63. (1) Separate Electorates for Minorities
At the 1906 Calcutta session, the Congress passed four historic resolutions on Swaraj, Boycott, Swadeshi, and National Education. These were intended to bridge the gap between the two factions. Separate electorates were never part of the Congress agenda during this period; that concept was introduced by the British through the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 and was later accepted by the Congress in the 1916 Lucknow Pact.

64. (1) I, II and III only
Tilak and Besant launched their respective leagues in 1916 with a clear division of geographical areas to avoid conflict. Tilak focused on Maharashtra and neighboring regions, while Besant covered the rest of India. Far from being hostile, the two leagues cooperated closely and shared a common goal of achieving self-government. Many leaders and volunteers were active participants in both organizations, strengthening the overall movement.

65. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
In Tilak's Home Rule League, Joseph Baptista served as the President and N.C. Kelkar as the Secretary. For Annie Besant's league, George Arundale was the Organizing Secretary. B.P. Wadia was a key associate of Besant and played a vital role in linking the Home Rule movement with the organized labor movement in Madras, highlighting the broadening social base of the political struggle.

66. (3) Both I and II
The arrest of Annie Besant in June 1917 by the Madras government triggered a nationwide wave of protests, significantly increasing the popularity of the Home Rule movement. Prominent leaders like Sir S. Subramaniya Iyer renounced their knighthood in an act of defiance against this colonial repression. The intensity of the public reaction eventually forced the British to release her and issue the landmark Montagu Declaration.

67. (3) Self-government for India within the British Empire
The Home Rule League Movement sought to obtain "Home Rule" or self-government for India on the lines of the autonomous dominions within the British Empire, such as Australia and Canada. Unlike earlier movements that focused on specific administrative reforms or revolutionary goals, this movement provided a clear and constitutional political demand that resonated with both the educated middle class and various regional groups.

68. (4) Non-Brahmins of Madras and lower castes of Maharashtra
While the Home Rule movement gained widespread support among urban intellectuals and students, it faced opposition from certain social groups. In the Madras Presidency, some non-Brahmin leaders feared that self-government would lead to Brahmin dominance. Similarly, certain lower-caste groups in Maharashtra were skeptical, believing that British rule provided protection against traditional social hierarchies and that Home Rule might restore the power of upper-caste elites.

69. (3) New India and Commonweal
Annie Besant utilized her two newspapers, "New India" and "The Commonweal", to effectively disseminate the ideas of the Home Rule Movement. Through these publications, she articulated the case for self-government, criticized colonial policies, and mobilized public opinion across India. These journals became central to the political education of the masses and the coordination of the league's activities during the First World War.

70. (3) V only
The 1916 Lucknow Pact was a landmark agreement that reunited the Congress factions and established an alliance with the Muslim League. Both groups jointly demanded dominion status. However, while it created temporary unity, it did not permanently resolve the

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indigenous goods and the rejection of foreign imports. It transformed the nationalist struggle from a middle-class constitutional agitation into a broader campaign involving various sections of society.

54. (3) IV only
While the Swadeshi movement saw some Muslim participation, it did not successfully unite the entire Muslim population under the Congress. In fact, many upper-class Muslims and the newly formed Muslim League supported the partition, believing it would benefit their community. However, the movement did lead to a decline in foreign imports, boosted indigenous industries, and encouraged the establishment of several national schools.

55. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
During the Swadeshi movement, Ashwini Kumar Dutta led the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti in Barisal. Aurobindo Ghosh served as the first principal of the Bengal National College. Sachindra Prasad Bose organized the Anti-Circular Society to protest against government restrictions on students. Satish Chandra Mukherjee's Dawn Society played a crucial role in promoting national education and self-reliance among the youth.

56. (1) National dignity through social reform and indigenous enterprises
'Atmashakti' or self-reliance was a central theme of the Swadeshi movement, advocating for the internal strength of the nation. This involved promoting indigenous industries (Swadeshi), establishing national educational institutions, and undertaking social reforms to remove internal weaknesses like untouchability. The goal was to build a self-sufficient society that could resist colonial rule through constructive work and a sense of national pride.

57. (3) The movement saw widespread active participation of women and students in picketing and mobilizing masses
A hallmark of the Swadeshi and Boycott movement was the involvement of students and women, who had previously remained on the sidelines of politics. Students took a lead role in picketing shops selling foreign goods, while women discarded foreign bangles and participated in processions. This mass mobilization significantly broadened the social base of the nationalist movement, though some segments of the landed elite remained cautious.

58. (1) Syed Haider Raza - Central Provinces
Syed Haider Raza was the primary leader of the Swadeshi movement in Delhi, not the Central Provinces. The other pairings are accurate: Bal Gangadhar Tilak led the movement in the Bombay and Pune regions, Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh were active in Punjab, and V.O. Chidambaram Pillai founded the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company to challenge British shipping monopolies in the Madras Presidency.

59. (4) I, II and III
The 1907 Surat Split was caused by deep ideological differences. Extremists wanted to expand the boycott beyond Bengal, while Moderates sought to limit it. There was also conflict over whether to retain the radical resolutions passed at the 1906 Calcutta session. Additionally, the choice of president became a point of contention, with Extremists favoring Lajpat Rai and Moderates successfully pushing for Ras Behari Ghosh.

60. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Surat Session of 1907 indeed resulted in a formal split between the Moderates and Extremists due to intense internal disagreements. However, the British government did not mediate between the factions; instead, it capitalized on the division to suppress the movement. Following the split, the government arrested many Extremist leaders, while the Moderates were left politically isolated and unable to effectively challenge colonial authority.

61. (3) Ras Behari Ghosh
Ras Behari Ghosh presided over the Surat Session of the Indian National Congress in 1907. His nomination by the Moderates was a major source of conflict with the Extremists, who preferred Lala Lajpat Rai. The session ended in chaos and a permanent split, with the Extremists being expelled from the organization. This division weakened the national movement for nearly a decade until their reunification in 1916.

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79. (1) The Kakori Train Robbery
The Kakori Train Robbery occurred in 1925 and was organized by the Hindustan Republican Association, belonging to the second phase of revolutionary nationalism. In contrast, the assassination of Rand, the attempt on Kingsford, and the killing of Curzon Wyllie all took place during the early phase. This distinction marks the shift from individual actions to more organized and socialist-influenced revolutionary activities after 1915.

80. (2) Secret plotting to assassinate colonial officials and traitors
In the context of early 20th-century revolutionary politics, 'individual heroic action' referred to the strategy of small groups or individuals carrying out daring attacks on high-ranking British officials or Indian collaborators. These acts were intended to demonstrate that colonial power was not invincible and to avenge imperial injustices. The revolutionaries hoped these high-profile assassinations would galvanize the nation and serve as a catalyst.

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in 1916. This phase marked a significant shift towards demanding self-government within the British Empire. The movement successfully revitalized nationalist sentiment and provided a clear, accessible goal for the masses.

18. (2) III and V only
Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a leading extremist who rejected the moderate methods of prayer and petition, advocating instead for mass mobilization and self-reliance. He never presided over the Surat Session of 1907; that session was presided over by Ras Behari Ghosh. However, he did use religious festivals for political purposes and was frequently imprisoned for his provocative nationalist writings.

19. (3) A is true but R is false.
Bal Gangadhar Tilak utilized festivals like Ganapati and Shivaji as platforms to reach a wider audience beyond the educated elite. His primary goal was to encourage mass participation in the nationalist movement and instill a sense of cultural pride. Contrary to the suggestion of restriction, he aimed to bridge the gap between the leadership and the common people across India.

20. (4) Valentine Chirol
Valentine Chirol, a prominent British journalist and author, famously described Bal Gangadhar Tilak as the "Father of Indian Unrest" in his book. This label reflected the colonial administration's view of Tilak as a dangerous radical who incited the masses against British rule. Tilak later filed a libel suit against Chirol in London, though he was ultimately unsuccessful in that case.

21. (3) Subservience to the Crown's economic and fiscal policies
Tilak's political strategy was built on resistance and self-reliance rather than submission. He advocated for the boycott of foreign goods, the promotion of national education, and the use of passive resistance to challenge colonial authority. His approach was designed to undermine British economic interests and foster a spirit of independence, making subservience to the Crown entirely contrary to his ideology.

22. (4) I - III - II - IV
Lala Lajpat Rai was deported to Mandalay in 1907 for his role in the agrarian unrest in Punjab. He later presided over the special Calcutta session of the Congress in 1920. Following this, he established the National School at Lahore in 1921. His final major political act was the 1928 protest against the Simon Commission, where he was fatally injured.

23. (4) Lala Lajpat Rai
"Unhappy India" was authored by Lala Lajpat Rai as a direct rebuttal to Katherine Mayo's book "Mother India," which had painted a biased and derogatory picture of Indian society. In his work, Rai provided a detailed critique of British colonial policies, blaming imperial rule for the country's poverty and social stagnation. The book served as an important piece of nationalist literature.

24. (3) I and III only
Lala Lajpat Rai was a prominent leader of the Arya Samaj and played a key role in its educational and social reform activities in Punjab. In 1920, he was elected as the first President of the All India Trade Union Congress, highlighting his support for labor rights. He was also a staunch supporter, not an opponent, of the Swadeshi movement.

25. (3) Aurobindo Ghosh - Voice of India
Dadabhai Naoroji, not Aurobindo Ghosh, was the editor of the "Voice of India." Aurobindo Ghosh was closely associated with "Bande Mataram" and "Karmayogin," where he propagated his philosophy of spiritual nationalism. The other pairs are correct: Lala Lajpat Rai published "The Punjabi," Bipin Chandra Pal founded "New India," and Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the force behind "Mahratta."

26. (1) Leadership and indomitable mobilization in the Punjab region
Lala Lajpat Rai was awarded the title "Punjab Kesari," meaning the Lion of Punjab, due to his fearless leadership and successful efforts in mobilizing the people of the province against British rule. His influential oratory and active involvement in various social and political movements made him the most prominent figure of the nationalist struggle in the northwestern part of India.

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6. The primary cause of the Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the exploitation of peasants under the Tinkathia system. Under this system, the European planters forced the Indian farmers to cultivate indigo on what fraction of their land?
(1) 1/10th
(2) 3/20th
(3) 1/3rd
(4) 1/4th
(5) Question not attempted

7. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Champaran Satyagraha marked the first successful application of civil disobedience by Mahatma Gandhi in India.
Reason (R): The government was forced to enact the Champaran Agrarian Act, abolishing the Tinkathia system and refunding a portion of the illegal exactions to the peasants.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

8. In which of the following early movements did Mahatma Gandhi use the method of a 'hunger strike' (fast unto death) for the first time to resolve a dispute?
(1) Ahmedabad Mill Strike
(2) Champaran Satyagraha
(3) Kheda Satyagraha
(4) Rowlatt Satyagraha
(5) Question not attempted

9. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Movement/Event)
A. Champaran Satyagraha
B. Kheda Satyagraha
C. Ahmedabad Mill Strike
D. Rowlatt Satyagraha
List II: (Key Associate/Leader)
i. Anusuya Sarabhai
ii. Rajendra Prasad
iii. Swami Shraddhanand
iv. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Codes:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

10. Which of the following was NOT a draconian provision of the Rowlatt Act (Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919)?
(1) Complete restriction on the establishment of any new Indian vernacular newspaper
(2) Arrest and deportation of any person on mere suspicion of treason
(3) Detention of political prisoners without trial for up to two years
(4) Trials of political prisoners by special tribunals without the right to appeal
(5) Question not attempted

11. Consider the following statements regarding the Rowlatt Satyagraha:
I. Gandhi organized the Satyagraha Sabha in Bombay to coordinate the movement.
II. It marked Gandhi's transition from localized campaigns to leading his first all-India mass strike.
III. The movement remained completely non-violent across all provinces without any incidents of rioting.
IV. Gandhi decided to suspend the Satyagraha following the widespread violence and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, II and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

12. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of events that occurred in the year 1919?
(1) Passage of Rowlatt Act → Nationwide Satyagraha Day (Hartal) → Arrest of Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal → Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
(2) Nationwide Satyagraha Day (Hartal) → Passage of Rowlatt Act → Jallianwala Bagh

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i. 1945
ii. 1946
iii. 1940
iv. 1942
Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

37. The widespread mass agitation known as the Rowlatt Satyagraha was triggered directly by the passage of the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act. What was the primary justification given by the British government for passing this Act?
(1) To prevent the Indian National Congress from contesting provincial elections
(2) To suppress the rising demands for a separate Muslim homeland
(3) To curb the growing threat of revolutionary nationalism and wartime conspiracies
(4) To legally enforce the monopoly of the British East India Company over salt production
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following statements regarding the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946):
I. Section A included Hindu-majority provinces like Madras, Bombay, UP, Bihar, Central Provinces, and Orissa.
II. Section B included the Muslim-majority provinces in the northwest: Punjab, NWFP, and Sindh.
III. Section C included Bengal and Assam.
IV. It proposed a highly centralized and strong Union government with residual powers vested in the Centre.
V. It strongly recommended the immediate creation of a sovereign state of Pakistan.
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and V only
(3) IV and V only
(4) II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

39. During the launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920, Mahatma Gandhi famously promised the attainment of 'Swaraj' within a specific timeframe if the constructive and boycott programmes were fully implemented. What was this timeframe?
(1) Within six months
(2) Within one year
(3) Within three years
(4) Within five years
(5) Question not attempted

40. Arrange the following critical events leading up to the partition of India in their correct chronological order:
I. Arrival of the Cabinet Mission
II. Observation of Direct Action Day by the Muslim League
III. Prime Minister Clement Attlee's declaration setting a deadline for British withdrawal
IV. Announcement of the Mountbatten Plan
Select the correct order from the options given below:
(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) I, III, II, IV
(4) III, I, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

41. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Poona Pact (1932) abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the Depressed Classes.
Reason (R): B.R. Ambedkar was convinced by the British government to accept joint electorates in exchange for a position in the Viceroy's Executive Council.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

42. Before relocating to the banks of the Sabarmati river in 1917, what was the original name of the ashram founded by Mahatma Gandhi in Kochrab (Ahmedabad) in 1915?

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(2) Launching a renewed civil disobedience movement strictly focused on tax boycotts
(3) Encouraging the youth to engage in militant and armed revolutionary activities
(4) Mandating immediate participation in the upcoming provincial legislative elections
(5) Question not attempted

19. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Region of Salt Satyagraha)
A. Tamil Nadu (Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam)
B. Malabar (Calicut to Payyanur)
C. Dharasana Salt Works
D. Odisha (Balasore and Cuttack)
List II: (Key Leader)
i. K. Kelappan
ii. Sarojini Naidu
iii. C. Rajagopalachari
iv. Gopabandhu Chaudhuri
Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

20. Mahatma Gandhi presented his famous 'Eleven Demands' to Viceroy Lord Irwin in January 1930. What was the immediate strategic purpose of presenting these specific demands?
(1) To finalize the conditions for his participation in the First Round Table Conference
(2) To secure the release of Bhagat Singh and his comrades
(3) To negotiate the formation of interim Congress ministries in the provinces
(4) To offer a final chance for an honorable settlement before launching the Civil Disobedience Movement
(5) Question not attempted

21. Consider the following statements regarding the activities during the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-31):
I. Wide-scale defiance of oppressive forest laws was seen in Maharashtra, Karnataka, and the Central Provinces.
II. No-chowkidari tax campaigns were successfully organized in Eastern India, particularly Bihar and Bengal.
III. The Indian National Congress fully participated in the First Round Table Conference to negotiate on the movement's demands.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

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22. Arrange the following major events of the Gandhian era in their correct chronological order:
I. Signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact
II. Execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru
III. Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress
IV. Second Round Table Conference
Select the correct order from the options given below:
(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) II, I, III, IV
(3) I, III, II, IV
(4) III, I, IV, II
(5) Question not attempted

23. While the Indian National Congress boycotted the first and third Round Table Conferences, who among the following prominent Indian leaders attended all three Round Table Conferences in London?
(1) Mahatma Gandhi
(2) Jawaharlal Nehru
(3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(4) B.R. Ambedkar
(5) Question not attempted

24. Consider the following statements regarding the terms agreed upon in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931):
Statement I: The British Government agreed to release all political prisoners, including those who were convicted of violence during the movement.
Statement II: The Indian National Congress agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in the Second Round Table Conference.
Which of the following is correct in respect of

by demanding the sole right to nominate all Muslim members to the council.

IV. The Indian National Congress accepted the proposal to be recognized as a purely Hindu body to facilitate the agreement.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

49. Which of the following was NOT an integral component of Mahatma Gandhi's 'Constructive Programme' launched alongside mass movements?

(1) Promotion and spinning of Khadi
(2) Promotion of rapid heavy industrialization
(3) Fostering Hindu-Muslim unity
(4) Eradication of untouchability
(5) Question not attempted

50. Consider the following statements regarding the participation of various social groups in the Non-Cooperation Movement:

I. Women actively participated in large numbers, often picketing liquor shops and foreign cloth stores.

II. Students left government-controlled educational institutions to join newly established national schools and colleges.

III. The Indian business class completely opposed the movement from the beginning due to the fear of financial loss.

IV. Peasants in various regions linked their local agrarian grievances with the national struggle for Swaraj.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(1) I, II and III
(2) I, II and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

51. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) explicitly rejected the Muslim League's demand for a separate, sovereign state of Pakistan.

Reason (R): The Mission concluded that a separate Pakistan would not solve the communal minority problem and would be administratively and economically unviable.

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

52. Among the various reasons debated by historians, what was the primary reason stated by Mahatma Gandhi for his sudden withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922?

(1) The depletion of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, making it difficult to sustain the agitation
(2) A secret compromise negotiated between Gandhi and Viceroy Lord Reading
(3) The massive arrest of top Congress leaders, leaving the movement largely leaderless
(4) The violent incident at Chauri Chaura, which compromised the core principle of non-violence
(5) Question not attempted

53. The historic Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha), which marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930, covered a distance of approximately 240 miles. From where did the march commence?

(1) Porbandar
(2) Bardoli
(3) Sabarmati Ashram
(4) Wardha Ashram
(5) Question not attempted

54. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I: (Place)

A. Vedaranyam
B. Payyanur
C. Sanikatta
D. Dharasana

List II: (Present-day State)

i. Kerala
ii. Gujarat
iii. Tamil Nadu
iv. Karnataka

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'Passive Resistance'. According to Gandhi, which of the following is the most defining characteristic of Satyagraha?
(1) It is the weapon of the weak and relies strictly on political pressure.
(2) It permits the use of physical force if peaceful methods fail after a prolonged period.
(3) It seeks to physically exhaust the opponent through continuous boycotts.
(4) It harbours no ill-will towards the opponent and relies on the active force of truth and love.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Underground Leader during Quit India Movement)
A. Usha Mehta
B. Aruna Asaf Ali
C. Jayaprakash Narayan
D. Chittu Pandey
List II: (Associated Activity/Role)
i. Hoisting the national flag at Gowalia Tank Maidan
ii. Running the secret Congress Radio
iii. Establishing a parallel government in Ballia
iv. Organizing the Azad Dasta for guerrilla warfare
Codes:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

32. Which of the following pairs concerning the proposals of the Cripps Mission (1942) is incorrectly matched?
(1) Constitution-making body – To be framed solely by Indians after the war
(2) Post-war status for India – Immediate Complete Independence (Purna Swaraj)
(3) Option for provinces – Right of any province to not accept the new constitution and sign a separate agreement
(4) Defence of India during WWII – To remain under the control of the British Government
(5) Question not attempted

33. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of constitutional proposals and plans during the 1940s?
(1) August Offer → Cripps Mission → C.R. Formula → Wavell Plan
(2) Cripps Mission → August Offer → Wavell Plan → C.R. Formula
(3) August Offer → C.R. Formula → Cripps Mission → Wavell Plan
(4) C.R. Formula → August Offer → Wavell Plan → Cripps Mission
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider the following statements regarding the parallel governments established during the Quit India Movement:
I. The parallel government in Ballia, led by Chittu Pandey, was one of the earliest to be established.
II. The Jatiya Sarkar in Tamluk (Midnapore) actively undertook cyclone relief work and gave grants to schools.
III. The Prati Sarkar in Satara, Maharashtra, emerged as the longest-lasting parallel government of the movement.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

35. In late 1946, Mahatma Gandhi undertook a perilous walking tour (padayatra) through riot-affected villages to preach communal harmony and peace. Which region was the primary focus of this specific mission?
(1) The Malabar coast in Kerala
(2) The Multan district in Punjab
(3) The Noakhali district in Bengal
(4) The Hyderabad State
(5) Question not attempted

36. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Major Event of the 1940s)
A. August Offer
B. Launch of Quit India Movement
C. Red Fort Trials of INA Prisoners
D. Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny
List II: (Corresponding Year)

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(1) Madras
(2) United Provinces
(3) Punjab
(4) Bihar
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which of the following pairs of Mass Movement and the serving British Viceroy at its commencement is correctly matched?
(1) Non-Cooperation Movement – Lord Irwin
(2) Civil Disobedience Movement – Lord Chelmsford
(3) Champaran Satyagraha – Lord Reading
(4) Quit India Movement – Lord Linlithgow
(5) Question not attempted

63. Which of the following was NOT an achievement or characteristic of the Congress Ministries during their tenure from 1937 to 1939?
(1) Complete nationalization of the cotton textile industry in Bombay and Madras
(2) Passing of substantial tenancy laws to protect agricultural tenants
(3) Release of political prisoners held under preventive detention laws
(4) Promotion of the Wardha Scheme of basic education
(5) Question not attempted

64. The historic resolution launching the Quit India Movement was passed on August 8, 1942. This session of the All India Congress Committee was held at which iconic location?
(1) Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar
(2) Gowalia Tank Maidan, Bombay
(3) Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad
(4) Anand Bhavan, Allahabad
(5) Question not attempted

65. Following the arrest of senior Congress leaders on August 9, 1942, the Quit India Movement was sustained by underground networks. Who among the following secretly established and operated the Congress Radio to broadcast messages to the masses?
(1) Aruna Asaf Ali
(2) Usha Mehta
(3) Sucheta Kripalani
(4) Sarojini Naidu
(5) Question not attempted

66. Compared to the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements, which of the following best describes the unique nature of the Quit India Movement of 1942?
(1) It was largely spontaneous and leaderless at the grassroots due to the immediate arrest of the entire Congress leadership.
(2) It was highly centralized with day-to-day commands issued directly by Mahatma Gandhi.
(3) It was strictly confined to urban educated elites and university students without any significant involvement of the rural masses.
(4) It received complete financial and political support from the Muslim League and the Communist Party of India.
(5) Question not attempted

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67. The Indian National Congress rejected the proposals brought by the Cripps Mission in 1942 primarily because the mission:
(1) Insisted on the immediate partition of India into two sovereign states.
(2) Demanded the immediate dismantling of the Indian National Army.
(3) Offered only Dominion Status after the war instead of immediate real transfer of power.
(4) Proposed to hand over the defense of India entirely to the Indian leaders during the ongoing World War II.
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Cripps Mission (1942):
Statement I: The Cripps Mission proposed that the post-war Constituent Assembly would consist solely of Indians.
Statement II: The Muslim League firmly rejected the Cripps proposals because they did not explicitly concede the creation of a separate state of Pakistan.
Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

(1) Satyagraha Ashram
(2) Harijan Ashram
(3) Sevagram Ashram
(4) Phoenix Ashram
(5) Question not attempted

43. Rajkumar Shukla, a local cultivator, persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to visit Champaran and investigate the plight of indigo farmers. In which session of the Indian National Congress did Shukla meet Gandhi for this purpose?
(1) Surat Session, 1907
(2) Calcutta Session, 1911
(3) Amritsar Session, 1919
(4) Lucknow Session, 1916
(5) Question not attempted

44. Consider the following statements regarding the Ahmedabad Mill Strike of 1918:
I. The central dispute was between the mill owners and the workers over the withdrawal of the 'plague bonus'.
II. Mahatma Gandhi advised the workers to go on strike and demand a 35 percent wage hike.
III. The mill owners initially offered a 50 percent hike before Gandhi's intervention, which the workers rejected.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

45. Which of the following prominent leaders from Rajputana strictly adhered to Gandhian principles, established the Charkha Sangh in Ajmer, and famously surrendered his title of 'Rai Bahadur' during the Non-Cooperation Movement?
(1) Jai Narayan Vyas
(2) Manikya Lal Verma
(3) Jamnalal Bajaj
(4) Gokulbhai Bhatt
(5) Question not attempted

46. Consider the following political developments following the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement:
Statement I: The Swaraj Party was formed by leaders who wanted to contest council elections and disrupt the working of the British legislative councils from within.
Statement II: These leaders, known as the 'No-Changers', included prominent figures like C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru.
Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

47. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (British Commission/Committee)
A. Hunter Commission (1919)
B. Muddiman Committee (1924)
C. Simon Commission (1927)
D. Butler Committee (1927)
List II: (Primary Purpose/Issue Addressed)
i. Investigating the working of Dyarchy established by the 1919 Act
ii. Inquiring into the Jallianwala Bagh massacre
iii. Examining the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Princely States
iv. Reviewing the constitutional framework for further reforms in India
Codes:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

48. Consider the following statements regarding the proposals discussed at the Simla Conference (Wavell Plan) in 1945:
I. It proposed that all members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, except the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, would be Indians.
II. It suggested equal representation for Caste Hindus and Muslims in the Executive Council.
III. The Muslim League derailed the conference

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Massacre → Arrest of Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal
(3) Passage of Rowlatt Act → Arrest of Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal → Nationwide Satyagraha Day (Hartal) → Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
(4) Arrest of Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal → Passage of Rowlatt Act → Nationwide Satyagraha Day (Hartal) → Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following statements regarding the aftermath of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre is incorrect?
(1) Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest against the massacre.
(2) Sir Shankaran Nair resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council.
(3) The British government immediately arrested General Dyer and sentenced him to life imprisonment.
(4) The Indian National Congress appointed its own non-official committee to investigate the massacre.
(5) Question not attempted

14. At the historic Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress in December 1920, a major constitutional change was adopted. What was the newly defined goal of the Congress?
(1) Complete Independence (Purna Swaraj) outside the British Empire
(2) Establishment of a provisional parallel government in exile
(3) Dominion Status within the British Commonwealth
(4) Attainment of Swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means
(5) Question not attempted

15. Consider the following statements regarding the programmes of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22):
I. Surrender of titles and honorary offices conferred by the British.
II. Boycott of government-affiliated schools and colleges by students.
III. Boycott of law courts by prominent lawyers.
IV. Immediate refusal to pay land revenue and taxes in the very first phase.
V. Promotion of Swadeshi goods and boycott of foreign cloth.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, III, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

16. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Chauri Chaura incident of 1922:
(1) It took place in the Gorakhpur district of the United Provinces.
(2) Mahatma Gandhi was physically present in Chauri Chaura when the violence broke out.
(3) An angry mob set fire to a police station, resulting in the death of 22 policemen.
(4) The incident directly led to the sudden withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
(5) Question not attempted

17. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi abruptly halted the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922 following the Chauri Chaura incident.
Reason (R): He believed that the Indian masses had not yet fully understood the method of strict non-violence and the movement could turn into a violent rebellion.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

18. Following the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Congress Working Committee passed the Bardoli Resolution in 1922. What was the primary focus of this resolution?
(1) Directing Congressmen to focus on a constructive programme including khadi, temperance, and national education

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Codes:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

55. During the Civil Disobedience Movement, the brutal police lathi-charge on peaceful satyagrahis at the Dharasana Salt Works was witnessed and globally reported by which famous American journalist?
(1) Louis Fischer
(2) William Shirer
(3) Edgar Snow
(4) Webb Miller
(5) Question not attempted

56. Consider the following demands included in the 'Eleven Demands' presented by Mahatma Gandhi to Lord Irwin in 1930:
I. Abolish the salt tax and the government salt monopoly.
II. Reduce military expenditure by 50 percent.
III. Reduce land revenue by 50 percent.
IV. Grant Dominion Status to India immediately.
V. Release all political prisoners, except those convicted of violence.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, II, IV and V
(3) I, III, IV and V
(4) II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

57. At the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress in 1931, two highly significant resolutions were passed alongside the endorsement of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. What were these resolutions primarily concerning?
(1) Complete Independence and the formation of the Indian National Army
(2) Abolition of the Zamindari system and the creation of linguistic provinces
(3) Fundamental Rights and the National Economic Programme
(4) Support for the Khilafat Movement and the boycott of the Simon Commission
(5) Question not attempted

58. Which of the following statements regarding the First Round Table Conference (1930-31) is incorrect?
(1) The Indian National Congress participated actively in this conference, represented by Jawaharlal Nehru.
(2) It was the first time that Indian leaders were invited to discuss constitutional reforms on an equal footing with the British.
(3) It was held in London and chaired by British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald.
(4) Key representatives of the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, and the Depressed Classes attended the conference.
(5) Question not attempted

59. What was the direct cause that prompted Mahatma Gandhi to undertake a 'fast unto death' in the Yerwada Central Jail in September 1932?
(1) The failure of the Second Round Table Conference to grant India immediate Dominion Status or local autonomy.
(2) The brutal suppression of the Civil Disobedience Movement by Lord Willingdon
(3) The sudden outbreak of severe and uncontrollable communal riots in the metropolitan cities of Bombay and Calcutta.
(4) The announcement of the Communal Award providing separate electorates for the Depressed Classes
(5) Question not attempted

60. The historic Poona Pact (1932), which modified the Communal Award, was fundamentally an agreement between which of the following?
(1) The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
(2) Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar (representing the Depressed Classes)
(3) Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Willingdon
(4) The Swaraj Party and the British Parliament
(5) Question not attempted

61. Following the provincial elections of 1937, the Indian National Congress emerged highly successful but failed to secure an absolute majority in a few provinces. In which of the following provinces did the Congress NOT secure an absolute majority?

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the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

25. Consider the following statements regarding the Communal Award of 1932:
I. It was announced by the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald.
II. It provided separate electorates for Muslims, Sikhs, and Europeans, but explicitly denied them to the Depressed Classes.
III. Mahatma Gandhi started a fast unto death in the Yerwada Central Jail in protest against its provisions.
IV. It was entirely supported by the Indian National Congress without demanding any modifications.
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and IV only
(3) I, II and IV
(4) III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

26. In the context of the provincial elections of 1937, what was the primary reason for the resignation of the Congress Ministries in October-November 1939?
(1) Viceroy Linlithgow declared India a belligerent state in the Second World War without consulting the Indian political leadership.
(2) The British government refused to implement major land reforms and socio-economic policies proposed by the Congress.
(3) The Muslim League launched the Direct Action Day, making governance impossible in Congress-ruled provinces.
(4) Mahatma Gandhi called for the immediate launch of the nationwide Quit India Movement against British rule.
(5) Question not attempted

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27. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Province in 1937 Elections)
A. United Provinces
B. Bihar
C. Bombay
D. Madras
List II: (Congress Premier/Prime Minister)
i. C. Rajagopalachari
ii. Govind Ballabh Pant
iii. B.G. Kher
iv. Sri Krishna Sinha
Codes:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

28. The failure of the Cripps Mission in 1942 served as a direct catalyst for which of the following major mass movements?
(1) The Non-Cooperation Movement
(2) The Quit India Movement
(3) The Civil Disobedience Movement
(4) The Individual Satyagraha
(5) Question not attempted

29. Consider the following legislative and administrative actions undertaken by the Congress Ministries between 1937 and 1939:
I. Passing of tenancy legislation to protect the rights of peasants and reduce debt burdens.
II. Restoration of lands that had been confiscated by the government during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
III. Complete abolition of the Zamindari system across all British Indian provinces.
IV. Lifting of arbitrary bans on several political organizations and nationalist publications.
V. Introduction of prohibition of alcohol in selected areas.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, IV and V
(2) I, III, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, III and V
(5) Question not attempted

30. Mahatma Gandhi distinguished his concept of 'Satyagraha' from the Western concept of

(5) Question not attempted

69. The Muslim League initially accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 despite the plan explicitly rejecting a sovereign Pakistan. What was the primary reason for their acceptance?
(1) The British promised to make Muhammad Ali Jinnah the first Governor-General of united India.
(2) The plan granted the Muslim League exclusive veto power over all Central legislation.
(3) The compulsory grouping of provinces in Sections B and C implicitly offered the foundation for a future Pakistan.
(4) The Indian National Congress had agreed to parity with the Muslim League in the Constituent Assembly.
(5) Question not attempted

70. The Cabinet Mission of 1946 consisted of three senior British cabinet ministers. Who among the following was NOT a member of the Cabinet Mission?
(1) Lord Pethick-Lawrence
(2) Lord Mountbatten
(3) Sir Stafford Cripps
(4) A.V. Alexander
(5) Question not attempted

71. Which of the following statements regarding the elections to the Constituent Assembly under the Cabinet Mission Plan is incorrect?
(1) Seats were allocated to the provinces in proportion to their population, roughly one member for every million people.
(2) Voting was conducted by the method of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.
(3) The Muslim League won the vast majority of seats reserved for Muslims.
(4) The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected directly by the people via universal adult franchise.
(5) Question not attempted

72. The formalized plan that laid out the procedure for the transfer of power and the partition of British India into India and Pakistan was announced on which of the following dates?
(1) August 16, 1946
(2) February 20, 1947
(3) June 3, 1947
(4) July 18, 1947
(5) Question not attempted

73. Which of the following best reflects Mahatma Gandhi's final stance on the partition of India in 1947?
(1) He enthusiastically supported it as the best solution to solve the Hindu-Muslim communal conflict.
(2) He completely withdrew from public life and went into permanent exile in a remote region in protest against the leadership's decision.
(3) He opposed it in principle but accepted it as an unavoidable reality to prevent further mass communal violence.
(4) He initiated a fast unto death in August 1947 which successfully delayed the partition by a year.
(5) Question not attempted

74. Mahatma Gandhi established several institutions throughout his life to propagate his philosophy. Which of the following institutions was NOT founded by him?
(1) Shantiniketan
(2) Tolstoy Farm
(3) Phoenix Settlement
(4) Sabarmati Ashram
(5) Question not attempted

75. While returning to India and beginning his work, Gandhi was bestowed with the title of "Mahatma" (Great Soul). Who is widely recognized for conferring this title upon him?
(1) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(2) Subhas Chandra Bose
(3) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(4) Rabindranath Tagore
(5) Question not attempted

76. During the Champaran Satyagraha, Mahatma Gandhi was assisted by a dedicated team of prominent nationalist leaders. Who among the following did NOT actively assist Gandhi during the Champaran campaign?
(1) Rajendra Prasad
(2) Subhas Chandra Bose
(3) J.B. Kripalani

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percent hike after withdrawing the plague bonus. Gandhi advised the workers to remain non-violent while on strike. He later undertook a fast to strengthen their resolve, which ultimately led to success.

45. (3) Jamnalal Bajaj
Jamnalal Bajaj was a wealthy industrialist and a close associate of Gandhi who fully embraced the philosophy of non-violence and simple living. He founded the Charkha Sangh in Ajmer to promote hand-spinning and Khadi. During the Non-Cooperation Movement, he surrendered his title of 'Rai Bahadur' and dedicated his resources to the national cause, earning the nickname of Gandhi's fifth son.

46. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
After the Non-Cooperation Movement ended, the Congress split into two groups regarding the strategy for future action. The Pro-Changers, including C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru, formed the Swaraj Party to contest elections and oppose British policies from within the councils. The No-Changers, such as C. Rajagopalachari and Vallabhbhai Patel, advocated for continuing the constructive program and boycotting the legislative councils.

47. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The Hunter Commission was established to investigate the 1919 Jallianwala Bagh massacre. The Muddiman Committee examined the effectiveness of the Dyarchy system introduced by the Government of India Act 1919. The Simon Commission was tasked with reviewing the constitutional framework for further reforms. The Butler Committee focused on the complex relationship between the British Paramount Power and the various Indian Princely States.

48. (2) I, II and III
The Wavell Plan aimed to reconstitute the Executive Council with an equal number of Caste Hindus and Muslims. While the Congress accepted the overall framework, it insisted on its right to nominate representatives from all communities. The Muslim League's demand that it alone should nominate all Muslim members led to the failure of the conference, as the British refused to proceed.

49. (2) Promotion of rapid heavy industrialization
Gandhi's Constructive Programme focused on social and economic self-reliance through village-based initiatives. Key elements included the promotion of Khadi, the removal of untouchability, and the fostering of communal unity. He was generally critical of rapid, large-scale industrialization, fearing it would lead to exploitation and unemployment. Instead, he championed the spinning wheel as a symbol of economic freedom and rural rejuvenation.

50. (2) I, II and IV
The Non-Cooperation Movement saw massive participation from students, women, and peasants. Women were prominent in picketing activities, while students left government institutions to join national schools. Peasants across India integrated local issues with the national call for Swaraj. Although many Indian businessmen supported the movement financially, some remained cautious due to the potential disruption of trade and fear of British retaliation.

51. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Cabinet Mission Plan rejected the demand for a sovereign Pakistan because it believed such a state would be geographically and economically impractical. The Mission argued that partition would not solve the communal problem as large minorities would still remain on both sides. Instead, it proposed a federated structure with grouped provinces to satisfy the Muslim League's demand for regional autonomy.

52. (4) The violent incident at Chauri Chaura, which compromised the core principle of non-violence
Gandhi's primary reason for calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement was the outbreak of violence at Chauri Chaura. He was a firm believer that the means are as important as the end and that a violent struggle would not lead to true Swaraj. The incident proved to him that the masses were not yet ready for a purely non-violent campaign nationwide.

53. (3) Sabarmati Ashram
On March 12, 1930, Gandhi began his historic march from the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad toward the coastal village of Dandi. Accompanied

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ANSWERS

1. (2) The Asiatic Registration Act (Black Act)
Gandhi launched his first Satyagraha in 1906 against the Transvaal government's Asiatic Registration Act. This law required Indians to register and carry certificates at all times. Participants chose jail over registration, forcing the government to negotiate. It established the principles of non-violent resistance that would later define his political career in India and globally during the freedom struggle.

2. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Indian Opinion was published in South Africa in English, Gujarati, Tamil, and Hindi. Navajivan focused on domestic issues and was primarily published in Gujarati. Harijan addressed social evils like untouchability and was published in English and Gujarati. Young India was his early English journal in India, serving as a platform to spread ideas of non-cooperation and Swaraj during the national movement.

3. (4) I, II and III
Phoenix Settlement and Tolstoy Farm were crucial foundations for Gandhi's social experiments in South Africa. Phoenix was established near Durban in 1904, while Tolstoy Farm was created in 1910 with Hermann Kallenbach's support. Both served as laboratories for communal living and rigorous training centers for Satyagrahis, preparing them for the physical and mental discipline required during the struggle against racial laws.

4. (4) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
Gopal Krishna Gokhale, whom Gandhi regarded as his political mentor, advised him to observe Indian conditions for a year before taking any political stance. Gandhi followed this by touring the country to understand the diverse social and political landscape. This sabbatical allowed him to connect with the masses and refine his strategies for future national movements against British colonial rule.

5. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Gandhi founded the Satyagraha Ashram at Kochrab, Ahmedabad, in 1915 to practice disciplined communal living. Due to an outbreak of plague and the need for more space for agricultural activities and animal husbandry, the ashram was moved to the banks of the Sabarmati River in 1917. This location became the nerve center for Gandhi's major national activities and future movements.

6. (2) 3/20th
The Tinkathia system in Champaran required peasants to grow indigo on three-twentieths of their total land. This practice was enforced by European planters through coercive contracts and became highly exploitative. Gandhi's intervention in 1917 led to a significant inquiry, which ultimately resulted in the abolition of this oppressive system and provided much-needed relief to the long-suffering indigo farmers in Bihar.

7. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Champaran Satyagraha is recognized as Gandhi's first major success in implementing civil disobedience in India. By refusing to leave the district despite official orders, he demonstrated the power of non-violent resistance. The subsequent appointment of an inquiry committee and the enactment of the Champaran Agrarian Act validated his methods, forcing the authorities to return illegal collections to the local peasants.

8. (1) Ahmedabad Mill Strike
During the Ahmedabad Mill Strike in 1918, Gandhi used a hunger strike for the first time as a political tool. He intervened in the dispute between workers and owners regarding the plague bonus. By fasting, he sought to boost the workers' morale and resolve the deadlock. The strike concluded with a settlement granting workers a thirty-five percent wage increase and other bonuses.

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26. (1) Viceroy Linlithgow declared India a belligerent state in the Second World War without consulting the Indian political leadership.
The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939 as a protest against the unilateral decision of Viceroy Lord Linlithgow to involve India in World War II. The British government failed to consult the provincial legislatures or the national leadership before making this declaration. This total disregard for Indian opinion led the Congress to conclude that it could not continue cooperating with the administration.

27. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Following the 1937 elections, Govind Ballabh Pant became the Premier of the United Provinces. Sri Krishna Sinha led the Congress ministry in Bihar, while B.G. Kher headed the administration in the Bombay Presidency. In the Madras Presidency, C. Rajagopalachari took office as the Premier. These ministries implemented various social and agrarian reforms before their collective resignation at the start of WWII.

28. (2) The Quit India Movement
The failure of the Cripps Mission in early 1942 left the Indian political leadership disillusioned with British promises. Gandhi described the mission's proposal as a post-dated check on a crashing bank. This diplomatic deadlock and the looming threat of a Japanese invasion directly prompted the Congress to launch the Quit India Movement, demanding an immediate end to British rule in India.

29. (1) I, II, IV and V
During their tenure, the Congress Ministries passed tenancy acts to protect peasants and restored lands confiscated during previous movements. They also lifted bans on political organizations and introduced prohibition in some areas. However, the complete abolition of the Zamindari system was not achieved during this short period, as such radical reforms faced significant administrative and legal hurdles under the existing constitutional framework.

30. (4) It harbours no ill-will towards the opponent and relies on the active force of truth and love.
For Gandhi, Satyagraha was fundamentally different from passive resistance because it was based on the active power of truth and love. It required the practitioner to bear no ill-will toward the opponent while remaining firm on the truth. Satyagraha was considered the weapon of the strong, relying on spiritual strength rather than physical force or mere political pressure to achieve justice.

31. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Usha Mehta is famous for operating a secret radio station during the Quit India Movement. Aruna Asaf Ali gained prominence for hoisting the national flag at Gowalia Tank Maidan after the leadership's arrest. Jayaprakash Narayan organized the Azad Dasta for guerrilla activities from Nepal. Chittu Pandey led one of the first parallel governments in Ballia, temporarily ending British authority there.

32. (2) Post-war status for India – Immediate Complete Independence (Purna Swaraj)
The Cripps Mission proposed that India would be granted Dominion Status after the end of the Second World War. It did not offer immediate or even post-war complete independence as demanded by the Congress. The proposal also included a controversial clause allowing provinces to opt out of the new Indian Union, which was seen as a threat to national territorial integrity.

33. (1) August Offer → Cripps Mission → C.R. Formula → Wavell Plan
The political timeline of the 1940s began with the August Offer of 1940, followed by the Cripps Mission in 1942. As the war progressed and political deadlocks continued, the C.R. Formula was proposed in 1944 to bridge the gap between the Congress and the Muslim League. Finally, the Wavell Plan was discussed during the Simla Conference in mid-1945 by leaders.

34. (4) I, II and III
During the Quit India Movement, several parallel governments were established. The one in Ballia, led by Chittu Pandey, was short-lived but symbolic. The Jatiya Sarkar in Tamluk organized relief work during a major cyclone. The Prati Sarkar in Satara lasted the longest, functioning until 1946 by setting up people's courts and libraries while effectively challenging British administrative control in Maharashtra.

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core principles. He feared that continuing the agitation would lead to further bloodshed and a brutal government crackdown, potentially damaging the long-term prospects of the Indian freedom struggle significantly.

18. (1) Directing Congressmen to focus on a constructive programme including khadi, temperance, and national education
The Bardoli Resolution, passed after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement, shifted the Congress's focus toward a constructive program. This included the promotion of Khadi, the removal of untouchability, and the fostering of communal unity. It aimed to strengthen the organizational roots of the party and prepare the masses for future phases of the struggle through social, economic, and educational reforms.

19. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
During the Salt Satyagraha, C. Rajagopalachari led a march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam in Tamil Nadu. K. Kelappan organized a similar march from Calicut to Payyanur in the Malabar region. Sarojini Naidu famously led the raid on the Dharasana Salt Works in Gujarat. In Odisha, the movement was spearheaded by Gopabandhu Chaudhuri, who organized salt making in Balasore and Cuttack during 1930.

20. (4) To offer a final chance for an honorable settlement before launching the Civil Disobedience Movement
In January 1930, Gandhi issued eleven specific demands to Lord Irwin, ranging from administrative reforms to the abolition of the salt tax. This ultimatum was designed to provide the British government with a final opportunity for a peaceful settlement. When the Viceroy failed to respond favorably to these demands, Gandhi proceeded with the plan to launch the nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement.

21. (3) III only
The Civil Disobedience Movement involved diverse forms of protest, including the violation of forest laws in Central India and no-tax campaigns in Bihar. While these activities gained massive participation, the Indian National Congress officially boycotted the First Round Table Conference held in London. The party's absence meant that no meaningful constitutional progress could be achieved without the involvement of India's largest organization.

22. (1) I, II, III, IV
The sequence of events in 1931 began with the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact on March 5. This was followed by the tragic execution of Bhagat Singh and his comrades on March 23. Shortly after, the Karachi Session of the Congress was held to endorse the pact. Later that year, Gandhi traveled to London to attend the Second Round Table Conference.

23. (4) B.R. Ambedkar
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a key figure who represented the interests of the Depressed Classes at all three Round Table Conferences in London between 1930 and 1932. While the Indian National Congress only participated in the second conference, Ambedkar's consistent presence allowed him to advocate for separate electorates and social rights for the marginalized sections of Indian society throughout.

24. (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the British government agreed to release political prisoners who had not been convicted of violent crimes. However, those involved in violence remained in custody. In return, the Congress agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in the Second Round Table Conference. This agreement marked a significant moment of formal negotiation between the nationalist leadership and authorities.

25. (2) II and IV only
The Communal Award of 1932, announced by Ramsay MacDonald, granted separate electorates to several groups, including the Depressed Classes. Gandhi strongly opposed this, viewing it as a move to divide Hindu society. He began a fast unto death in Yerwada Jail to protest these provisions. The Congress also did not accept the award, leading to the eventual negotiation of the Pact.

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(4) Mahadev Desai
(5) Question not attempted

77. The Non-Cooperation Movement witnessed various regional manifestations based on local grievances. Which of the following pairs of region and the specific form of agitation is incorrectly matched?
(1) Midnapore (Bengal) – Anti-Union Board tax agitation
(2) Assam – Strikes by tea plantation workers and steamship staff
(3) Punjab – The Mappila (Moplah) Rebellion
(4) Andhra Pradesh (Guntur) – Defiance of forest laws
(5) Question not attempted

78. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Khudai Khidmatgars' during the Civil Disobedience Movement:
Statement I: Led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, they played a major role in mobilizing the masses in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP).
Statement II: They were a heavily armed militant group that frequently engaged in violent skirmishes with the British army.
Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

79. Identify the correct statement regarding the stance of various political groups during the Quit India Movement of 1942:
(1) The Muslim League strongly opposed the movement, claiming it was a design to establish Hindu domination.
(2) The Communist Party of India officially supported the movement and participated in underground activities.
(3) The Hindu Mahasabha actively participated in the movement by organizing nationwide hartals.
(4) The rulers of the Princely States overwhelmingly rebelled against the British and formed parallel governments.
(5) Question not attempted

80. Where was Mahatma Gandhi on 15th August 1947, when India was officially celebrating its independence in New Delhi?
(1) Present at the Red Fort, delivering a silent prayer
(2) Fasting and spinning yarn in Calcutta, trying to quell communal violence
(3) Residing at the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad
(4) Touring the villages of Champaran to commemorate his first satyagraha
(5) Question not attempted

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35. (3) The Noakhali district in Bengal
In late 1946, the Noakhali district in Bengal was engulfed by severe communal riots. Gandhi traveled to the region to restore peace and harmony through a walking tour. He stayed in the villages, meeting local residents and preaching non-violence and mutual respect. This mission highlighted his commitment to communal unity even as the country moved toward a traumatic and violent partition.

36. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The August Offer was proposed by Lord Linlithgow in 1940. The Quit India Movement was launched following the AICC session in 1942. The Red Fort trials of the Indian National Army prisoners began in 1945, creating a nationwide surge of patriotism. The Royal Indian Navy mutiny occurred in early 1946, signaling the waning control of the British over the military.

37. (3) To curb the growing threat of revolutionary nationalism and wartime conspiracies
The British government justified the Rowlatt Act by citing the need to control revolutionary activities and conspiracies that had intensified during World War I. They argued that extraordinary powers were required to maintain public safety and suppress anti-colonial movements. However, Indians viewed the Act as a draconian measure designed to stifle legitimate political expression and civil liberties permanently after the war.

38. (3) IV and V only
The Cabinet Mission Plan proposed a weak central government with limited powers over defense, foreign affairs, and communications. Residual powers were to be vested in the provinces. Crucially, the plan officially rejected the demand for a separate, sovereign state of Pakistan. Instead, it suggested a three-tier structure with the grouping of provinces into three sections based on their religious majority status.

39. (2) Within one year
At the launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement, Gandhi declared that Swaraj could be attained within one year if the program of non-violent resistance and constructive work was fully adopted. He believed that a total withdrawal of Indian cooperation would cause the British administration to collapse. While the target was not met, the movement succeeded in politicizing the masses on an unprecedented scale.

40. (1) I, II, III, IV
The final steps toward independence began with the Cabinet Mission's arrival in March 1946. Tensions rose after the Muslim League's Direct Action Day in August 1946. In February 1947, Prime Minister Attlee announced the deadline for the British departure. Finally, the Mountbatten Plan of June 3, 1947, outlined the procedure for the partition of British India into two sovereign nations.

41. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Poona Pact of 1932 resulted in the abandonment of separate electorates for the Depressed Classes in favor of reserved seats within joint electorates. This agreement was reached after Gandhi's fast unto death highlighted the potential for a permanent split within Hindu society. Ambedkar agreed to the pact to save Gandhi's life, securing more reserved seats than was originally proposed.

42. (1) Satyagraha Ashram
Gandhi established his first ashram in India at Kochrab, a suburb of Ahmedabad, in May 1915. He named it the Satyagraha Ashram to reflect its purpose as a center for practitioners of non-violent resistance. The residents lived a simple life focused on manual labor, prayer, and discipline. The institution was later moved to the Sabarmati location to accommodate its growing activities.

43. (4) Lucknow Session, 1916
Rajkumar Shukla, a persistent peasant from Bihar, met Gandhi at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress in 1916. He traveled there specifically to bring Gandhi's attention to the systematic exploitation of indigo farmers by European planters in Champaran. His persistence eventually succeeded, leading Gandhi to visit the region in 1917 and launch his first successful Satyagraha campaign.

44. (1) I and II only
The Ahmedabad Mill Strike of 1918 centered on the workers' demand for a thirty-five percent wage increase to compensate for inflation. The mill owners had initially offered only a twenty

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9. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Rajendra Prasad was a key associate during the Champaran campaign, helping document peasant grievances. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel emerged as a significant leader during the Kheda Satyagraha, organizing the peasants against unfair tax demands. Anusuya Sarabhai played a pivotal role in the Ahmedabad Mill Strike by supporting workers' rights. Swami Shraddhanand was a prominent figure during the nationwide anti-Rowlatt Act protests.

10. (1) Complete restriction on the establishment of any new Indian vernacular newspaper
The Rowlatt Act empowered the British government to arrest and detain political activists for up to two years without a formal trial. It allowed for secret trials by special tribunals without the right to appeal. While the Act aimed to curb revolutionary activities, it did not include a specific provision regarding the establishment of new vernacular newspapers during that particular historical period.

11. (2) I, II and IV
Gandhi founded the Satyagraha Sabha in Bombay to organize protests against the repressive Rowlatt Act. This movement represented his first attempt at a nationwide mass strike across India. Although intended to be non-violent, widespread riots occurred in various cities. These violent outbreaks, coupled with the tragic Jallianwala Bagh massacre, eventually forced Gandhi to suspend the movement after calling it a mistake.

12. (1) Passage of Rowlatt Act → Nationwide Satyagraha Day (Hartal) → Arrest of Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal → Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
The sequence of events in 1919 began with the passage of the repressive Rowlatt Act in March. This led to Gandhi calling for a nationwide hartal on April 6. Tensions escalated in Punjab with the arrest of leaders like Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal on April 10. These events culminated in the tragic Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Amritsar on April 13.

13. (3) The British government immediately arrested General Dyer and sentenced him to life imprisonment.
In response to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood to express national grief and anger. Sir Shankaran Nair resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council in protest. While General Dyer was censured and removed from service by the British, he was never sentenced to life imprisonment. The Congress also established a parallel inquiry committee to investigate the British atrocity.

14. (4) Attainment of Swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means
At the Nagpur session of December 1920, the Indian National Congress underwent a major constitutional transformation. It shifted its goal from achieving self-government within the British Empire to attaining Swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means. This change turned the Congress into a mass-based revolutionary organization, ready to launch a large-scale non-cooperation movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi across India.

15. (1) I, II, III and V
The Non-Cooperation Movement involved surrendering British titles and boycotting government schools, colleges, and law courts. Promoting Swadeshi goods and boycotting foreign cloth were central to its economic program. However, a mass refusal to pay taxes was intended only as the final stage of the movement. Most areas focused on the initial boycott and constructive activities rather than immediate tax resistance campaigns.

16. (2) Mahatma Gandhi was physically present in Chauri Chaura when the violence broke out.
The Chauri Chaura incident occurred in February 1922 in the Gorakhpur district of the United Provinces. A clash between protesters and police led to a mob burning down a police station, killing twenty-two personnel. Although Gandhi was not physically present at the site, he was deeply distressed by the violence. He promptly decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement to maintain non-violence.

17. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gandhi abruptly stopped the Non-Cooperation Movement because he felt the country was not yet sufficiently trained for non-violence. The violence at Chauri Chaura convinced him that the movement was deviating from its

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by seventy-eight chosen followers, he walked for twenty-four days to protest the British salt tax. This march captured national and international attention, effectively launching the Civil Disobedience Movement and demonstrating the symbolic power of a common daily commodity.

54. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Vedaranyam is located on the coast of Tamil Nadu, where C. Rajagopalachari led the salt march. Payyanur is in Kerala, the site of K. Kelappan's protest. Sanikatta is a major salt-producing center in Karnataka where demonstrations were held. Dharasana is in Gujarat, famous for the non-violent raid led by Sarojini Naidu, which was met with brutal police force.

55. (4) Webb Miller
Webb Miller, an American journalist for United Press, provided a vivid and harrowing account of the events at Dharasana Salt Works. He described the disciplined non-violence of the satyagrahis as they were repeatedly struck down by police lathis. His reporting was published worldwide, bringing significant international pressure on the British government and highlighting the moral strength of the Indian struggle.

56. (1) I, II, III and V
Gandhi's eleven demands included reducing military and administrative spending, abolishing the salt tax, and cutting land revenue by half. He also sought the release of political prisoners not convicted of violence. These demands did not explicitly ask for immediate Dominion Status or independence, as they were intended to address various sectoral grievances and test the British government's willingness to negotiate.

57. (3) Fundamental Rights and the National Economic Programme
The 1931 Karachi Session of the Congress is notable for adopting resolutions on Fundamental Rights and the National Economic Programme. These documents outlined the vision for a free India, including civil liberties, workers' rights, and the protection of minorities. By passing these resolutions, the Congress demonstrated that its struggle was not just for political independence but also for social justice.

58. (1) The Indian National Congress participated actively in this conference, represented by Jawaharlal Nehru.
The First Round Table Conference was a significant attempt by the British to discuss constitutional reforms with Indian leaders. While representatives from the Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, and Depressed Classes attended, the Indian National Congress boycotted the event. The absence of the largest political party made the discussions incomplete and led to the realization that no settlement was possible.

59. (4) The announcement of the Communal Award providing separate electorates for the Depressed Classes
Gandhi began a fast unto death in 1932 specifically to protest the Communal Award's provision for separate electorates for the Depressed Classes. He argued that this would permanently divide the Hindu community and hinder the eradication of untouchability. His fast created immense pressure on both the British government and Indian leaders to find an alternative solution preserving joint electorates nationwide.

60. (2) Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar (representing the Depressed Classes)
The Poona Pact was a landmark agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, representing the Depressed Classes. It replaced separate electorates with reserved seats in common constituencies, ensuring that the Depressed Classes remained an integral part of the Hindu electoral roll. This compromise resolved the crisis created by Gandhi's fast and laid the foundation for future affirmative action policies.

61. (3) Punjab
In the 1937 provincial elections, the Congress won a clear majority in five provinces and emerged as the largest party in others. However, it failed to secure an absolute majority in Punjab, Bengal, and Sindh. In Punjab, the Unionist Party dominated the political scene, representing the interests of land-owning peasants across different religious communities and preventing a Congress majority there.

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62. (4) Quit India Movement – Lord Linlithgow
The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942 during the viceroyalty of Lord Linlithgow. The Non-Cooperation Movement began in 1920 under Lord Chelmsford, while the Civil Disobedience Movement started in 1930 under Lord Irwin. Lord Reading was the Viceroy when the Non-Cooperation Movement ended and the Swaraj Party was formed. Matching movements with their respective Viceroys is essential for history.

63. (1) Complete nationalization of the cotton textile industry in Bombay and Madras
The Congress Ministries focused on agrarian reform, civil liberties, and educational improvements. They released political prisoners and promoted the Wardha Scheme of basic education. While they supported the growth of Indian industries through various committees, they did not pursue the complete nationalization of large-scale sectors like the cotton textile industry, as their primary focus remained on immediate relief for local peasants.

64. (2) Gowalia Tank Maidan, Bombay
The Quit India resolution was passed on August 8, 1942, at a historic session of the All India Congress Committee held at Gowalia Tank Maidan in Bombay. At this meeting, Gandhi gave his famous "Do or Die" speech, urging every Indian to act as a free citizen. The location has since been renamed August Kranti Maidan to commemorate the beginning.

65. (2) Usha Mehta
Usha Mehta played a courageous role during the Quit India Movement by setting up and operating a clandestine radio station. This "Congress Radio" broadcasted nationalist news and messages across India, bypassing British censorship. Although the secret operation lasted only a few months before being discovered by the police, it significantly boosted the morale of the masses after the top leadership.

66. (1) It was largely spontaneous and leaderless at the grassroots due to the immediate arrest of the entire Congress leadership.
The Quit India Movement was unique because it became a spontaneous and largely leaderless uprising. Unlike previous campaigns, the entire top leadership was arrested on the very first day. This forced local activists and the common people to take the initiative, leading to widespread strikes and the establishment of parallel governments. It demonstrated the depth of anti-British sentiment across the country.

67. (3) Offered only Dominion Status after the war instead of immediate real transfer of power.
The Congress rejected the Cripps Mission primarily because it offered only Dominion Status after the war, with no immediate transfer of substantial power. Furthermore, the mission proposed that the defense of India would remain under British control for the duration of the conflict. Indian leaders felt that a post-dated offer was insufficient given the urgent political and security challenges faced.

68. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Cripps Mission's proposal for an all-Indian constitution-making body after the war was a significant concession. However, the plan also allowed provinces the right to secede from the proposed union. The Muslim League rejected the proposals because they did not provide a clear and categorical promise for the creation of Pakistan, which had become their central political demand by 1942.

69. (3) The compulsory grouping of provinces in Sections B and C implicitly offered the foundation for a future Pakistan.
The Muslim League initially accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan because the compulsory grouping of provinces into three sections offered a potential path to Pakistan. Sections B and C were Muslim-majority areas that could later opt to form their own federation. Jinnah saw this as the "seeds of Pakistan" within a united framework, though the League later withdrew its formal acceptance.

70. (2) Lord Mountbatten
The Cabinet Mission sent to India in 1946 was composed of three high-ranking British officials: Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander. They were tasked with finding a solution for the transfer of power to Indian hands. Lord Mountbatten was not a member of this mission; he was later appointed as the Viceroy of India in 1947.

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71. (4) The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected directly by the people via universal adult franchise.
The members of the Constituent Assembly were not directly elected by the people. Instead, they were elected by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies using the method of proportional representation. This indirect election reflected the existing political composition of the provinces. While the process was not based on universal adult franchise, it ensured representation for different religious groups and political interests.

72. (3) June 3, 1947
The formal plan for the partition of India and the transfer of power, known as the Mountbatten Plan or the June 3rd Plan, was announced by the Viceroy in 1947. It proposed the division of British India into two independent dominions, India and Pakistan. The plan was accepted by both the Congress and the Muslim League, leading to independence.

73. (3) He opposed it in principle but accepted it as an unavoidable reality to prevent further mass communal violence.
Mahatma Gandhi was deeply saddened by the prospect of partition, which he viewed as a failure of his lifelong mission for communal unity. While he remained opposed to it in principle, he eventually accepted it as an unavoidable necessity to stop the horrific communal violence. He spent the days surrounding independence not in celebration, but in mourning and working there.

74. (1) Shantiniketan
Shantiniketan was founded by Rabindranath Tagore as an educational center that later grew into Visva-Bharati University. Gandhi, on the other hand, established the Phoenix Settlement and Tolstoy Farm in South Africa to practice his social experiments. In India, the Sabarmati Ashram served as his primary base for several years, followed by the establishment of the Sevagram Ashram in Maharashtra later.

75. (4) Rabindranath Tagore
Rabindranath Tagore is widely credited with giving Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi the title of "Mahatma," meaning "Great Soul." This title reflected the deep respect Tagore had for Gandhi's spiritual and ethical approach to politics. In return, Gandhi often referred to Tagore as "Gurudev." Their relationship was marked by mutual admiration and intellectual debate, representing two of the most influential Indian voices.

76. (2) Subhas Chandra Bose
During the Champaran Satyagraha of 1917, Gandhi was assisted by several young lawyers and activists, including Rajendra Prasad, J.B. Kripalani, and Mahadev Desai. These associates helped him collect thousands of testimonies from exploited peasants. Subhas Chandra Bose was not involved in this early campaign, as he entered the Indian political scene several years later after resigning from the Civil Service.

77. (3) Punjab – The Mappila (Moplah) Rebellion
The Mappila Rebellion of 1921 occurred in the Malabar region of Kerala, not in Punjab. It was a violent uprising by Muslim tenants against landlords and the British administration. In other regions, the movement took different forms, such as anti-tax agitations in Bengal, plantation strikes in Assam, and the defiance of forest laws in the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh.

78. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Khudai Khidmatgars, also known as the "Red Shirts," were a non-violent reform movement in the North-West Frontier Province. Led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, they were deeply committed to Gandhian principles of non-violence and social service. Despite being from a martial society, they remained disciplined and peaceful during the Civil Disobedience Movement, even in the face of British repression.

79. (1) The Muslim League strongly opposed the movement, claiming it was a design to establish Hindu domination.
The Muslim League opposed the Quit India Movement, fearing that a British withdrawal without a prior agreement on partition would lead to Hindu dominance. The Communist Party of India also stayed away from the movement after the Soviet Union joined the Allied forces. While several sections of society joined the

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reversal of the partition frustrated the youth, leading them to adopt the path of individual heroic actions.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

7. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the revolutionary conspiracies in early 20th century India:
(1) Alipore Bomb Case involving the leadership of Rash Behari Bose
(2) Delhi Conspiracy Case organized primarily by Surya Sen
(3) Kakori Train Robbery executed by the Chaphekar brothers
(4) Muzaffarpur Bombing - Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose
(5) Question not attempted

8. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I: Aurobindo Ghosh was the principal accused in the Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case but was acquitted due to the brilliant defence by Chittaranjan Das.
Statement II: Following his acquittal, Aurobindo Ghosh immediately joined the Ghadar Party in North America to organize an armed rebellion.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

9. Consider the following statements regarding Chandrashekhar Azad and revolutionary activities:
I. He was involved in the Kakori Train Robbery of 1925.
II. He reorganized the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) into the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) in 1928.
III. He shot dead J.P. Saunders to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai.
IV. He was captured alive by the British police at Alfred Park in Allahabad and hanged.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) IV only
(4) II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

10. What was the primary ideological shift observed in the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) under the leadership of Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad compared to the earlier revolutionary groups?
(1) A shift from individual heroic action to organizing a mass armed struggle based on Marxist and socialist principles.
(2) A shift from pan-Indian revolutionary networks to strictly localized regional uprisings focused on specific grievances.
(3) A shift from armed struggle to purely constitutional methods of agitation within the existing legislative frameworks.
(4) A shift from secular nationalism to religious revivalism to mobilize the masses through cultural traditionalism.
(5) Question not attempted

11. Select the correct chronological order of the following revolutionary events:
A. Formation of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)
B. Kakori Train Robbery
C. Bombing of the Central Legislative Assembly by Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt
D. Execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru
(1) B, A, C, D
(2) A, B, C, D
(3) B, C, A, D
(4) A, C, B, D
(5) Question not attempted

12. Which of the following statements about Bhagat Singh is incorrect?
(1) He founded the Naujawan Bharat Sabha in 1926 to encourage youth to join the freedom struggle.
(2) He fired the shot that killed the Viceroy Lord Irwin in 1929.
(3) He wrote the famous pamphlet 'Why I am

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CHAPTER 23

Revolutionary Movements, Regional Movements and Partition

1. Who among the following is widely regarded as the 'Father of the Armed Struggle' for India's independence, having organized the Ramosi Peasant Force in Maharashtra?
(1) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(2) Vasudev Balwant Phadke
(3) Damodar Hari Chaphekar
(4) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
(5) Question not attempted

2. Match the revolutionary figures in List I with their associated actions or organizations in List II:
List I: (Revolutionary Figure)
A. Vasudev Balwant Phadke
B. Chaphekar Brothers
C. Barindra Kumar Ghosh
D. V.D. Savarkar
List II: (Action/Organization)
i. Abhinav Bharat Society
ii. Assassination of W.C. Rand
iii. Ramosi Peasant Force
iv. Anushilan Samiti
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

3. Which of the following statements about the Chaphekar brothers is incorrect?
(1) They formed a secret society called the 'Chapekar Club' for physical and moral training.
(2) They assassinated the Plague Commissioner of Poona, W.C. Rand, in 1897.
(3) They successfully escaped to Europe and continued their revolutionary activities from London.
(4) They were motivated by the oppressive measures taken by the British during the bubonic plague epidemic.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA):
I. It was founded in 1928 at Feroz Shah Kotla, New Delhi.
II. The manifesto of the HSRA, titled 'The Philosophy of the Bomb', was written by Bhagat Singh.
III. It aimed to establish a Federal Republic of the United States of India based on socialist principles.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I, II and III
(4) I and III only
(5) Question not attempted

5. The revolutionary journal 'Yugantar', which played a critical role in inspiring the youth of Bengal, was founded in 1906 by:
(1) Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal
(2) Surya Sen and Pritilata Waddedar
(3) Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Datta
(4) Rash Behari Bose and Sachindranath Sanyal
(5) Question not attempted

6. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Partition of Bengal in 1905 provided a massive catalyst for the rise of revolutionary terrorism in Bengal.
Reason (R): The failure of the peaceful Swadeshi and Boycott movements to achieve immediate

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19. Consider the following statements about the INA trials (Red Fort Trials) of 1945-46:
I. The first trial involved three officers: Prem Kumar Sehgal, Shah Nawaz Khan, and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon.
II. The Indian National Congress officially boycotted the trials and refused to provide any legal defense.
III. The trials generated a massive wave of nationalist sentiment and public protests across India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

20. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The British authorities were forced to remit the sentences of the convicted INA officers.
Reason (R): The trial triggered unprecedented nationalist upsurge and threatened the loyalty of the British Indian armed forces.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

21. Who among the following did NOT serve on the INA Defence Committee during the historic Red Fort trials?
(1) Bhulabhai Desai
(2) Jawaharlal Nehru
(3) B.R. Ambedkar
(4) Tej Bahadur Sapru
(5) Question not attempted

22. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
A. INA Trials begin at the Red Fort
B. Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny
C. Formation of the Provisional Government of Free India by SC Bose
D. Arrival of the Cabinet Mission
(1) C, A, B, D
(2) A, C, B, D
(3) C, B, A, D
(4) B, C, D, A
(5) Question not attempted

23. Which of the following ships is NOT associated with the beginning or spread of the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny of 1946?
(1) HMIS Talwar
(2) HMIS Hindustan
(3) HMIS Bahadur
(4) HMIS Cornwallis
(5) Question not attempted

24. Consider the following statements regarding the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny of 1946:
I. It started in Bombay to protest against racial discrimination, unpalatable food, and abuse by British officers.
II. The mutineers hoisted the tricolor, the crescent, and the hammer and sickle flags on the ships.
III. Mahatma Gandhi enthusiastically supported the violent methods adopted by the naval ratings.
IV. Vallabhbhai Patel and M.A. Jinnah eventually persuaded the ratings to surrender.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

25. What was the most significant immediate political effect of the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny of 1946 on the British administration?
(1) It caused the British to indefinitely postpone the Cabinet Mission due to security concerns in Bombay.
(2) It resulted in a massive purge of Indian soldiers and their replacement with purely British loyalist regiments.
(3) It convinced the British that they could no longer completely rely on the Indian armed forces to sustain their rule.
(4) It led to the immediate passage of the Indian Independence Act to avoid further military

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an Atheist' while in prison.
(4) He threw harmless bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly to protest against the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Dispute Act.
(5) Question not attempted

13. What was the major catalyst for Aurobindo Ghosh's transition from active revolutionary politics to spiritualism?
(1) The complete suppression of the Anushilan Samiti and its auxiliary branches by the British colonial government.
(2) Deep-seated disillusionment with the violent methods and secret strategies employed by the radical Yugantar group.
(3) His profound spiritual experiences and visions of Swami Vivekananda while incarcerated in Alipore Jail.
(4) An explicit secret agreement with the British government officials to secure his immediate release from prison.
(5) Question not attempted

14. Consider the following statements regarding Subhas Chandra Bose and the Forward Bloc:
I. Bose resigned from the presidency of the Indian National Congress at the Tripuri session in 1939.
II. The Forward Bloc was established as a left-wing faction within the Congress party.
III. Bose aimed to rally all radical and anti-imperialist elements under the Forward Bloc.
IV. The Forward Bloc strictly adhered to Gandhian principles of non-violence.
V. Bose escaped from house arrest in Calcutta in 1941 to seek international support for India's freedom.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, III, IV and V
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, II and V
(4) I, II, III and V
(5) Question not attempted

15. In which country did Subhas Chandra Bose form the 'Free India Centre' and first earn the title 'Netaji'?
(1) Germany
(2) Japan
(3) Singapore
(4) Burma
(5) Question not attempted

16. Match the units of the Indian National Army (INA) in List I with their key commanders or significance in List II:
List I: (INA Unit)
A. Subhas Brigade
B. Rani of Jhansi Regiment
C. Azad Brigade
D. First INA (1942)
List II: (Commander/Significance)
i. Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan
ii. Shah Nawaz Khan
iii. Mohan Singh
iv. Inayat Kiani
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

17. The Forward Bloc, formed by Subhas Chandra Bose in 1939, is best defined politically as:
(1) A conservative, loyalist faction of the Indian National Congress.
(2) A socialist political organization operating as a radical faction within the Indian National Congress.
(3) An independent fascist political party aimed at establishing a dictatorship in India.
(4) A militant outfit completely disconnected from the Indian National Congress from its inception.
(5) Question not attempted

18. Regarding the military campaigns of the Indian National Army (INA), which of the following statements is correct?
(1) The INA fought alongside the Japanese army during the Imphal and Kohima offensives in 1944.
(2) The INA successfully captured Delhi in 1944 through a surprise northern invasion.
(3) The INA's primary military operation was an amphibious assault on the city of Bombay.
(4) The INA formally surrendered to the Soviet Union after the fall of Berlin in 1945.
(5) Question not attempted

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province in the East.
(4) It signed the historic Lucknow Pact with the Indian National Congress in 1916 to demand representative government.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Who formally presented the historic Lahore Resolution (often called the Pakistan Resolution) at the Muslim League session on March 23, 1940?
(1) Sikandar Hayat Khan
(2) A.K. Fazlul Huq
(3) Liaquat Ali Khan
(4) Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman
(5) Question not attempted

33. Which of the following Muslim organizations or leaders did NOT oppose the Two-Nation Theory and the demand for Pakistan?
(1) Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind
(2) All India Muslim League
(3) Majlis-e-Ahrar-ul-Islam
(4) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Khudai Khidmatgars)
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider the following statements about the Lahore Resolution of 1940:
I. It demanded that geographically contiguous units be demarcated into independent states in the North-Western and Eastern zones.
II. The text of the resolution explicitly used the word 'Pakistan' multiple times.
III. It demanded adequate, effective, and mandatory safeguards for the protection of minorities in these units.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and III only
(2) I and II only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

35. What was the core reason for the ultimate failure of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946?
(1) The British government refused to grant dominion status to India despite the end of the Second World War.
(2) The plan proposed the immediate and complete balkanization of India into hundreds of separate princely states.
(3) Irreconcilable differences between the Congress and the Muslim League over the interpretation of the 'grouping' clause for provinces.
(4) The sudden outbreak of regional hostilities disrupted its implementation before a consensus could be reached.
(5) Question not attempted

36. Match the historical plans/missions in List I with their key provisions regarding India's future in List II:
List I: (Plan/Mission)
A. August Offer (1940)
B. Cripps Mission (1942)
C. Cabinet Mission (1946)
D. Mountbatten Plan (1947)
List II: (Key Provision)
i. Proposed a three-tier federal structure and rejected Pakistan
ii. Proposed the immediate partition of India
iii. Acknowledged the demand for a constituent assembly post-WWII
iv. Gave provinces the right to secede and form a separate union
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following pairs regarding the events of 1946 is correctly matched?
(1) Arrival of Cabinet Mission - December 9
(2) Formation of Interim Government - January 26
(3) Direct Action Day - August 16
(4) First meeting of Constituent Assembly - September 2
(5) Question not attempted

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38. The widespread communal violence that erupted in Bengal following the Muslim League's call for 'Direct Action Day' is historically known as:
(1) The Moplah Rebellion
(2) The Great Calcutta Killings
(3) The Noakhali Carnage
(4) The Chauri Chaura Incident
(5) Question not attempted

rebellions.
(5) Question not attempted

26. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I: The Justice Party in the Madras Presidency was founded primarily to assert the political and educational rights of the non-Brahmin communities.
Statement II: The Self-Respect Movement, launched by E.V. Ramasamy Naicker, aimed to restore the dignity of non-Brahmins by rejecting Brahmanical rituals and the caste system.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

27. The movement for a separate Telugu-speaking state of Andhra gained immense emotional momentum following the death of which leader after a 58-day fast?
(1) Tanguturi Prakasam
(2) K. Kamaraj
(3) N. Sanjeeva Reddy
(4) Potti Sreeramulu
(5) Question not attempted

28. Match the regional leaders in List I with their respective movements or organizations in List II:
List I: (Leader)
A. E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar)
B. Fazlul Huq
C. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
D. Tara Singh
List II: (Movement/Organization)
i. Krishak Praja Party
ii. Akali Dal
iii. Self-Respect Movement
iv. All India Kisan Sabha
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

29. During the nationalist movement, the consolidation of Bengali linguistic and cultural identity was most vigorously mobilized in response to which British administrative action?
(1) The Ilbert Bill Controversy
(2) The Rowlatt Act of 1919
(3) The Partition of Bengal in 1905
(4) The announcement of the Communal Award in 1932
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following statements regarding the Two-Nation Theory and the Muslim League:
I. The Two-Nation Theory asserted that Hindus and Muslims were two distinct nations with irreconcilable cultural and political differences.
II. V.D. Savarkar was among the earliest leaders to conceptually articulate that India consisted of two nations.
III. Muhammad Iqbal, in his 1930 Allahabad address, proposed a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim state.
IV. The term 'Pakistan' was coined by Muhammad Ali Jinnah during the Round Table Conferences.
V. The Muslim League officially adopted the demand for a separate Muslim state in 1940.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) V.D. Savarkar was among the earliest leaders to conceptually articulate that India consisted of two nations.
(2) Muhammad Iqbal, in his 1930 Allahabad address, proposed a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim state.
(3) The term 'Pakistan' was coined by Muhammad Ali Jinnah during the Round Table Conferences.
(4) I, II, III and V
(5) Question not attempted

31. Which of the following statements regarding the All India Muslim League is incorrect?
(1) It formally adopted the goal of 'Complete Independence' (Purna Swaraj) in its 1920 session alongside the Congress.
(2) It was founded in 1906 at Dhaka under the leadership of Nawab Salimullah to safeguard Muslim political rights.
(3) It initially supported the Partition of Bengal in 1905 as it promised a Muslim-majority

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protest, the Princely States generally remained loyal to the British.

80. (2) Fasting and spinning yarn in Calcutta, trying to quell communal violence

On the day India achieved independence, Gandhi was in Calcutta, far from the celebrations in New Delhi. He spent the day fasting, praying, and spinning yarn as a mark of grief over the partition and the ongoing communal violence. His presence and efforts were crucial in maintaining a fragile peace in Bengal, prompting Lord Mountbatten to describe him thus.

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39. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Muslim League eventually joined the Interim Government in October 1946 without abandoning its demand for Pakistan.
Reason (R): The League joined the government primarily to collaborate constructively with the Congress in framing the new constitution.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

40. What was the primary motivation behind the British government's decision to advance the date of British withdrawal to August 1947 under the Mountbatten Plan?
(1) The rapid breakdown of law and order due to escalating communal violence across the country.
(2) Complete readiness of the Indian political leadership to take over the administration seamlessly and efficiently.
(3) Intense pressure from the United Nations and global powers to rapidly decolonize South Asian territories.
(4) The successful completion of the complex boundary demarcation process by the Sir Cyril Radcliffe Commission.
(5) Question not attempted

41. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I: The Indian Independence Act of 1947 provided for the creation of two independent dominions, India and Pakistan, on August 15, 1947.
Statement II: Under the Act, the paramountcy of the British Crown over the Indian Princely States was completely lapsed.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

42. Under the Mountbatten Plan of June 3, 1947, the decision regarding the partition of which province was to be made by a referendum?
(1) North-West Frontier Province (NWFP)
(2) The Western province of Punjab
(3) The Eastern province of Bengal
(4) The desert province of Sindh
(5) Question not attempted

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43. The boundary commissions tasked with demarcating the borders between India and Pakistan in Punjab and Bengal were chaired by:
(1) Lord Mountbatten
(2) Clement Attlee
(3) Lord Pethick-Lawrence
(4) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
(5) Question not attempted

44. Consider the following statements regarding the provisions of the Mountbatten Plan:
I. The Legislative Assemblies of Punjab and Bengal would vote on whether their provinces should be partitioned.
II. Sindh would take its own decision on whether to join India or Pakistan.
III. Sylhet district in Assam would be automatically allocated to India without any voting.
IV. Hyderabad was strictly forbidden from joining Pakistan.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) I, II and IV
(4) II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

45. Which of the following accurately describes a provision of the Indian Independence Act, 1947?
(1) It appointed Lord Mountbatten as the first Governor-General to serve both India and Pakistan simultaneously.
(2) It mandated that the existing Constituent Assembly of India would be dissolved with immediate effect.
(3) It designated the existing Constituent Assemblies of the two new dominions as their respective central legislatures.
(4) It transferred all British military forces to the immediate and exclusive command of the Congress Party.

(5) Question not attempted

46. Match the provinces/regions in List I with the method used to determine their accession/ partition in 1947 in List II:
List I: (Province/Region)
A. Sindh
B. North-West Frontier Province (NWFP)
C. Sylhet (Assam)
D. Punjab
List II: (Method of Decision)
i. Referendum leading to joining East Bengal
ii. Vote by the Provincial Legislative Assembly
iii. Partition decided by a vote of divided legislative assembly members
iv. Referendum leading to joining Pakistan
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

47. In the context of the Indian Independence Act 1947, what did the term 'Dominion Status' temporarily imply for India and Pakistan before they adopted their constitutions?
(1) They were entirely independent nations but symbolically retained the British monarch as the Head of State.
(2) The British Parliament retained the constitutional power to veto their domestic legislation and legal acts.
(3) They were merely autonomous regions with their entire foreign policy still being controlled from London.
(4) They were legally mandated to remain within the British Empire permanently without any right to secede.
(5) Question not attempted

48. Identify the region that did NOT experience large-scale partition-related massacres and massive two-way refugee migration in 1947.
(1) Punjab
(2) Madras
(3) Bengal
(4) Delhi
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following statements regarding the human cost and migration during Partition:
I. The Partition triggered one of the largest forced migrations in human history.
II. The violence was strictly one-sided, with only minority communities in Pakistan being targeted.
III. Women were frequently subjected to abduction, sexual violence, and forced conversions on both sides of the border.
IV. Refugee camps like Kingsway Camp in Delhi were established to accommodate the massive influx of displaced persons.
V. The exact borders were announced only after August 15, adding to the confusion and panic among the masses.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) The violence was strictly one-sided, with only minority communities in Pakistan being targeted.
(2) I, III, IV and V
(3) Women were frequently subjected to abduction, sexual violence, and forced conversions on both sides of the border.
(4) Refugee camps like Kingsway Camp in Delhi were established to accommodate the massive influx of displaced persons.
(5) Question not attempted

50. Where was Mahatma Gandhi on August 15, 1947, trying to quell communal violence rather than participating in the independence celebrations in Delhi?
(1) Calcutta
(2) Noakhali
(3) Lahore
(4) Amritsar
(5) Question not attempted

51. Select the correct chronological order of the following events related to the final phase of India's partition:
A. Announcement of the Mountbatten Plan
B. Arrival of Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy
C. Passage of the Indian Independence Act in the British Parliament
D. Publication of the Radcliffe Line Award
(1) B, A, C, D
(2) A, B, C, D
(3) B, C, A, D
(4) A, C, B, D

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(5) Question not attempted

52. Which of the following communities was NOT geographically bisected by the Radcliffe Line, leading to massive displacement on both sides?
(1) The Sikhs
(2) The Bengali Hindus
(3) The Punjabi Muslims
(4) The Parsis
(5) Question not attempted

53. Which of the following pairs regarding revolutionary ideologies/publications is incorrectly matched?
(1) Philosophy of the Bomb - Bhagwati Charan Vohra
(2) Bande Mataram - authored by Aurobindo Ghosh
(3) The Indian Sociologist - Vasudev Balwant Phadke
(4) Why I am an Atheist - penned by Bhagat Singh
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following statements correctly describes Chandrashekhar Azad's role after the Kakori conspiracy?
(1) He surrendered to the British authorities and was subsequently exiled to the Andaman Islands.
(2) He successfully evaded capture and reorganized the scattered revolutionaries under the HSRA.
(3) He fled to Germany to seek direct military assistance for a massive armed uprising in India.
(4) He abandoned armed struggle entirely and joined the non-cooperation movement under Gandhi.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following statements about the Bengal revolutionaries:
I. The Anushilan Samiti functioned primarily as a network of fitness clubs disguised to promote revolutionary activities.
II. Surya Sen led the famous Chittagong Armoury Raid in 1930.
III. Bengal revolutionaries strictly excluded women from active participation in armed actions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) II only
(3) I and III only
(4) III only
(5) Question not attempted

56. Subhas Chandra Bose defeated which candidate, backed by Mahatma Gandhi, to win the Indian National Congress presidency at the Tripuri session in 1939?
(1) Pattabhi Sitaramayya
(2) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
(3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(4) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(5) Question not attempted

57. The headquarters of the Provisional Government of Free India (Azad Hind) set up by Subhas Chandra Bose were located in:
(1) Tokyo and also Berlin
(2) Bangkok and also Manila
(3) Singapore and Rangoon
(4) Port Blair and also Imphal
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

58. Match the renowned literary works on the Partition of India in List I with their authors in List II:
List I: (Literary Work)
A. Train to Pakistan
B. Tamas
C. Toba Tek Singh
D. Ice-Candy-Man
List II: (Author)
i. Saadat Hasan Manto
ii. Khushwant Singh
iii. Bapsi Sidhwa
iv. Bhisham Sahni
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

59. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I: The Muslim League called for 'Direct Action Day' to protest against the British government's decision to invite Congress to

ANSWERS

1. (2) Vasudev Balwant Phadke
Vasudev Balwant Phadke stands as a pioneering figure in the Indian independence movement, often hailed as the father of armed rebellion against British rule. He organized the Ramosi Peasant Force, a militant group composed of local tribes in Maharashtra, to launch an insurgency. His goal was to establish an independent Indian republic through a coordinated armed uprising.

2. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
Revolutionary history involves key figures linked to specific militant organizations and actions. Vasudev Balwant Phadke established the Ramosi Peasant Force in Maharashtra to resist British oppression. The Chaphekar brothers were responsible for assassinating the plague commissioner W.C. Rand. Barindra Kumar Ghosh was instrumental in the Anushilan Samiti, while V.D. Savarkar founded the influential Abhinav Bharat Society.

3. (3) They successfully escaped to Europe and continued their revolutionary activities from London.
The Chaphekar brothers, Damodar and Balkrishna, were deeply moved by the British administration's harsh handling of the plague in Pune. They formed a secret society and eventually assassinated W.C. Rand in 1897. Far from escaping to Europe, they were caught, tried, and subsequently executed by the colonial authorities for their involvement in the revolutionary conspiracy against the British.

4. (4) I and III only
The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was established in 1928 at Feroz Shah Kotla in Delhi, marking a significant shift toward socialist ideologies. While the organization aimed to create a Federal Republic based on socialist principles, its famous manifesto, The Philosophy of the Bomb, was authored by Bhagwati Charan Vohra rather than Bhagat Singh, making certain claims about authorship historically inaccurate.

5. (3) Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Datta
The revolutionary journal Yugantar was a vital publication that galvanized the youth of Bengal against British colonial rule. Founded in 1906, it was the mouthpiece of the radical Yugantar group within the broader Anushilan Samiti. Leaders like Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Datta utilized this platform to preach the message of open revolt and the necessity of armed struggle.

6. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 1905 Partition of Bengal served as a major turning point, fueling radicalism among the Indian youth. When peaceful methods like the Swadeshi and Boycott movements failed to pressure the British into revoking the partition, many activists became disillusioned. This frustration led to the rise of revolutionary terrorism, characterized by individual acts of heroism intended to strike terror into officials.

7. (4) Muzaffarpur Bombing - Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose
Revolutionary conspiracies in early twentieth-century India often involved daring attacks by young nationalists. Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose were responsible for the 1908 Muzaffarpur bombing, targeting a notorious judge. This event highlighted the growing militant resistance against colonial authorities. In contrast, other cases like Alipore or Kakori involved different leaders and organizations like the Anushilan Samiti and the Hindustan Republican Association.

8. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
Aurobindo Ghosh was a prominent leader of the revolutionary movement in Bengal and the chief accused in the Alipore Bomb case. He was successfully defended by Chittaranjan Das and eventually acquitted of the charges. Following his release, he experienced a spiritual transformation and retired from active politics to settle in Pondicherry, rather than joining overseas organizations like the Ghadar Party.

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Jinnah.
II. It adopted the resolution demanding separate autonomous states for Muslims.
III. The resolution firmly rejected the federal structure proposed in the Government of India Act 1935.
IV. It declared unconditional support for the British war effort without any political concessions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, II and IV
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

67. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the stance of political leaders on the partition of India:
(1) Mahatma Gandhi - Enthusiastically supported partition from the beginning
(2) Vallabhbhai Patel - Rejected the Mountbatten Plan and resigned
(3) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad - Strongly opposed the partition till the end
(4) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan - Demanded the immediate merger of NWFP with Pakistan
(5) Question not attempted

68. Match the Cabinet Mission's proposed provincial Groups in List I with the provinces they included in List II:
List I: (Cabinet Mission Group)
A. Group A
B. Group B
C. Group C
D. Princely States
List II: (Included Regions)
i. Bengal and Assam
ii. Madras, Bombay, UP, Bihar, Central Provinces, Orissa
iii. Not bound by the grouping, could negotiate their own terms
iv. Punjab, NWFP, Sindh
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

69. The district of Sylhet, which underwent a referendum in 1947 to decide its future, was originally a part of which British Indian province?
(1) Bengal
(2) Bihar
(3) Assam
(4) Orissa
(5) Question not attempted

70. Among the following revolutionaries associated with the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), who was NOT executed by the British authorities?
(1) Bhagat Singh Sandhu
(2) Chandrashekhar Azad
(3) Sukhdev Thapar
(4) Shivaram Rajguru
(5) Question not attempted

71. The following question consists of two statements.
Statement I: Liaquat Ali Khan of the Muslim League held the crucial Finance portfolio in the Interim Government of 1946.
Statement II: He utilized his position as Finance Minister to smoothly facilitate the functioning of ministries held by Congress leaders.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following statements regarding the early revolutionary nationalists:
I. Vasudev Balwant Phadke aimed to rebuild an independent Indian republic by organizing an armed rebellion.
II. Aurobindo Ghosh propagated the idea of passive resistance before fully turning to revolutionary conspiracies.
III. The Chaphekar brothers were fundamentally inspired by liberal Western political philosophy.
IV. V.D. Savarkar founded the Abhinav Bharat Society.
V. Early revolutionaries often derived inspiration from religious and historical icons like Shivaji and Maharana Pratap.

form the Interim Government without them.
Statement II: The Direct Action Day resulted in unprecedented peace and communal harmony across British India.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

60. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Congress and Muslim League leaders did not support the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny of 1946.
Reason (R): The leaders feared that encouraging a mutiny in the armed forces would set a dangerous precedent for the impending independent states they were about to govern.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

61. The 'Two-Nation Theory' fundamentally challenged which core ideological pillar of the Indian National Congress?
(1) Economic self-reliance (Swadeshi)
(2) Non-violent civil disobedience
(3) Secular territorial nationalism
(4) Complete independence (Purna Swaraj)
(5) Question not attempted

62. The Cabinet Mission Plan proposed the grouping of British Indian provinces into three sections (A, B, and C). What was the primary intended effect of this grouping?
(1) To ensure the immediate and irrevocable balkanization of the entire Indian subcontinent into mini-states.
(2) To accommodate the Muslim League's demand for a sovereign Pakistan by granting total independence to Groups B and C.
(3) To permanently divide India into linguistic states according to the principles of the Nagpur session.
(4) To maintain a united India while providing substantial regional autonomy to Muslim-majority areas to placate the Muslim League.
(5) Question not attempted

63. Arrange the following developments related to the Cabinet Mission in chronological order:
A. The Cabinet Mission arrives in India
B. Muslim League accepts the Cabinet Mission Plan
C. Muslim League withdraws its acceptance of the Plan
D. Congress rejects the compulsory grouping but accepts the Constituent Assembly
(1) A, B, D, C
(2) A, D, B, C
(3) A, B, C, D
(4) A, C, D, B
(5) Question not attempted

64. Which of the following statements regarding the emergence of regional identities during the freedom struggle is incorrect?
(1) The Nagpur session of the Congress in 1920 formally recognized the linguistic principle for organizing its committees.
(2) The demand for linguistic provinces was entirely rejected by the Indian National Congress throughout the freedom struggle.
(3) The Telugu-speaking leaders actively demanded a separate Andhra province to be carved out of the Madras Presidency.
(4) The Justice Party successfully mobilized the non-Brahmin identity to secure political rights in the Madras Presidency.
(5) Question not attempted

65. The women's regiment of the Indian National Army, named after the Rani of Jhansi, was commanded by:
(1) Aruna Asaf Ali of the Congress
(2) Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan
(3) Usha Mehta of the Secret Radio
(4) Sarojini Naidu the Nightingale
(5) Question not attempted

66. Consider the following statements about the historic Lahore session of the Muslim League in 1940:
I. It was presided over by Muhammad Ali

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79. The RIN Mutiny (1946) is often seen as a turning point because it demonstrated that:
(1) Nationalism had deeply penetrated even the most loyal instruments of British imperial power, the armed forces.
(2) The British could successfully crush any armed uprising through localized police action without needing major reinforcements.
(3) The Indian working class and industrial laborers were inherently opposed to the demands of the naval ratings.
(4) The Indian National Army was still secretly operating from naval bases located along the coastal regions.
(5) Question not attempted

80. Which of the following statements correctly captures the political atmosphere in India immediately following the end of World War II (1945-46)?
(1) A period of extreme political apathy and total submission to British rule.
(2) Intense nationalist upsurge characterized by mass movements, labor strikes, and mutinies in the armed forces.
(3) A complete halt in communal tensions due to the shared experience of the war.
(4) Seamless political cooperation between the Congress, Muslim League, and the British government without any friction.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

stance against British imperialism, rather than following a conservative or purely loyalist path.

18. (1) The INA fought alongside the Japanese army during the Imphal and Kohima offensives in 1944.
The Indian National Army, under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, launched significant military operations on the Indian frontier during World War II. Fighting alongside Japanese forces, the INA participated in the crucial Imphal and Kohima offensives in 1944. Although they faced severe logistical challenges and ultimately failed to capture Delhi, their efforts intensified the nationalist spirit and weakened British colonial control.

19. (3) I and III only
The 1945 Red Fort trials of INA officers Prem Kumar Sehgal, Shah Nawaz Khan, and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were a watershed moment in Indian history. The Indian National Congress provided a strong legal defense for the accused, contrary to any claims of a boycott. These trials ignited a massive wave of public sympathy and nationalist fervor across the entire Indian subcontinent.

20. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The British government's decision to remit the sentences of the convicted INA officers was driven by the intense nationalist upsurge triggered by the trials. The public demonstrations across India showed that the loyalty of the British Indian armed forces was no longer guaranteed. Fearing a full-scale revolt within the military, the colonial administration was forced to concede and release the prisoners.

21. (3) B.R. Ambedkar
The INA Defence Committee comprised prominent legal minds who represented the officers during the Red Fort trials. Notable members included Bhulabhai Desai, who led the defense, along with Tej Bahadur Sapru and even Jawaharlal Nehru, who donned his lawyer's robes after many years. However, B.R. Ambedkar was not part of this specific legal team tasked with defending the INA personnel.

22. (1) C, A, B, D
The mid-1940s saw a rapid succession of events leading to Indian independence. Subhas Chandra Bose formed the Provisional Government of Free India in late 1943. After the war, the INA trials began in late 1945, followed by the Royal Indian Navy mutiny in February 1946. Finally, the Cabinet Mission arrived in India in March 1946 to negotiate the transfer of power.

23. (4) HMIS Cornwallis
The 1946 naval uprising began on HMIS Talwar in Bombay and spread to other vessels and shore establishments. Ships like HMIS Hindustan and HMIS Bahadur were involved as ratings protested against racial discrimination and poor conditions. However, HMIS Cornwallis is not historically recorded as one of the ships associated with the start or spread of this specific naval rebellion.

24. (1) I, II and IV
The Royal Indian Navy mutiny was sparked by grievances regarding racial discrimination and poor food. The mutineers demonstrated communal unity by hoisting the flags of the Congress, Muslim League, and Communist Party together. Although Mahatma Gandhi disapproved of their violent methods, political leaders like Vallabhbhai Patel and M.A. Jinnah eventually intervened and successfully persuaded the naval ratings to surrender to the authorities.

25. (3) It convinced the British that they could no longer completely rely on the Indian armed forces to sustain their rule.
The 1946 naval mutiny had a profound impact on the British administration's outlook toward India. It served as a clear signal that the Indian armed forces, once the backbone of British rule, were no longer reliable or loyal. This realization convinced the British government that maintaining control over India through military force was becoming impossible, hastening the process for a political settlement.

26. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
The Justice Party was established in the Madras Presidency to advocate for the rights and political representation of non-Brahmin communities. Parallel to this, E.V. Ramasamy Naicker launched the Self-Respect Movement, which sought to empower non-Brahmins by challenging the

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9. (2) III and IV only
Chandrashekhar Azad was a central figure in the HSRA and played a key role in the Kakori robbery. While he was involved in the conspiracy to kill Saunders, he did not act alone. Most importantly, he was never captured or hanged by the British. He chose to shoot himself at Alfred Park in Allahabad to remain true to his name.

10. (1) A shift from individual heroic action to organizing a mass armed struggle based on Marxist and socialist principles.
Under the leadership of Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad, the revolutionary movement underwent a profound ideological transformation. Moving away from isolated individual acts of violence, the HSRA emphasized the importance of a mass-based armed struggle. They were deeply influenced by Marxist and socialist ideologies, aiming to restructure Indian society and eliminate all forms of exploitation after achieving complete political independence.

11. (1) B, A, C, D
The timeline of Indian revolutionary activities shows a clear progression during the 1920s and early 1930s. The Kakori train robbery occurred in 1925, followed by the reorganization of the revolutionary movement into the HSRA in 1928. The bombing of the Central Legislative Assembly took place in 1929. These events culminated in the execution of Bhagat Singh and his comrades in 1931.

12. (2) He fired the shot that killed the Viceroy Lord Irwin in 1929.
Bhagat Singh was a multifaceted revolutionary who established the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and authored the thought-provoking essay titled Why I am an Atheist. While he participated in the bombing of the Central Legislative Assembly to protest repressive laws, he was not the individual who attempted to assassinate Viceroy Lord Irwin. His primary focus remained on awakening the Indian masses through sacrifice.

13. (3) His profound spiritual experiences and visions of Swami Vivekananda while incarcerated in Alipore Jail.
Aurobindo Ghosh's departure from active revolutionary politics was primarily driven by his intense spiritual experiences during his imprisonment in Alipore Jail. He claimed to have received divine messages and visions of Swami Vivekananda, which redirected his life's purpose toward spiritualism. This profound internal shift led him to renounce his previous political activities and move to Pondicherry to establish an ashram.

14. (4) I, II, III and V
After resigning from the Congress presidency in 1939 due to ideological rifts, Subhas Chandra Bose founded the Forward Bloc. This faction was designed as a radical, left-wing group within the Congress to mobilize anti-imperialist forces. Bose eventually fled India in 1941 to seek foreign military aid, as the Forward Bloc did not strictly limit its strategies to Gandhian principles of non-violence.

15. (1) Germany
During his time in Germany, Subhas Chandra Bose established the Free India Centre to organize the Indian community and prisoners of war for the liberation struggle. It was in this European setting that he was first greeted with the prestigious title of Netaji by his followers. This period marked a significant phase in his efforts to secure international support against British rule.

16. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The Indian National Army consisted of several distinct units, each led by dedicated commanders. The Subhas Brigade was commanded by Shah Nawaz Khan, while the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, a pioneering women's unit, was led by Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan. The Azad Brigade was under Inayat Kiani, and the first iteration of the INA was originally organized by Captain Mohan Singh in 1942.

17. (2) A socialist political organization operating as a radical faction within the Indian National Congress.
The Forward Bloc was established by Subhas Chandra Bose as a socialist political entity. It functioned as a radical, left-wing faction within the Indian National Congress, aiming to unite all progressive and anti-imperialist elements. Bose intended for the organization to push the Congress toward a more militant and uncompromising

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, IV and V
(2) I, III, IV and V
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

73. In the context of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946, what did the term 'Grouping' signify?
(1) The total integration of all Princely States into a single administrative union under the Crown.
(2) The permanent division of the Indian army into separate Hindu and Muslim military regiments.
(3) The proposed formation of sub-federations of provinces with common subjects like health and police.
(4) The final and detailed demarcation of borders for the creation of the independent state of Pakistan.
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which of the following best characterizes the trajectory of regional and linguistic movements in India prior to 1947?
(1) They often ran parallel to the national movement, demanding cultural recognition and political rights within a united or federal India.
(2) They were primarily separatist movements aiming to break away from the Indian union to form sovereign ethnic states.
(3) They operated in complete isolation from the broader anti-imperialist struggle led by the Indian National Congress.
(4) They were exclusively spearheaded by the British government as a strategy to divide Indian unity during the struggle.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Which of the following was NOT a provision of the Indian Independence Act of 1947?
(1) The formal end of British suzerainty and paramountcy over the various Indian princely states.
(2) The complete abolition of the office and functions of the Secretary of State for India in London.
(3) The discontinuation of the title 'Emperor of India' from the royal style used by the British monarch.
(4) The immediate adoption of the Government of India Act 1935 as the permanent constitution of both dominions.
(5) Question not attempted

76. The massive demographic tragedy and violence in Punjab during the 1947 partition was primarily exacerbated by:
(1) The peaceful and orderly exchange of populations organized by the British military across the newly formed borders.
(2) The intertwining of religious communities across the province and the sudden, arbitrary division by the boundary commission.
(3) The complete and systematic destruction of the entire transportation network by the retreating British authorities.
(4) A severe and widespread famine that simultaneously struck the region during the peak of the political transition.
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

77. Which unit of Indian prisoners of war was raised by Subhas Chandra Bose in Germany during World War II?
(1) The Ghadar Battalion
(2) The Berlin Tigers
(3) The Free India Legion
(4) The Hindustan Socialist Army
(5) Question not attempted

78. Match the revolutionaries in List I with their popular titles or aliases in List II:
List I: (Revolutionary)
A. Subhas Chandra Bose
B. Bhagat Singh
C. Chandrashekhar
D. Surya Sen
List II: (Title/Alias)
i. Azad
ii. Masterda
iii. Netaji
iv. Shaheed-e-Azam
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

caste hierarchy and traditional rituals. Both movements played significant roles in shaping the regional political landscape and asserting a distinct non-Brahmin identity.

27. (4) Potti Sreeramulu
The demand for a separate Andhra state for Telugu speakers reached a critical peak in the early 1950s. Potti Sreeramulu, a dedicated activist, undertook a fast unto death to pressure the government into fulfilling this linguistic demand. His death after fifty-eight days of fasting triggered widespread unrest, ultimately forcing the Indian government to create the first linguistic state in independent India.

28. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Regional politics in India were shaped by various leaders and their organizations. E.V. Ramasamy, known as Periyar, led the Self-Respect Movement in the south. In Bengal, Fazlul Huq headed the Krishak Praja Party. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati was the driving force behind the All India Kisan Sabha, while Master Tara Singh was a prominent leader of the Akali Dal in Punjab.

29. (3) The Partition of Bengal in 1905
The 1905 Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon was the primary event that solidified Bengali linguistic and cultural identity. The move was widely perceived as an attempt to divide the politically active Bengali population along religious lines. In response, a massive movement emerged, utilizing literature, songs, and public protests to assert the unity of the Bengali people against British administrative policies.

30. (4) I, II, III and V
The Two-Nation Theory posited that Hindus and Muslims were distinct nations requiring separate political entities. While the term Pakistan was coined by Choudhry Rahmat Ali, leaders like V.D. Savarkar and Muhammad Iqbal contributed to the conceptual development of separate identities. The Muslim League officially adopted this demand in 1940, arguing that the cultural and political differences between the communities were irreconcilable.

31. (1) It formally adopted the goal of 'Complete Independence' (Purna Swaraj) in its 1920 session alongside the Congress.
The All India Muslim League was founded in 1906 to protect the political interests of Indian Muslims and initially supported the Partition of Bengal. While it collaborated with the Congress through the 1916 Lucknow Pact, it did not join the Congress in adopting the goal of Purna Swaraj during the 1920 session. Its political trajectory gradually moved toward demanding a separate state.

32. (2) A.K. Fazlul Huq
The 1940 Lahore Resolution was a landmark moment for the Muslim League, as it formally articulated the demand for independent states in Muslim-majority regions. Although the session was presided over by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the resolution itself was presented by A.K. Fazlul Huq, the then Premier of Bengal. This document provided the ideological basis for the eventual creation of a separate Pakistan.

33. (2) All India Muslim League
The demand for Pakistan was not supported by all Muslim organizations in India. Groups like the Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind, the Majlis-e-Ahrar-ul-Islam, and the Khudai Khidmatgars led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan strongly opposed the Two-Nation Theory. However, the All India Muslim League remained the primary advocate for the theory and the eventual partition of the country based on religious lines.

34. (1) I and III only
The 1940 Lahore Resolution called for the creation of independent states in the North-Western and Eastern zones where Muslims were in a majority. Interestingly, the word Pakistan did not appear in the original text of the resolution. However, the document emphasized the necessity of mandatory safeguards for minorities within these proposed units to ensure their cultural, administrative, and political protection.

35. (3) Irreconcilable differences between the Congress and the Muslim League over the interpretation of the 'grouping' clause for provinces.
The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 failed primarily because of deep disagreements between the

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Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. The central issue was the interpretation of the grouping of provinces, which the League viewed as a step toward Pakistan and the Congress saw as optional. These irreconcilable differences prevented the formation of a stable and mutually acceptable constitutional framework.

36. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Various British proposals aimed to address India's political future. The 1940 August Offer recognized the need for a constituent assembly. The 1942 Cripps Mission suggested provinces could secede from the Indian union. The 1946 Cabinet Mission proposed a three-tier federal structure to maintain unity, while the 1947 Mountbatten Plan ultimately provided the roadmap for the immediate partition of the country.

37. (3) Direct Action Day - August 16
The year 1946 was marked by several critical political events as the transfer of power approached. One of the most significant and tragic occurrences was Direct Action Day, observed on August 16. This call by the Muslim League led to widespread communal violence, particularly in Calcutta, and significantly altered the political discourse regarding the feasibility of a united, independent Indian nation.

38. (2) The Great Calcutta Killings
The Great Calcutta Killings refers to the horrific communal violence that broke out in August 1946. This followed the Muslim League's declaration of Direct Action Day to press for the demand for Pakistan. The riots resulted in thousands of deaths and massive destruction, creating a deep communal rift and convincing many that a peaceful, united solution to India's independence was unlikely.

39. (3) A is true but R is false.
In October 1946, the Muslim League decided to join the Interim Government, although they had not given up their demand for a separate state. Their primary motivation for joining was to prevent the Congress from having a monopoly on power and to advocate for their interests from within. They did not intend to work harmoniously with the Congress to frame a constitution.

40. (1) The rapid breakdown of law and order due to escalating communal violence across the country.
The British decision to advance the withdrawal date to August 1947 was a strategic move by Lord Mountbatten. The escalating communal violence and the rapid breakdown of administrative machinery across India made a prolonged transition dangerous. By speeding up the transfer of power, the British hoped to avoid being caught in a civil war and to shift responsibility to Indian leaders.

41. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
The Indian Independence Act of 1947 was the legislative instrument that ended British rule. It mandated the creation of two separate dominions, India and Pakistan, on August 15, 1947. Furthermore, the Act explicitly stated that British paramountcy over the princely states would lapse, giving them the legal freedom to choose between joining either of the new dominions or remaining independent.

42. (1) North-West Frontier Province (NWFP)
The Mountbatten Plan outlined specific procedures for different provinces to decide their future. In the North-West Frontier Province, the decision was to be made through a popular referendum. This was because the provincial government, led by the Khudai Khidmatgars, opposed partition, while the Muslim League demanded a merger with Pakistan. The referendum eventually resulted in a vote in favor of Pakistan.

NODIA

43. (4) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
Sir Cyril Radcliffe was appointed as the chairman of two boundary commissions responsible for demarcating the borders in Punjab and Bengal. He had never visited India before and was given only a few weeks to complete this monumental task. The resulting Radcliffe Line divided the provinces based on religious majorities, leading to significant displacement and violence as the new borders were announced.

44. (2) III and IV only
The Mountbatten Plan included various provisions for the partition of India. While Punjab and Bengal assemblies were to vote on partition and Sindh was to make its own choice, some claims about other regions were inaccurate.

For instance, a referendum was actually held in the Sylhet district of Assam. Additionally, the plan did not strictly forbid Hyderabad from considering its own options.

45. (3) It designated the existing Constituent Assemblies of the two new dominions as their respective central legislatures.
The Indian Independence Act of 1947 provided a legal framework for the transition to self-rule. It designated the existing Constituent Assemblies of India and Pakistan as the supreme legislative bodies for their respective dominions. These assemblies were empowered to enact laws and frame new constitutions, ensuring that the two nations could function as independent entities immediately after the formal transfer of power.

46. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The partition process utilized different methods for various regions. Sindh's decision was made through a vote in its provincial assembly. In the North-West Frontier Province and the Sylhet district of Assam, the choice was determined by public referendums. Meanwhile, the partition of Punjab and Bengal was decided by the members of their respective legislative assemblies, voting separately in groups based on religious identity.

47. (1) They were entirely independent nations but symbolically retained the British monarch as the Head of State.
Before adopting their own constitutions, both India and Pakistan held the status of dominions. This meant they were fully independent and sovereign nations in terms of internal and external affairs. However, they symbolically retained the British monarch as the formal Head of State, represented locally by a Governor-General. This arrangement was a temporary constitutional phase during the transition from colonial rule.

48. (2) Madras
The partition of 1947 was accompanied by massive communal violence and displacement, particularly in northern and eastern India. Regions like Punjab, Bengal, and Delhi were severely affected by massacres and large-scale refugee movements. In contrast, the Madras Presidency in the south remained relatively peaceful and did not experience the demographic tragedies or the intense communal bloodshed seen in the partitioned provinces.

49. (2) I, III, IV and V
The partition of India led to a humanitarian crisis of unprecedented scale, involving massive forced migrations and horrific violence against both communities. Women were particularly vulnerable, facing abduction and assault on both sides of the border. The delay in announcing the exact Radcliffe Line added to the chaos, while the government established numerous refugee camps to manage the millions of displaced persons.

50. (1) Calcutta
On August 15, 1947, while the rest of the nation celebrated independence, Mahatma Gandhi was in Calcutta. He stayed there to use his moral influence to end the communal riots plaguing the city. Through his presence and fasting, he successfully brought peace to the region, an achievement described by Lord Mountbatten as the work of a one-man boundary force.

51. (1) B, A, C, D
The final steps toward independence began with the arrival of Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy in early 1947. He soon announced his plan for partition in June, which was followed by the British Parliament passing the Indian Independence Act in July. The process concluded with the publication of the Radcliffe Line Award in August, which defined the borders for the two new nations.

52. (4) The Parsis
The Radcliffe Line was drawn to divide India and Pakistan based on religious majorities, directly bisecting the homes of several communities. Millions of Sikhs, Punjabi Muslims, and Bengali Hindus found themselves on the wrong side of new borders, leading to mass migration. However, the Parsi community, being smaller and more concentrated, was not subject to such geographic bisection.

53. (3) The Indian Sociologist - Vasudev Balwant Phadke
Indian revolutionary history is filled with influential writings and journals. Bhagwati Charan Vohra wrote The Philosophy of the Bomb, and Bhagat Singh penned Why I am an

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(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Arrange the following institutions and events related to economic planning in chronological order:
I. Planning Commission establishment
II. National Development Council establishment
III. First Five-Year Plan launch
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(1) I, II, III
(2) III, I, II
(3) I, III, II
(4) II, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

29. Match the institution or policy in List I with its corresponding key function or aspect in List II:
List I: (Institution/Policy)
A. Planning Commission
B. National Development Council
C. Industrial Policy Resolution 1956
D. Five-Year Plans
List II: (Key Function/Aspect)
i. Served as the economic constitution of India promoting the public sector
ii. Assessment of material, capital, and human resources to draft national plans
iii. Time-bound frameworks for targeted economic development
iv. Forum for states to participate in the planning process
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following statements regarding the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956:
I. It classified industries into three categories based on the role of the state.
II. Schedule A industries were exclusively reserved for the public sector.
III. It severely restricted the entry of foreign direct investment in all sectors.
IV. It was heavily influenced by the Mahalanobis model of economic growth.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and IV only
(3) I and IV only
(4) III only
(5) Question not attempted

31. Who among the following was not a member of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) appointed in 1953?
(1) S.K. Dhar
(2) Fazl Ali
(3) K.M. Panikkar
(4) H.N. Kunzru
(5) Question not attempted

32. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission (1953-56)?
(1) It recommended the abolition of the four-fold classification of states.
(2) It accepted language as the sole criteria for the reorganization of states.
(3) It suggested the creation of 16 states and 3 centrally administered territories.
(4) It emphasized national unity, security, and economic viability as key factors.
(5) Question not attempted

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33. Consider the following statements about early linguistic province commissions:
I. The S.K. Dhar Commission (1948) recommended reorganization of states on linguistic rather than administrative convenience.
II. The JVP Committee (1948) consisted of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
III. The JVP Committee formally accepted language as the primary basis for state reorganization.
IV. The death of Potti Sriramulu triggered massive protests leading to the creation of Andhra State.
V. Andhra State was formed in 1953 by separating Telugu-speaking areas from the

62. (4) To maintain a united India while providing substantial regional autonomy to Muslim-majority areas to placate the Muslim League.
The grouping clause in the Cabinet Mission Plan was a clever attempt to maintain a united India while addressing the Muslim League's concerns. By creating groups of provinces with Muslim majorities, the plan offered these regions significant autonomy. This was intended to satisfy the League's demand for self-determination without resorting to a full and final partition of the Indian subcontinent.

63. (1) A, B, D, C
The Cabinet Mission's attempt to settle India's future followed a complex timeline. After arriving in March 1946, the mission proposed its plan, which both the Congress and the Muslim League initially accepted. However, disputes over the interpretation of provincial grouping soon arose. The Congress's rejection of compulsory grouping led the Muslim League to eventually withdraw its acceptance of the entire plan.

64. (2) The demand for linguistic provinces was entirely rejected by the Indian National Congress throughout the freedom struggle.
Regional and linguistic identities were increasingly recognized during the freedom struggle. The 1920 Nagpur session of the Congress adopted the linguistic principle for its internal organization. Leaders in various regions, such as those in the Madras Presidency, actively campaigned for linguistic provinces. It is incorrect to say that the Congress rejected these demands, as it eventually became a part of their agenda.

65. (2) Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan
The Rani of Jhansi Regiment was a unique all-female unit of the Indian National Army, established by Subhas Chandra Bose. It was commanded by Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan, a doctor who joined the revolutionary cause in Southeast Asia. The regiment symbolized the active participation of women in the armed struggle for independence and was named after the legendary heroine of the 1857 revolt.

66. (1) I, II and III
Presided over by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the 1940 Lahore session of the Muslim League was a turning point. The resolution passed there demanded that Muslim-majority areas be grouped into independent states. This reflected a complete rejection of any federal scheme under the 1935 Act that would result in a Hindu-majority center. The League's focus shifted entirely toward achieving a separate homeland.

67. (3) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad - Strongly opposed the partition till the end
During the final negotiations for independence, political leaders held varying views on partition. While many eventually accepted it as an unavoidable reality, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad remained a staunch opponent of the country's division until the very end. He consistently advocated for a united India with strong safeguards for minorities, believing that partition would be detrimental to the interests of all communities.

68. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The Cabinet Mission Plan's grouping system categorized provinces into three sections. Group A included Hindu-majority provinces like Madras and Bombay. Group B consisted of Muslim-majority provinces in the northwest, such as Punjab and Sindh, while Group C included Bengal and Assam in the northeast. The Princely States were not part of this grouping and were expected to negotiate their own future.

69. (3) Assam
The district of Sylhet was a significant region in the northeastern part of British India. Originally part of Assam, its future was decided by a referendum in July 1947. The majority voted to join East Bengal, which was to become part of Pakistan. Consequently, Sylhet was separated from Assam and integrated into the eastern wing of the new state.

70. (2) Chandrashekhar Azad
Many members of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association sacrificed their lives for the nation. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru were famously executed by the British in 1931. However, Chandrashekhar Azad was never caught alive or executed by the authorities. He died in a gun battle with the police at Alfred Park in Allahabad, using his last bullet to end his own life.

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Atheist. While Aurobindo Ghosh was associated with Bande Mataram, the journal The Indian Sociologist was actually established by Shyamji Krishna Varma in London, rather than being a work linked to Vasudev Balwant Phadke.

54. (2) He successfully evaded capture and reorganized the scattered revolutionaries under the HSRA.
After the Kakori conspiracy, most revolutionaries were arrested, but Chandrashekhar Azad managed to evade the British police. He took on the responsibility of reorganizing the remnants of the Hindustan Republican Association into the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. Azad remained a committed underground leader, coordinating various revolutionary activities until his final standoff with the police in Allahabad in 1931.

55. (4) III only
Bengal's revolutionary movement was highly organized, with the Anushilan Samiti using fitness clubs as a front for militant training. Figures like Surya Sen carried out bold actions like the Chittagong Armoury Raid. It is a misconception that women were excluded from these activities; in fact, activists like Pritilata Waddedar and Kalpana Datta played active and courageous roles in the struggle.

56. (1) Pattabhi Sitaramayya
The 1939 Tripuri session of the Indian National Congress witnessed a significant ideological contest between Subhas Chandra Bose and the Gandhian faction. Despite Mahatma Gandhi's personal support for Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Bose won the presidency with a clear mandate. Gandhi famously declared Sitaramayya's defeat as his own, which eventually led to Bose's resignation and the formation of the Forward Bloc within the party.

57. (3) Singapore and Rangoon
Subhas Chandra Bose established the Provisional Government of Free India, also known as Azad Hind, in October 1943. Initially based in Singapore, the government later moved its headquarters to Rangoon as the Indian National Army advanced toward the Indian frontier. This government-in-exile was recognized by several Axis powers and served as the political wing of the INA's military campaign.

58. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The trauma of the 1947 partition has been captured in several classic literary works. Khushwant Singh's Train to Pakistan and Bhisham Sahni's Tamas are iconic novels on the subject. Saadat Hasan Manto's short story Toba Tek Singh provides a poignant look at the madness of the era, while Bapsi Sidhwa's Ice-Candy-Man offers a perspective from the Parsi community in Lahore.

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59. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
The Muslim League's call for Direct Action Day on August 16, 1946, was a protest against being excluded from the formation of the Interim Government. The League intended to demonstrate the strength of Muslim feeling for Pakistan. Unfortunately, this call led to catastrophic communal riots, particularly the Great Calcutta Killings, rather than the peaceful atmosphere that some might have hoped for.

60. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Both the Congress and the Muslim League were hesitant to support the 1946 Royal Indian Navy mutiny. The leaders believed that encouraging a military rebellion would undermine the discipline of the armed forces in the future independent India and Pakistan. They feared that such actions would create a dangerous precedent, making it difficult for any future civilian government to maintain order.

61. (3) Secular territorial nationalism
The Two-Nation Theory stood in direct opposition to the core ideology of the Indian National Congress. While the Congress advocated for secular territorial nationalism, which envisioned a united India for all citizens regardless of religion, the theory argued that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations. This fundamental disagreement was the primary driver behind the political conflict that eventually led to partition.

79. (1) Nationalism had deeply penetrated even the most loyal instruments of British imperial power, the armed forces.
The 1946 Royal Indian Navy mutiny was a significant event because it proved that nationalist sentiments had reached the Indian personnel within the British military. This was a direct threat to the primary instrument of colonial control. The mutiny showed the British that they could no longer rely on the military to suppress the independence movement, making the transfer of power an urgent necessity.

80. (2) Intense nationalist upsurge characterized by mass movements, labor strikes, and mutinies in the armed forces.
The period immediately following World War II was one of intense political activity and nationalist fervor in India. The country witnessed widespread mass movements, including the agitations for the release of INA prisoners and the naval mutiny. This atmosphere of resistance, combined with labor strikes and communal tensions, created a sense of urgency and made it clear that British rule was nearing its end.

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71. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
Liaquat Ali Khan served as the Finance Minister in the Interim Government of 1946, representing the Muslim League. Far from facilitating the work of his Congress colleagues, he utilized his control over the budget to obstruct their ministries. This internal friction made the functioning of the government nearly impossible and further convinced the Congress leadership that a joint government was not sustainable.

72. (1) I, II, IV and V
Early revolutionaries were driven by intense patriotism and drew inspiration from historical figures like Shivaji. Vasudev Balwant Phadke aimed for an armed rebellion to establish a republic, while V.D. Savarkar founded the Abhinav Bharat Society. Aurobindo Ghosh also played a key role before his spiritual turn. These activists emphasized physical training and indigenous traditions over relying solely on Western philosophies.

73. (3) The proposed formation of sub-federations of provinces with common subjects like health and police.
In the context of the Cabinet Mission Plan, grouping referred to the arrangement where British Indian provinces would form sub-federations. These groups would have their own legislatures and executives to manage specific common subjects. This was intended as a middle ground between a strong central government and the demand for a separate state, providing Muslim-majority areas substantial regional autonomy.

74. (1) They often ran parallel to the national movement, demanding cultural recognition and political rights within a united or federal India.
Before 1947, regional and linguistic movements in India were generally integrated into the broader nationalist struggle. They sought to assert cultural identity and secure political rights within a federal framework. These movements were not typically separatist in nature but aimed to ensure that regional interests were represented and protected within an independent and united India, often working alongside the national movement.

75. (4) The immediate adoption of the Government of India Act 1935 as the permanent constitution of both dominions.
The Indian Independence Act of 1947 brought several immediate changes, including the end of British suzerainty over princely states and the abolition of the Secretary of State for India. However, the Act did not mandate the 1935 Government of India Act as a permanent constitution. Instead, it served only as a temporary legal framework for the two dominions until their own constitutions were ready.

76. (2) The intertwining of religious communities across the province and the sudden, arbitrary division by the boundary commission.
The extreme violence in Punjab during partition was largely due to the province's complex demographic mix. Religious communities were deeply intertwined across the region, making any division difficult. The sudden and arbitrary announcement of the Radcliffe Line, which cut through villages and families, turned neighbors against each other and led to a catastrophic breakdown of order and unprecedented mass killings and displacement.

77. (3) The Free India Legion
During his stay in Germany, Subhas Chandra Bose organized the Free India Legion, also known as the Indische Legion. This unit was primarily composed of Indian prisoners of war who had been captured by Axis forces in North Africa. Bose aimed to train these soldiers for a potential land invasion of India through the northwest to liberate the country from British colonial rule.

78. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Indian revolutionaries are often remembered by their iconic titles. Subhas Chandra Bose is revered as Netaji, while Bhagat Singh is known as Shaheed-e-Azam for his martyrdom. Chandrashekhar adopted the name Azad to signify his freedom from capture. In Bengal, Surya Sen was affectionately called Masterda by his followers, reflecting his background as a teacher and his leadership in the revolutionary movement.

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process to focus on the Kashmir conflict.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

7. Who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army during 'Operation Polo' in 1948?
(1) General K.M. Cariappa
(2) General K.S. Thimayya
(3) Major General J.N. Chaudhuri
(4) General Sir Roy Bucher
(5) Question not attempted

8. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Razakars of Hyderabad:
(1) They were actively supported by the Indian National Congress to build pressure on the Nizam.
(2) They were a paramilitary volunteer force affiliated with the Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen (MIM).
(3) They were led by Kasim Razvi and aimed to maintain the independent Islamic status of Hyderabad.
(4) Their oppressive activities against peasants and political activists hastened Indian military intervention.
(5) Question not attempted

9. Identify the correct statement(s) from the following regarding the integration of Hyderabad:
Statement I: The Nizam of Hyderabad approached the United Nations Security Council to intervene in the dispute with India.
Statement II: The Indian government officially categorized 'Operation Polo' as a military invasion to annex foreign territory.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

10. Consider the following statements regarding 'Operation Polo':
I. It commenced on 13 September 1948.
II. It was necessitated by the breakdown of the Standstill Agreement and increasing atrocities by Razakars.
III. The Nizam formally surrendered on 17 September 1948.
IV. After the surrender, the Nizam was removed from all administrative roles and exiled to Pakistan.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

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11. Arrange the following events related to the integration of Kashmir in chronological order:
I. Signing of the Instrument of Accession by Maharaja Hari Singh
II. Attack by tribal raiders from the North-West Frontier Province
III. Signing of the Standstill Agreement between Kashmir and Pakistan
IV. Formal ceasefire brokered by the United Nations
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) III, II, I, IV
(3) II, I, III, IV
(4) III, I, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

12. Which of the following was not a reason for Maharaja Hari Singh's initial hesitation to accede to either dominion?
(1) He harbored aspirations of keeping Jammu and Kashmir an independent state.
(2) He was bound by a secret defense pact with the British restricting accession.
(3) He faced pressure from the Muslim Conference to join Pakistan.
(4) He feared the democratic and socialist leanings of the Indian National Congress.
(5) Question not attempted

13. Through which method was the princely state of Junagadh formally integrated into the Indian Union after the flight of the Nawab?

CHAPTER 24

Post-Independence : State Reorganisation and Nehruvian Institution Building

1. Which of the following bodies was established under the chairmanship of Lord Mountbatten to oversee the division of assets and liabilities between India and Pakistan?
(1) Boundary Commission
(2) Partition Council
(3) Arbitral Tribunal
(4) Inter-Dominion Conference
(5) Question not attempted

2. Match the princely states in List I with their corresponding key issues during integration in List II:
List I: (Princely State)
A. Travancore
B. Jodhpur
C. Bhopal
D. Junagadh
List II: (Key Issue during Integration)
i. Nawab wanted to join Pakistan despite having a Hindu majority population
ii. Dewan Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar declared intention to remain independent
iii. Maharaja Hanwant Singh considered joining Pakistan for better border terms
iv. Nawab Hamidullah Khan wanted to remain independent and delayed accession
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

3. What was the primary mandate of the Boundary Commissions chaired by Sir Cyril Radcliffe in 1947?
(1) To determine the status of princely states within the borders of India
(2) To divide the military assets between India and Pakistan
(3) To demarcate the boundaries of the two parts of Bengal and Punjab
(4) To settle border disputes between integrating princely states and British Indian provinces
(5) Question not attempted

4. Consider the following statements regarding the integration of princely states:
I. The Instrument of Accession restricted the Government of India's jurisdiction strictly to Defense, External Affairs, and Communications.
II. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel established the States Department in July 1947 to handle matters relating to princely states.
III. VP Menon was appointed as the Minister of the States Department to assist Sardar Patel.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) II and III only
(2) I and III only
(3) I, II, and III
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

5. Which of the following princely states did not initially sign the Instrument of Accession by 15 August 1947?
(1) Baroda, Mysore, and Gwalior
(2) Patiala, Bikaner, and Jaipur
(3) Junagadh, Hyderabad, and Kashmir
(4) Travancore, Cochin, and Mysore
(5) Question not attempted

6. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Government of India signed a Standstill Agreement with the Nizam of Hyderabad in November 1947.
Reason (R): India wanted to delay the integration

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D. Steering Committee
List II: (Chairman)
i. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
ii. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
iii. Jawaharlal Nehru
iv. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

21. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution is described as federal in form but unitary in spirit.
Reason (R): The Constitution contains strong centralizing tendencies, such as single citizenship and the power of the Parliament to alter state boundaries.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Which of the following constitutional features was explicitly added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976, though its philosophy was implicit since 1950?
(1) Democratic
(2) Secular
(3) Republic
(4) Sovereign
(5) Question not attempted

23. What is the most appropriate interpretation of India being a 'Republic' as envisioned in the Constitution?
(1) The state is separated from religion and treats all faiths equally.
(2) The powers of the government are divided between the center and the states.
(3) The constitution guarantees fundamental rights against the arbitrary actions of the state.
(4) The head of the state is elected and there is an absence of any privileged class.
(5) Question not attempted

24. Consider the following provisions of the Indian Constitution:
I. Appointment of State Governors by the Center
II. Division of powers through the Seventh Schedule
III. All India Services
Which of the above provisions do NOT denote the federal character of the Constitution?
(1) I and III only
(2) I and II only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

25. Which of the following is an exception to the core features of Nehru's vision that shaped the Indian Constitution?
(1) Parliamentary form of government
(2) Universal adult franchise
(3) Theocratic state machinery
(4) Commitment to socio-economic justice
(5) Question not attempted

26. The economic framework adopted by India post-independence, reflecting Nehru's vision of democratic socialism, is best described as:
(1) A mixed economy featuring both public and private sectors
(2) A laissez-faire capitalist economy with minimal state oversight
(3) A fully state-controlled command economy like the Soviet model
(4) A decentralized syndicalist economy driven by labor collectives
(5) Question not attempted

27. Identify the correct statement(s) from the following regarding the socialistic pattern of society:
Statement I: At the Avadi session of the Indian National Congress in 1955, a resolution establishing a "socialistic pattern of society" was officially adopted.
Statement II: This resolution aimed at complete nationalization of all agricultural land and private industries in India.

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(1) A special executive order issued by the Governor-General to integrate the state
(2) A direct military conquest resulting in the dissolution of the state assembly
(3) A plebiscite held in February 1948 where the majority voted for India
(4) A bilateral treaty signed between the two countries at the United Nations
(5) Question not attempted

14. Match the personalities in List I with their corresponding roles during the Kashmir integration in List II:
List I: (Personality)
A. Hari Singh
B. Mehr Chand Mahajan
C. Sheikh Abdullah
D. Lord Mountbatten
List II: (Role during Kashmir Integration)
i. Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir during the time of accession
ii. Leader of the National Conference who led the popular movement
iii. Governor-General who accepted the Instrument of Accession
iv. The Dogra ruler of Jammu and Kashmir
(1) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

15. The temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir were incorporated into the Indian Constitution under which Article?
(1) Article 370
(2) Article 35A
(3) Article 371
(4) Article 239A
(5) Question not attempted

16. Consider the following statements about the Constituent Assembly of India:
I. It was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.
II. Members of the Constituent Assembly were directly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise.
III. The representatives of the princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states.
IV. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly.
V. After partition, the membership of the Constituent Assembly was reduced to 299.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) I, III, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

17. The 'Objectives Resolution' adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 22 January 1947 essentially provided for:
(1) The detailed administrative structure of the Union and the States
(2) The philosophical foundation and guiding principles of the Indian Constitution
(3) The immediate division of military assets between India and Pakistan
(4) The rules of procedure for the functioning of the Constituent Assembly
(5) Question not attempted

18. On which date was the Constitution of India formally adopted and enacted by the Constituent Assembly?
(1) 15 August 1947
(2) 26 November 1949
(3) 24 January 1950
(4) 26 January 1950
(5) Question not attempted

19. Identify the odd one out among the following leaders regarding membership in the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly:
(1) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
(2) K.M. Munshi
(3) Rajendra Prasad
(4) N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar
(5) Question not attempted

20. Match the committees of the Constituent Assembly in List I with their respective chairmen in List II:
List I: (Committee of Constituent Assembly)
A. Union Powers Committee
B. Provincial Constitution Committee
C. Drafting Committee

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Madras State.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?

(1) II and IV only
(2) I and III only
(3) I, III, and V only
(4) II, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

34. What was the direct political effect of the 56-day hunger strike and subsequent death of Potti Sriramulu in 1952?

(1) The creation of the first linguistic state of Andhra
(2) The integration of Hyderabad into the Indian Union
(3) The immediate resignation of the Nehru cabinet
(4) The passing of the States Reorganisation Act
(5) Question not attempted

35. Which committee rejected language as the basis for reorganization of states immediately following the Dhar Commission report, citing concerns over national unity?

(1) Shah Commission
(2) Fazl Ali Commission
(3) JVP Committee
(4) Kothari Commission
(5) Question not attempted

36. Match the pre-1956 state classification in List I with its description under the original Constitution in List II:

List I: (Pre-1956 State Classification)

A. Part A States
B. Part B States
C. Part C States
D. Part D Territories

List II: (Description under original Constitution)

i. Former princely states governed by a Rajpramukh
ii. Former Chief Commissioners' provinces and some minor princely states
iii. Andaman and Nicobar Islands governed by a Lieutenant Governor
iv. Former British Indian provinces governed by a Governor

(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

37. The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 resulted in the creation of how many States and Union Territories?

(1) 16 States and 3 Union Territories
(2) 15 States and 5 Union Territories
(3) 14 States and 6 Union Territories
(4) 14 States and 5 Union Territories
(5) Question not attempted

38. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:

Assertion (A): The 7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 abolished the distinction between Part A and Part B states.

Reason (R): The States Reorganisation Act mandated a uniform status for all major states to foster national integration and administrative uniformity.

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

39. Consider the following statements regarding Zonal Councils:

I. Zonal Councils were established by the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.
II. They are constitutional bodies explicitly mentioned in the original Constitution of 1950.
III. The Union Home Minister acts as the common chairman of all Zonal Councils.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I, II, and III
(4) I and III only
(5) Question not attempted

40. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the reorganization of Rajasthan in 1956?

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Partition Council
The Partition Council was the body established to oversee the division of assets and liabilities between India and Pakistan during the partition of 1947. Chaired by Lord Mountbatten, it included representatives from both dominions to manage the complex administrative and financial aspects of the split. This council played a critical role in the peaceful transition of state property.

2. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
The integration of princely states involved unique challenges for each region. Travancore's Dewan declared an intention for independence, while Jodhpur's Maharaja considered joining Pakistan for better border terms. Bhopal's Nawab delayed accession due to independence aspirations, and Junagadh's ruler attempted to join Pakistan against the wishes of the state's Hindu majority. These negotiations were vital for national unity.

3. (3) To demarcate the boundaries of the two parts of Bengal and Punjab
The Boundary Commissions, led by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, were tasked with demarcating the international borders between India and Pakistan in the provinces of Punjab and Bengal. This process involved dividing territories based on religious demographics while considering factors like irrigation systems and communication lines. The resulting borders defined the geographic limits of the two newly formed independent nations in 1947.

4. (4) I and II only
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel headed the States Department established in July 1947 to manage the integration of various princely states. The Instrument of Accession was the legal mechanism used, where states surrendered jurisdiction over defense, external affairs, and communications. While VP Menon served as the Secretary of the department, Patel led the political negotiations necessary to unify the Indian dominion.

5. (3) Junagadh, Hyderabad, and Kashmir
By the time India gained independence on 15 August 1947, most princely states had signed the Instrument of Accession. However, Junagadh, Hyderabad, and Jammu and Kashmir remained holdouts, each presenting unique political and geographical complications. These states required further diplomatic and military efforts over the following years to ensure their full integration into the sovereign territory of the Indian Union.

6. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Government of India entered into a Standstill Agreement with the Nizam of Hyderabad in November 1947 to maintain the status quo for one year. This was intended to facilitate peaceful negotiations regarding the state's eventual accession. The assertion that India sought to delay this specifically due to the Kashmir conflict is incorrect, as negotiations were handled independently.

7. (4) General Sir Roy Bucher
During 'Operation Polo' in September 1948, which aimed to integrate the princely state of Hyderabad, General Sir Roy Bucher served as the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. Although Major General J.N. Chaudhuri led the actual military field operations on the ground, Bucher held the top administrative military position. This intervention ended the Nizam's rule and integrated the state.

8. (1) They were actively supported by the Indian National Congress to build pressure on the Nizam.
The Razakars were a paramilitary volunteer force in Hyderabad, led by Kasim Razvi and affiliated with the Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen. They committed widespread atrocities against the local population to maintain the Nizam's independence and Islamic status. Far from being supported by the Indian National Congress, their violent activities were a primary catalyst for India's military intervention known as Operation Polo.

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III. It suggested that the Panchayat Samiti at the block level should be the executive body.
IV. It recommended direct elections for the Gram Panchayat.
V. The Zila Parishad at the district level was envisioned primarily as an advisory and supervisory body.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, III, IV, and V only
(2) I, II, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, III, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

48. Following Rajasthan, which was the second state to adopt and implement the Panchayati Raj system in 1959?
(1) Madhya Pradesh
(2) Andhra Pradesh
(3) Uttar Pradesh
(4) Maharashtra
(5) Question not attempted

49. Identify the correct statement(s) from the following regarding the Community Development Programme:
Statement I: The Community Development Programme (1952) largely failed to achieve its objectives due to a lack of public participation.
Statement II: The Balwantrai Mehta Committee recommended 'democratic decentralization' to address this exact shortcoming.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

50. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): Nehru considered the introduction of Panchayati Raj a revolutionary step in building democratic institutions in India.
Reason (R): It aimed to transfer administrative powers directly to the village level, ensuring grassroots participation in development planning.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

51. Match the landmark early Supreme Court cases in List I with their primary subject matter in List II:
List I: (Landmark Early SC Case)
A. A.K. Gopalan Case (1950)
B. Shankari Prasad Case (1951)
C. Romesh Thappar Case (1950)
D. Champakam Dorairajan Case (1951)
List II: (Primary Subject Matter)
i. Freedom of Speech and Expression (Cross Roads ban)
ii. Preventative Detention and Right to Life (Article 21)
iii. First Amendment and validity of reservation in educational institutions
iv. Amendability of Fundamental Rights (First Amendment validity)
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

52. The Supreme Court of India was formally inaugurated on which date?
(1) 26 November 1949
(2) 26 January 1950
(3) 28 January 1950
(4) 15 August 1950
(5) Question not attempted

53. Consider the following constitutional provisions:
I. Security of tenure for Supreme Court judges
II. Salaries of judges charged on the Consolidated Fund of India
III. Power of the executive to freely reduce judicial salaries during normal times

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct in securing the independence of the Judiciary in India?

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(1) The Part C state of Ajmer-Merwara was formally merged into Rajasthan.
(2) The Mount Abu area was transferred from Rajasthan to Bombay State.
(3) The Sunel Tappa region was given to Madhya Pradesh in exchange for Sironj.
(4) Rajasthan was classified as a Union Territory for a brief period in 1956.
(5) Question not attempted

41. Arrange the following events related to the early democratic institutions in chronological order:
I. Holding of the first general elections in India
II. Enactment of the Representation of the People Act
III. Setting up of the Election Commission of India
IV. Constitution of the first Lok Sabha
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(1) III, II, I, IV
(2) II, III, I, IV
(3) III, I, II, IV
(4) I, III, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

42. Who was appointed as the first Chief Election Commissioner of independent India?
(1) Sukumar Sen
(2) T.N. Seshan
(3) K.V.K. Sundaram
(4) V.S. Ramadevi
(5) Question not attempted

43. Which of the following was the most significant administrative challenge in implementing Universal Adult Franchise during the first general election in 1951-52?
(1) Resolving immediate border disputes and refugee crises with Pakistan
(2) Convincing various princely states to participate in the elections
(3) Designing and testing early electronic voting machines for the poll
(4) Drafting electoral rolls for a largely illiterate population
(5) Question not attempted

44. Consider the following statements regarding the first general elections in India:
I. It was the largest democratic exercise in human history at that time.
II. Only men who owned property or paid taxes were allowed to vote.
III. The Indian National Congress won a massive majority in both the Lok Sabha and most state assemblies.
IV. Independent candidates and communist groups formed the bulk of the opposition.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match the parliamentary body or figure in List I with the corresponding details from the Nehruvian era in List II:
List I: (Parliamentary Body/Figure)
A. First Lok Sabha Speaker
B. Public Accounts Committee
C. Rajya Sabha
D. First Deputy Speaker
List II: (Details from Nehruvian Era)
i. M.A. Ayyangar
ii. G.V. Mavalankar
iii. Council of States established in 1952
iv. Oldest parliamentary committee exercising financial control
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

46. On 2nd October 1959, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Panchayati Raj system in which district of Rajasthan?
(1) Jodhpur
(2) Jaipur
(3) Udaipur
(4) Nagaur
(5) Question not attempted

47. Consider the following statements about the Balwantrai Mehta Committee:
I. It was appointed in 1957 to examine the working of the Community Development Programme.
II. It recommended the establishment of a two-tier Panchayati Raj system.

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IV. Equality and mutual benefit
V. Peaceful co-existence
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, IV, and V only
(3) I, II, III, IV, and V
(4) I, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

62. The historic Panchsheel Agreement of 1954 was signed between India and which other country?
(1) Pakistan
(2) Soviet Union
(3) Sri Lanka
(4) China
(5) Question not attempted

63. Match the event or treaty in List I with the corresponding year in List II:
List I: (Event/Treaty)
A. Asian Relations Conference
B. Bandung Conference
C. Belgrade Summit (First NAM)
D. Signing of Panchsheel
List II: (Year)
i. 1955
ii. 1961
iii. 1947
iv. 1954
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

64. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Nehru's international vision and foreign policy:
(1) He strongly supported the cause of disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation.
(2) He withdrew India from the Commonwealth of Nations immediately upon becoming a Republic.
(3) He viewed the United Nations as a critical instrument for maintaining global peace.
(4) He vehemently opposed the racial segregation policy of Apartheid in South Africa.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Which of the following best describes the underlying motive of Nehru's emphasis on Asian solidarity in the 1950s?
(1) To create a permanent Asian military alliance to counter Western Europe
(2) To foster collective economic self-reliance and assert the political voice of decolonized nations
(3) To ensure undisputed Chinese hegemony over all of Southeast Asia
(4) To spread Indian democratic socialism globally through missionary diplomacy
(5) Question not attempted

66. What was the direct geopolitical effect of India granting political asylum to the Dalai Lama in 1959?
(1) It deteriorated Sino-Indian relations, leading to the 1962 conflict
(2) It led to the immediate and unconditional signing of the Panchsheel Agreement
(3) It resulted in a formal United Nations resolution condemning the Indian state
(4) It forced Pakistan to sign a mutual military defense pact with India
(5) Question not attempted

67. Identify the correct statement(s) from the following regarding the Sino-Indian War:
Statement I: The "Forward Policy" adopted by India involved placing Indian outposts in disputed areas to prevent further Chinese incursions.
Statement II: China accepted the Forward Policy and voluntarily withdrew its troops from the Aksai Chin region.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

68. The McMahon Line, a major point of contention during the 1962 Sino-Indian War, serves as the boundary between China and which Indian region?
(1) Ladakh

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(2) Himachal Pradesh
(3) Sikkim
(4) Arunachal Pradesh (then NEFA)
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which of the following was not a consequence of the Sino-Indian War of 1962?
(1) A severe blow to India's international image and Nehru's personal prestige
(2) The resignation of the then Defence Minister of India
(3) A massive reduction in India's defense budget to focus entirely on agriculture
(4) A realization of the need to modernize and strengthen the Indian Armed Forces
(5) Question not attempted

70. Who was the Defence Minister of India who had to resign following the debacle of the 1962 Sino-Indian War?
(1) Sardar Swaran Singh
(2) V.K. Krishna Menon
(3) Y.B. Chavan
(4) Jagjivan Ram
(5) Question not attempted

71. In 1963, a plan was proposed wherein senior Congress leaders were asked to resign from government posts and devote themselves to organizational work. What is this plan popularly known as?
(1) Desai Plan
(2) Nehru Plan
(3) Shastri Plan
(4) Kamaraj Plan
(5) Question not attempted

72. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the leadership transition immediately following the death of Jawaharlal Nehru in May 1964?
(1) Lal Bahadur Shastri was unanimously chosen as the leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.
(2) Indira Gandhi immediately succeeded him as the Prime Minister of India.
(3) Morarji Desai led a successful revolt against the Congress leadership and became Prime Minister.
(4) The President of India dissolved the Lok Sabha and called for fresh general elections.
(5) Question not attempted

73. During the political transition in the 1960s, the term 'Syndicate' in the Indian National Congress referred to:
(1) Radical socialist leaders demanding immediate land reform policies
(2) A coalition of opposition parties attempting to defeat the Congress
(3) Powerful regional Congress bosses controlling the party machinery
(4) The inner cabinet of senior ministers chosen by the Prime Minister
(5) Question not attempted

74. What was a significant political impact of Jawaharlal Nehru's declining health and subsequent death on the Indian National Congress?
(1) The transition from a paramount leader to collective leadership
(2) The immediate fragmentation of the party into regional outfits
(3) The adoption of right-wing policies abandoning socialist agendas
(4) The complete takeover of the party by the military establishment
(5) Question not attempted

75. Identify the odd one out among the following political figures who were NOT considered primary contenders or kingmakers for the Prime Minister's post during the 1964 transition:
(1) Morarji Desai
(2) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(3) K. Kamaraj
(4) C. Rajagopalachari
(5) Question not attempted

76. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the integration and reorganization of Indian states:
(1) Sardar Patel - Iron Man of India who led the integration of states
(2) Mountbatten - Advised princely states to declare complete independence
(3) V.P. Menon - Author of 'The Story of the Integration of the Indian States'
(4) Potti Sriramulu - Agitated for a separate Telugu speaking state
(5) Question not attempted

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77. Which of the following elements of the Preamble directly reflects Nehru's vision of ensuring equitable distribution of wealth and protecting the marginalized, as debated in the Constituent Assembly?
(1) Liberty of thought and expression
(2) Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual
(3) Justice - social, economic, and political
(4) Equality of status and of opportunity
(5) Question not attempted

78. Identify the correct statement(s) from the following regarding the creation of new states:
Statement I: The Parliament of India can form a new state by separating territory from any state by a simple majority.
Statement II: The consent of the state legislature concerned is constitutionally binding and cannot be overridden by Parliament.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

79. Under the States Reorganisation Act 1956 and the concurrent 7th Constitutional Amendment, the institution of 'Rajpramukh' was abolished and replaced by:
(1) Governors
(2) Chief Ministers
(3) Lieutenant Governors
(4) Chief Commissioners
(5) Question not attempted

80. Which of the following is considered the most enduring legacy of the Nehruvian era regarding institution building in India?
(1) Assimilating neighboring countries into a South Asian federation
(2) Establishing civilian supremacy and regular democratic elections
(3) Eradicating all forms of poverty and illiteracy before mid-1964
(4) Transitioning India into a stable single-party authoritarian state
(5) Question not attempted

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(1) II and III only
(2) I and III only
(3) I and II only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

54. Who among the following served as the first Chief Justice of independent India?
(1) Patanjali Sastri
(2) H.J. Kania
(3) M.C. Mahajan
(4) S.R. Das
(5) Question not attempted

55. In the early years of the Republic, how did the Nehruvian government typically respond to judicial pronouncements that struck down land reform legislations?
(1) By passing special executive orders to bypass the courts entirely
(2) By dissolving state governments that failed to implement reforms
(3) By removing uncooperative judges through specific presidential decrees
(4) By enacting constitutional amendments to protect land reform laws
(5) Question not attempted

56. Arrange the following conferences that shaped the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in chronological order:
I. Belgrade Conference
II. Asian Relations Conference
III. Bandung Conference
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(1) I, II, III
(2) II, III, I
(3) III, I, II
(4) II, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which of the following leaders is not considered one of the founding architects of the Non-Aligned Movement?
(1) Jawaharlal Nehru
(2) Josip Broz Tito
(3) Winston Churchill
(4) Gamal Abdel Nasser
(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following statements about the core principles of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) envisioned by Nehru:
I. Complete isolation from global affairs and strict neutrality in all conflicts.
II. Preserving the independence of newly decolonized nations from Cold War power blocs.
III. Support for anti-colonial and anti-imperial struggles globally.
IV. Creating a third military bloc to counter NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and IV only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

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59. Identify the correctly matched pair of the NAM founder and their respective country:
(1) Sukarno - Ghana
(2) Kwame Nkrumah - Indonesia
(3) Gamal Abdel Nasser - Turkey
(4) Josip Broz Tito - Yugoslavia
(5) Question not attempted

60. How did Jawaharlal Nehru differentiate India's policy of Non-Alignment from 'Positive Neutrality'?
(1) Non-Alignment meant secretly allying with the Soviet Union, whereas Neutrality meant allying with the USA.
(2) Neutrality implies staying out of war, while Non-Alignment means active participation in world affairs to promote peace without joining military blocs.
(3) Both terms were used interchangeably by Nehru to denote complete disengagement from the United Nations.
(4) Non-Alignment restricted trade with bloc countries, while Neutrality promoted free trade.
(5) Question not attempted

61. Consider the following principles of Panchsheel:
I. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
II. Mutual non-aggression
III. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs

9. (3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The Nizam of Hyderabad attempted to internationalize the conflict by approaching the United Nations Security Council, claiming India was violating his state's sovereignty. Conversely, the Indian government maintained that the military intervention, labeled 'Operation Polo', was a domestic police action rather than a formal military invasion of a foreign nation. This stance emphasized Hyderabad's geographical and historical ties to India.

10. (1) I, II, and III only
Operation Polo was initiated on 13 September 1948 following the breakdown of the Standstill Agreement and the rise of Razakar violence. The military action concluded swiftly, leading to the Nizam's formal surrender on 17 September. Contrary to common misconceptions, the Nizam was not immediately exiled but was initially appointed as the Rajpramukh of the Hyderabad state under the Indian Union.

11. (2) III, II, I, IV
The integration of Jammu and Kashmir began with the signing of a Standstill Agreement with Pakistan. This was followed by an invasion of tribal raiders supported by Pakistan in October 1947. In response, Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession to India, allowing Indian troops to intervene. The conflict eventually led to a United Nations-brokered ceasefire in January 1949.

12. (2) He was bound by a secret defense pact with the British restricting accession.
Maharaja Hari Singh's hesitation to join either India or Pakistan stemmed from his desire for Jammu and Kashmir to remain an independent sovereign state. He was concerned about the democratic and socialist policies of the Indian National Congress and faced significant internal political pressure. There is no historical evidence of a secret defense pact with the British restricting his ability to accede.

13. (3) A plebiscite held in February 1948 where the majority voted for India
After the Nawab of Junagadh fled to Pakistan following a popular uprising against his decision to accede to that dominion, the Indian government took control of the administration. To ensure democratic legitimacy, a plebiscite was conducted in February 1948. An overwhelming majority of the state's residents voted in favor of joining the Indian Union, leading to its formal integration.

14. (4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Several key figures played pivotal roles during the integration of Jammu and Kashmir. Maharaja Hari Singh was the state's ruler, while Mehr Chand Mahajan served as the Prime Minister during the accession process. Sheikh Abdullah led the popular National Conference movement, supporting ties with India. Lord Mountbatten, as the Governor-General of India, officially accepted the Instrument of Accession in 1947.

15. (1) Article 370
Article 370 was incorporated into the Indian Constitution as a temporary provision to grant a special autonomous status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It allowed the state to have its own constitution and limited the legislative powers of the Indian Parliament over the region. This provision was intended to manage the unique circumstances under which the state had acceded.

16. (2) I, III, IV, and V only
The Constituent Assembly was established in 1946 under the Cabinet Mission Plan. Its members were indirectly elected by provincial assemblies, while princely states nominated their own representatives. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha served as the initial temporary president. Following the partition of India, the total membership was adjusted to 299. These members were responsible for drafting the sovereign nation's foundational legal framework.

17. (2) The philosophical foundation and guiding principles of the Indian Constitution
The Objectives Resolution, moved by Jawaharlal Nehru and adopted by the Constituent Assembly in January 1947, defined the guiding principles of the new nation. It outlined the commitment to sovereignty, democracy, and social justice, serving as the philosophical foundation for the Constitution. This resolution later evolved into the Preamble, reflecting the collective aspirations of the Indian people for their future.

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18. (2) 26 November 1949
The Constitution of India was formally adopted and enacted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949. This significant date is now celebrated annually as Constitution Day in India. While the full document came into force on 26 January 1950 to mark Republic Day, many provisions regarding citizenship and elections were implemented immediately upon its adoption in late 1949.

19. (3) Rajendra Prasad
The Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly consisted of seven members, including Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, K.M. Munshi, and N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, however, was the President of the Constituent Assembly and did not serve as a member of this specific committee. His role involved presiding over the entire assembly's debates and administrative functions.

20. (4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Different committees were established to handle various aspects of the constitutional drafting process. Jawaharlal Nehru chaired the Union Powers Committee, while Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel led the Provincial Constitution Committee. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar headed the crucial Drafting Committee, and Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided over the Steering Committee. This collaborative effort ensured that the final document addressed the complex needs of the diverse nation.

21. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Constitution is characterized as federal in form because it establishes a dual polity with a clear division of powers. However, it remains unitary in spirit due to centralizing features like single citizenship, the appointment of governors, and Parliament's authority over state boundaries. These elements ensure national integrity and stability, providing the central government with necessary powers during emergencies.

22. (2) Secular
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 officially added the term 'Secular' to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. While the philosophy of secularism was already implicit through the Fundamental Rights protecting freedom of religion, this amendment made the state's neutral stance toward all faiths explicit. This change reinforced India's commitment to maintaining a pluralistic society without an official state religion.

23. (4) The head of the state is elected and there is an absence of any privileged class.
In the Indian context, being a 'Republic' signifies that the head of the state is an elected official rather than a hereditary monarch. This status ensures that political sovereignty is vested in the people and that there is an absence of any privileged class. Any citizen is eligible to be elected to the highest public offices, reflecting democratic and egalitarian values.

24. (1) I and III only
Federalism typically involves a division of powers between the center and states, as seen in the Seventh Schedule. However, certain provisions in the Indian Constitution are unitary in nature, such as the appointment of State Governors by the Center and the existence of All India Services. These features allow the central government to maintain significant influence over provincial administration and policy.

25. (3) Theocratic state machinery
Jawaharlal Nehru's vision for India was deeply rooted in secularism, democratic socialism, and a parliamentary form of government. He championed the universal adult franchise and a strong commitment to socio-economic justice for all citizens. Consequently, a theocratic state machinery, which bases governance on religious doctrines, is entirely contradictory to the modern, inclusive, and secular democratic framework Nehru helped to establish.

26. (1) A mixed economy featuring both public and private sectors
Post-independence, India adopted a mixed economic model, which was a central pillar of Nehru's vision of democratic socialism. This framework allowed for the coexistence of a dominant public sector, responsible for heavy industries and infrastructure, alongside a regulated private sector. This approach aimed to achieve rapid industrialization while ensuring that the benefits of economic growth were distributed across society.

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27. (3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
At the 1955 Avadi session, the Indian National Congress adopted a resolution to establish a socialistic pattern of society. This policy aimed at reducing economic inequalities through state-led development and public sector growth. However, it did not advocate for the total nationalization of all private industries or agricultural land, instead maintaining a balanced mixed economy with space for private enterprise.

28. (3) I, III, II
The institutional framework for India's economic development began with the establishment of the Planning Commission in March 1950. This was followed by the official launch of the First Five-Year Plan in 1951, focusing primarily on the agricultural sector. Finally, the National Development Council was created in August 1952 to ensure the participation of states in the national planning process.

29. (3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
India's planning infrastructure involved several specialized entities. The Planning Commission assessed national resources to draft development strategies, while the National Development Council provided a forum for state-level participation. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 served as the economic constitution, prioritizing the public sector. Five-Year Plans established time-bound frameworks for achieving specific economic targets across various sectors of the developing nation.

30. (4) III only
The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, influenced by the Mahalanobis model, categorized industries to expand the public sector's role. While it emphasized state control over strategic industries and promoted self-reliance, it did not impose a blanket, severe restriction on foreign direct investment in every single economic sector. The policy was designed to foster domestic growth while gradually integrating into global markets.

31. (1) S.K. Dhar
The States Reorganisation Commission, appointed in 1953, was comprised of Fazl Ali, K.M. Panikkar, and H.N. Kunzru to examine the redrawing of state boundaries. S.K. Dhar was not a member of this particular commission; he had previously chaired the Linguistic Provinces Commission in 1948. The 1953 commission's report eventually led to the major reorganization of Indian states in 1956.

32. (2) It accepted language as the sole criteria for the reorganization of states.
The States Reorganisation Commission recommended abolishing the four-fold classification of states and suggested creating 16 states and 3 territories. While the commission acknowledged the importance of linguistic homogeneity, it explicitly rejected language as the sole criterion for reorganization. Instead, it emphasized that national unity, financial viability, and administrative convenience must also be considered to ensure the country's overall stability.

33. (2) I and III only
The S.K. Dhar Commission initially recommended that states be reorganized based on administrative convenience rather than linguistic lines. Similarly, the JVP Committee, consisting of Nehru, Patel, and Sitaramayya, also rejected language as the primary basis for reorganization due to concerns over national unity. It was only after intense public pressure and protests that the linguistic basis was eventually accepted.

34. (1) The creation of the first linguistic state of Andhra
The 56-day hunger strike and subsequent death of Potti Sriramulu in 1952 caused massive public unrest in the Telugu-speaking regions of the Madras State. To contain the situation, the Indian government was forced to announce the creation of a separate Andhra State. Formed in 1953, it became the first state in India organized specifically on a linguistic basis.

35. (3) JVP Committee
Following the Dhar Commission's report, the JVP Committee was formed in 1948 to reconsider the issue of linguistic states. Comprising Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the committee formally rejected language as the primary basis for reorganizing states at that time. They feared that such a move

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14. Match the Industrial Policy Resolutions/ Statements in List I with their key features in List II.

List I: (Resolutions/Statements)

A. Industrial Policy 1948
B. Industrial Policy 1956
C. Industrial Policy 1977
D. Industrial Policy 1991

List II: (Key Features)

i. Abolition of industrial licensing for most sectors
ii. Introduction of the concept of a mixed economy
iii. Reiteration of public sector dominance and Schedule A, B, C industries
iv. Emphasis on small scale, village, and cottage industries

(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

15. Consider the following statements regarding the Green Revolution in India:

I. It primarily involved the introduction of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds.
II. Its initial phase was highly successful in wheat-producing regions like Punjab and Haryana.
III. It required an assured supply of water, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides.
IV. It immediately eradicated agricultural inequalities across all Indian states.
V. M.S. Swaminathan was a key architect of this revolution in India.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) I, II, III, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

16. The introduction of the Green Revolution in India was a direct response to:

(1) The mandate of the World Trade Organization to increase agricultural exports
(2) Address food shortages and dependence on PL-480 imports from the USA
(3) The demands of the peasant movements seeking technological upgrades
(4) The excess availability of chemical fertilizers produced by public sector units
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following was a major criticism of the Green Revolution in its early decades?

(1) It led to a complete collapse of the wheat production system in North India
(2) Exacerbated regional and interpersonal disparities in rural areas
(3) It caused a massive shift of labor from industries back to agriculture
(4) It entirely eliminated the need for state intervention in agricultural pricing
(5) Question not attempted

18. What was a significant long-term ecological consequence of the Green Revolution practices in states like Punjab and Haryana?

(1) Depletion of groundwater tables and soil salinity
(2) Substantial increase in the forest cover
(3) Reduction in the emission of agricultural greenhouse gases
(4) Enhanced natural fertility of the soil due to organic farming
(5) Question not attempted

19. "Operation Flood", launched in 1970, is most appropriately defined as:

(1) A comprehensive disaster management program to control river flooding in eastern India
(2) A rural development program to expand the network of irrigation canals
(3) A national dairy development program aimed at creating a nationwide milk grid
(4) A state-sponsored scheme to increase marine fisheries production
(5) Question not attempted

20. Select the correct chronological sequence of the phases of Operation Flood from the options given below:

(1) Phase I (linking rural sheds to metro markets) → Phase II (expansion of milk sheds) → Phase III (consolidation of cooperative infrastructure)
(2) Phase I (expansion of milk sheds) → Phase II (linking rural sheds to metro markets)

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majority, while independent candidates and communist parties emerged as the primary but fragmented opposition groups.

45. (3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
The early years of Indian parliamentarism saw the establishment of key roles and institutions. G.V. Mavalankar served as the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha, while M.A. Ayyangar was the first Deputy Speaker. The Rajya Sabha, or Council of States, was established in 1952. Additionally, the Public Accounts Committee continued its vital role in exercising financial control over government expenditures.

46. (4) Nagaur
On 2 October 1959, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Nagaur district, Rajasthan. This event marked a significant step toward democratic decentralization in India, fulfilling a constitutional directive to empower local self-governments. Rajasthan became the pioneer state in implementing this revolutionary system for rural administration and development.

47. (1) I, III, IV, and V only
The Balwantrai Mehta Committee, appointed in 1957, evaluated the Community Development Programme and recommended a three-tier Panchayati Raj system. It proposed that the Panchayat Samiti at the block level serve as the executive body, while the Gram Panchayat would be directly elected. The Zila Parishad was envisioned as an advisory and supervisory body at the district level to coordinate development.

48. (2) Andhra Pradesh
Following the successful inauguration of the Panchayati Raj system in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh became the second state to adopt and implement the model in late 1959. Other states across India gradually followed suit, though the specific structure and powers given to local bodies varied significantly until the system was constitutionally mandated by the 73rd Amendment Act many decades later.

49. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Community Development Programme, launched in 1952, struggled to achieve its goals primarily because it lacked genuine public participation and remained a top-down administrative initiative. Recognizing this failure, the Balwantrai Mehta Committee recommended 'democratic decentralization' through the Panchayati Raj system. This shift was intended to ensure that local communities were actively involved in the planning and execution of development projects.

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50. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Jawaharlal Nehru viewed the introduction of Panchayati Raj as a revolutionary development for Indian democracy. He believed that transferring administrative and financial powers to the village level would empower rural citizens to take charge of their own progress. By encouraging grassroots participation in development planning, the system aimed to build a more robust and inclusive democratic foundation for the entire nation.

51. (3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Early Supreme Court cases shaped the interpretation of the Indian Constitution. The A.K. Gopalan case focused on preventive detention and the right to life. Shankari Prasad dealt with the Parliament's power to amend fundamental rights. Romesh Thappar addressed freedom of speech regarding press bans, while Champakam Dorairajan's case led to the first amendment concerning reservations in educational institutions for citizens.

52. (3) 28 January 1950
The Supreme Court of India was formally inaugurated on 28 January 1950, just two days after the country became a Republic. It replaced both the Federal Court of India and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which had previously served as the highest courts. This inauguration established a unified and independent judiciary as a core pillar of the new sovereign state.

53. (3) I and II only
The independence of the Indian judiciary is safeguarded by several constitutional provisions. These include the security of tenure for Supreme Court judges and the fact that their salaries are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, making them non-votable by Parliament.

CHAPTER 25

Planning, Economic Reforms and Development (up to 2000)

1. The Planning Commission of India was established in March 1950 through which of the following mechanisms?
(1) An amendment to the Constitution of India
(2) A resolution of the Government of India
(3) An Act passed by the Parliament of India
(4) An ordinance promulgated by the President of India
(5) Question not attempted

2. Which of the following statements best describes the primary role of the National Development Council (NDC) in the planning process up to 2000?
(1) To approve the Five Year Plans drafted by the Planning Commission
(2) To draft the Five Year Plans and allocate budgets to states
(3) To monitor the day-to-day implementation of plan schemes at the district level
(4) To act as a statutory body for the resolution of financial disputes between the Centre and States
(5) Question not attempted

3. Which of the following was not a designated function of the Planning Commission of India?
(1) To make an assessment of the material, capital, and human resources of the country
(2) To formulate a plan for the most effective and balanced utilization of the country's resources
(3) To disburse statutory financial grants to state governments under Article 275
(4) To define the stages in which the plan should be carried out and propose the allocation of resources
(5) Question not attempted

4. Match the Five Year Plans in List I with their primary focus areas in List II.
List I: (Five Year Plans)
A. First Five Year Plan
B. Second Five Year Plan
C. Third Five Year Plan
D. Fifth Five Year Plan
List II: (Primary Focus Areas)
i. Rapid industrialisation with a focus on heavy industries
ii. Agricultural development and controlling inflation
iii. Poverty alleviation (Garibi Hatao) and self-reliance
iv. Independent economy and self-generating growth
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

5. Consider the following statements regarding the First Five Year Plan (1951-1956):
I. It was based primarily on the Harrod-Domar model of economic development.
II. It gave the highest priority to industrial development to build a strong capital base.
III. Major irrigation projects like Bhakra Nangal and Hirakud were initiated during this period.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

6. What was the actual economic growth rate achieved during the First Five Year Plan against the target of 2.1 percent?
(1) 1.8 percent
(2) 3.6 percent

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intercourse between India and the Tibet region of China. This agreement represented a major diplomatic effort by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru to establish a peaceful and cooperative relationship with India's largest neighbor based on mutual respect.

63. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Key diplomatic milestones in India's early foreign policy occurred over several decades. The Asian Relations Conference was held in 1947, followed by the signing of the Panchsheel Agreement in 1954. The Bandung Conference took place in 1955, further strengthening Afro-Asian solidarity. Finally, the first Non-Aligned Movement summit was held in Belgrade in 1961, consolidating the group of non-aligned sovereign nations.

64. (2) He withdrew India from the Commonwealth of Nations immediately upon becoming a Republic.
Jawaharlal Nehru was a strong advocate for global disarmament and the United Nations. He also took a firm stand against South Africa's apartheid policy. However, contrary to some expectations, he did not withdraw India from the Commonwealth of Nations. Instead, he negotiated a formula that allowed India to remain a member while becoming a Republic, maintaining important historical and diplomatic ties.

65. (2) To foster collective economic self-reliance and assert the political voice of decolonized nations
Nehru's emphasis on Asian solidarity in the 1950s was driven by the desire to foster collective economic self-reliance among recently decolonized nations. He aimed to create a unified political voice that could assert itself on the global stage, independent of Western or Soviet influence. This solidarity was intended to prevent neo-colonialism and ensure that Asian countries could pursue independent development.

66. (1) It deteriorated Sino-Indian relations, leading to the 1962 conflict
India's decision to grant political asylum to the Dalai Lama in 1959 significantly strained its relations with China. The Chinese government viewed this act as interference in its internal affairs and a violation of the spirit of the Panchsheel Agreement. This diplomatic tension, combined with border disputes, ultimately contributed to the breakdown of trust and the outbreak of the 1962 war.

67. (3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
India's "Forward Policy" involved establishing military outposts in disputed border regions to assert territorial claims and deter Chinese expansion. However, rather than accepting this strategy or withdrawing from Aksai Chin, the Chinese government viewed it as a provocation. This escalation of tensions and competing territorial claims over mountainous regions eventually led to the large-scale military conflict between the two nations.

68. (4) Arunachal Pradesh (then NEFA)
The McMahon Line is a boundary line that was proposed during the 1914 Simla Convention. It serves as the effective border between China and the northeastern Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh, which was known at the time of the 1962 conflict as the North-East Frontier Agency. China has historically contested the legality of this line, leading to persistent border disputes.

69. (3) A massive reduction in India's defense budget to focus entirely on agriculture
The 1962 Sino-Indian War had profound impacts on India's national outlook and defense strategy. It led to a significant loss of international prestige and necessitated the resignation of the Defence Minister. Crucially, the conflict prompted a major increase in the defense budget and a comprehensive effort to modernize the armed forces. It did not result in a reduction of military spending.

70. (2) V.K. Krishna Menon
V.K. Krishna Menon served as the Defence Minister of India during the period leading up to the 1962 Sino-Indian War. Following the military setbacks and the resulting public and political outcry, he was held responsible for the lack of preparedness of the Indian armed forces. Consequently, he was forced to resign from his position, marking a significant political shift during Nehru's tenure.

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might jeopardize national unity and distract from urgent developmental goals.

36. (4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
The original Constitution of 1950 classified Indian states into four categories. Part A states were former British Indian provinces under governors, while Part B states were large princely states governed by a Rajpramukh. Part C states included former Chief Commissioners' provinces and smaller princely states. Part D was reserved specifically for territories like the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, managed centrally.

37. (3) 14 States and 6 Union Territories
The implementation of the States Reorganisation Act in 1956 led to a significant overhaul of India's internal boundaries. It abolished the previous complex classification system and established 14 states and 6 union territories based primarily on linguistic and administrative factors. This reorganization aimed to create more cohesive units and simplify the administrative structure of the newly independent and diverse nation.

38. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 was instrumental in implementing the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. It abolished the hierarchical distinctions between Part A, B, and C states to establish a more uniform administrative structure across the country. This change was designed to promote national integration and ensure that all major states held the same legal and political status.

39. (4) I and III only
Zonal Councils were established under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 to promote interstate cooperation and coordination. They are statutory bodies, not constitutional ones, meaning they were created by an act of Parliament rather than being in the original Constitution. The Union Home Minister serves as the common chairman for all five councils, facilitating dialogue between the center and states.

40. (1) The Part C state of Ajmer-Merwara was formally merged into Rajasthan.
During the 1956 reorganization, the Part C state of Ajmer-Merwara was formally merged into Rajasthan. Additionally, the Mount Abu area was transferred back to Rajasthan from the Bombay State, and the Sunel Tappa region was integrated from Madhya Pradesh. These changes finalized the state's modern boundaries, consolidating various administrative enclaves into a single, cohesive linguistic and political unit.

41. (1) III, II, I, IV
The foundation of India's democracy began with the setting up of the Election Commission in January 1950. This was followed by the enactment of the Representation of the People Act to establish electoral rules. The first general elections were then conducted between late 1951 and early 1952. Finally, the first Lok Sabha was formally constituted in April 1952.

42. (1) Sukumar Sen
Sukumar Sen, an Indian Civil Service officer, was appointed as the first Chief Election Commissioner of independent India in 1950. He was responsible for the monumental task of organizing the first two general elections in a newly independent nation with a vast and largely illiterate electorate. His administrative expertise was crucial in establishing the credibility and fairness of India's democratic processes.

43. (4) Drafting electoral rolls for a largely illiterate population
One of the most significant administrative hurdles during India's first general election was the preparation of electoral rolls for a population that was approximately 85 percent illiterate. Officials had to identify millions of voters, many of whom did not have formal documentation. Innovative methods, such as using symbols for political parties, were introduced to ensure that every citizen could participate.

44. (2) I, III, and IV only
The first general election was a landmark event, representing the largest democratic exercise in history at that time. It was conducted based on universal adult franchise, allowing all citizens over 21 to vote regardless of property or education. The Indian National Congress secured a massive

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Governor, bringing the former Part B states into administrative parity with others.

80. (2) Establishing civilian supremacy and regular democratic elections

One of the most enduring legacies of the Nehruvian era was the successful institutionalization of democracy in India. This involved establishing firm civilian supremacy over the military and ensuring the regularity of free and fair elections. Unlike many other newly independent nations of that time, India maintained a stable democratic framework, allowing for the peaceful transfer of power and the growth of parliamentary institutions.

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Furthermore, the executive is prohibited from reducing judicial salaries except during a financial emergency, preventing political pressure on the courts.

54. (2) H.J. Kania
H.J. Kania served as the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of independent India upon its inauguration in January 1950. He had previously served as the Chief Justice of the Federal Court of India. His leadership during the formative years of the Republic helped establish the procedural and ethical foundations of the highest judicial body in the newly sovereign nation.

55. (4) By enacting constitutional amendments to protect land reform laws
In the early years of the Republic, the Nehruvian government faced judicial challenges where courts struck down various land reform legislations for violating the right to property. To overcome these legal obstacles and ensure social justice, the government typically responded by enacting constitutional amendments. These amendments, such as the First and Fourth, created the Ninth Schedule to protect specific laws from judicial review.

56. (2) II, III, I
The development of the Non-Aligned Movement progressed through several key international meetings. It began with the Asian Relations Conference in 1947, followed by the landmark Bandung Conference in 1955, which brought together Asian and African nations. Finally, the first official summit of the Non-Aligned Movement was held in Belgrade in 1961, formally establishing the organization as a significant global political force.

57. (3) Winston Churchill
The Non-Aligned Movement was founded by leaders of newly independent nations who sought to remain neutral during the Cold War. Primary architects included Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, and Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt. Winston Churchill, as a key Western leader and proponent of the Cold War power blocs, was not involved in forming this movement for neutrality.

58. (1) I and IV only
The Non-Aligned Movement envisioned by Nehru was based on preserving the independence of decolonized nations and supporting anti-colonial struggles. It was not intended to be a policy of complete isolation or strict neutrality, nor did it seek to create a new third military bloc. Instead, it focused on active engagement in world affairs to promote peace and resist Cold War pressures.

59. (4) Josip Broz Tito - Yugoslavia
The Non-Aligned Movement was led by a diverse group of international statesmen. Correct pairings include Josip Broz Tito representing Yugoslavia and Sukarno as the leader of Indonesia. Kwame Nkrumah was the prominent founder from Ghana, while Gamal Abdel Nasser represented Egypt. These leaders collaborated to provide a political alternative for nations that did not wish to join the major Cold War alliances.

60. (2) Neutrality implies staying out of war, while Non-Alignment means active participation in world affairs to promote peace without joining military blocs.
Jawaharlal Nehru distinguished Non-Alignment from traditional neutrality by emphasizing that it was not a policy of passive disengagement. While neutrality typically implies staying out of wars, Non-Alignment involves active participation in global affairs to promote peace and justice without joining military blocs. This approach allowed India to maintain its sovereign decision-making power and judge international issues based on their own merits.

61. (3) I, II, III, IV, and V
The Panchsheel, or the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, include mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, and mutual non-interference in internal affairs. They also emphasize equality and mutual benefit alongside peaceful co-existence. These principles were intended to provide a framework for stable and friendly relations between sovereign states, particularly within the context of the emerging post-colonial world.

62. (4) China
The historic Panchsheel Agreement was signed in 1954 between India and China. It was initially part of a preamble to a treaty regarding trade and

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(3) 2.5 percent
(4) 4.5 percent
(5) Question not attempted

7. The primary rationale behind focusing on agriculture during the First Five Year Plan was to:
(1) Increase raw material exports to generate essential foreign exchange reserves
(2) Facilitate the shift of agricultural labor to the manufacturing sector
(3) Comply with the conditions of foreign aid provided by the World Bank
(4) Address food shortages and agricultural disruptions caused by partition
(5) Question not attempted

8. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Second Five Year Plan placed a massive emphasis on the establishment of heavy and basic industries.
Reason (R): Planners believed that a strong capital goods sector was essential to induce rapid structural transformation and long-term economic growth.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

9. The economic strategy adopted in the Second Five Year Plan is commonly referred to as the:
(1) Gadgil Strategy
(2) Rao-Manmohan Model
(3) Mahalanobis Model
(4) Chakravarty Model
(5) Question not attempted

10. Consider the following statements regarding the industrialisation drive during the Second Five Year Plan:
I. The Bhilai Steel Plant was established with the assistance of the Soviet Union.
II. The Durgapur Steel Plant was set up with British collaboration.
III. The Rourkela Steel Plant was built with technical assistance from West Germany.
IV. Consumer goods industries were given equal priority and funding as heavy industries.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, and IV only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, II, and III only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following best explains the rationale behind the dominance of the public sector in India's early economic planning?
(1) Foreign direct investment was freely allowed to supplement public sector efforts in basic infrastructure
(2) The Constitution of India explicitly prohibited private ownership of industrial enterprises
(3) The public sector was intended solely to generate export surplus for foreign exchange
(4) Private sector lack of capital for long-gestation heavy industries
(5) Question not attempted

12. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the criticism of public sector enterprises in India prior to the 1991 reforms.
(1) Many public sector units suffered from bureaucratic delays and political interference.
(2) They generated high rates of return on investment, which crowded out private capital.
(3) They often operated with massive overstaffing and low labor productivity.
(4) Pricing policies in public sector utilities often led to substantial financial losses.
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following policy documents officially classified industries into three categories, reserving the commanding heights of the economy exclusively for the state?
(1) Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948
(2) Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act of 1969
(3) Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956
(4) Industrial Policy Statement of 1977
(5) Question not attempted

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71. (4) Kamaraj Plan
The Kamaraj Plan, proposed in 1963 by the Congress President K. Kamaraj, suggested that senior party leaders should resign from their government positions to focus on revitalizing the party organization. This initiative aimed to curb the lust for power among members and strengthen the party's connection with the masses. Several prominent ministers, including Lal Bahadur Shastri, resigned following the plan's adoption.

72. (1) Lal Bahadur Shastri was unanimously chosen as the leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.
Following the death of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964, there was significant concern about the stability of the Indian government. However, the transition was managed smoothly as the Congress Party leaders sought a consensus candidate. Lal Bahadur Shastri was eventually chosen unanimously by the Congress Parliamentary Party to succeed Nehru as Prime Minister, ensuring a peaceful and democratic transfer of executive power.

73. (3) Powerful regional Congress bosses controlling the party machinery
In the context of the 1960s Indian National Congress, the 'Syndicate' referred to an influential group of senior, powerful regional leaders who controlled the party's organizational machinery. These figures played a crucial role as kingmakers during the leadership transitions following the deaths of Nehru and Shastri. Their influence eventually led to a major confrontation with Indira Gandhi, resulting in a party split.

74. (1) The transition from a paramount leader to collective leadership
The death of Jawaharlal Nehru marked the end of an era where a single paramount leader dominated the Indian National Congress. His passing necessitated a transition toward a more collective form of leadership, where senior party figures and regional bosses played a greater role in decision-making. This shift fundamentally altered the internal dynamics of the party, leading to new challenges and eventual factionalism.

75. (4) C. Rajagopalachari
During the 1964 political transition, Morarji Desai was a primary contender for the Prime Minister's post, while K. Kamaraj acted as the influential kingmaker who helped secure the position for Lal Bahadur Shastri. C. Rajagopalachari, however, had long since left the Congress and founded the opposition Swatantra Party. Therefore, he was not involved in the internal Congress leadership succession.

76. (2) Mountbatten - Advised princely states to declare complete independence
Sardar Patel and V.P. Menon were the primary architects of India's territorial integration, working closely to bring princely states into the union. Potti Sriramulu was a key figure in the linguistic states movement. However, Lord Mountbatten did not advise princely states to seek complete independence; he actively encouraged them to accede to either India or Pakistan before the formal transfer of power.

77. (3) Justice - social, economic, and political
Nehru's vision for a just and equitable India was deeply integrated into the Constitution's foundational principles. The Preamble's commitment to providing social, economic, and political justice directly reflects his goal of protecting marginalized communities and ensuring a fair distribution of resources. This concept was extensively debated in the Constituent Assembly to ensure that the new Republic prioritized the welfare of all its citizens.

78. (3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
Under the Indian Constitution, the Parliament possesses the authority to create new states or alter the boundaries of existing ones through a simple majority. While the President must refer the proposal to the concerned state legislature for its views, these views are not constitutionally binding on the Parliament. This provision ensures that the central government maintains the ultimate power to reorganize the federation.

79. (1) Governors
The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 and the concurrent Seventh Constitutional Amendment aimed to standardize the administrative structure of Indian states. One major change was the abolition of the office of Rajpramukh, which had been held by former rulers of princely states. This role was replaced by the office of the

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→ Phase III (consolidation of cooperative infrastructure)
(3) Phase I (consolidation of cooperative infrastructure) → Phase II (expansion of milk sheds) → Phase III (linking rural sheds to metro markets)
(4) Phase I (linking rural sheds to metro markets) → Phase II (consolidation of cooperative infrastructure) → Phase III (expansion of milk sheds)
(5) Question not attempted

21. Who among the following is widely recognized as the "Father of the White Revolution" in India?
(1) Norman Borlaug
(2) M.S. Swaminathan
(3) V. Kurien
(4) C. Subramaniam
(5) Question not attempted

22. Identify the correct pair regarding the White Revolution:
(1) AMUL - Agricultural Marketing Union Limited
(2) NDDB - National Dairy Development Board
(3) IRMA - Indian Rural Milk Association
(4) Operation Flood - Financed entirely by the World Bank
(5) Question not attempted

23. In July 1969, how many major commercial banks were nationalised by the Government of India through an ordinance?
(1) 6
(2) 12
(3) 20
(4) 14
(5) Question not attempted

24. Match the financial milestones in List I with their corresponding years in List II.
List I: (Financial Milestones)
A. Establishment of Reserve Bank of India
B. Nationalisation of Imperial Bank of India (to form SBI)
C. First major wave of Bank Nationalisation
D. Second wave of Bank Nationalisation (6 banks)
List II: (Years)
i. 1955
ii. 1969
iii. 1980
iv. 1935
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

25. Consider the following statements regarding the rationale for bank nationalisation in 1969:
I. To direct credit flow to priority sectors such as agriculture and small scale industries.
II. To prevent the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few industrial houses.
III. To strictly comply with the conditionalities imposed by the International Monetary Fund.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which of the following was NOT a consequence of bank nationalisation in India up to 2000?
(1) Complete elimination of non-performing assets (NPAs) in the banking sector
(2) Massive expansion of bank branches in rural and semi-urban areas
(3) Significant increase in the mobilization of household savings
(4) Introduction of the Lead Bank Scheme for district-level credit planning
(5) Question not attempted

27. The abolition of the Privy Purses and privileges of the rulers of former Indian states was enacted through which Constitutional Amendment Act?
(1) 24th Amendment Act, 1971
(2) 25th Amendment Act, 1971
(3) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(4) 26th Amendment Act, 1971
(5) Question not attempted

28. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The abolition of Zamindari

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ANSWERS

1. (2) A resolution of the Government of India
The Planning Commission of India was formed in March 1950. It was not created by the Constitution or a Parliamentary Act. Instead, it was established through an executive resolution of the Government of India. This made it a non-constitutional and non-statutory body designed to formulate five-year plans for the nation's economic and social development.

2. (1) To approve the Five Year Plans drafted by the Planning Commission
The National Development Council serves as the highest body for decision-making and deliberations on development matters in India. Established in 1952, its primary responsibility is to review and approve the Five-Year Plans prepared by the Planning Commission. It ensures that the planning process involves state-level participation, fostering a spirit of cooperative federalism in national development strategies.

3. (3) To disburse statutory financial grants to state governments under Article 275
The Planning Commission focused on assessing resources and formulating development plans for effective utilization. However, the disbursement of statutory financial grants to state governments under Article 275 is the specific constitutional mandate of the Finance Commission, not the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission primarily recommended plan-specific grants, while the Finance Commission handled statutory transfers to ensure fiscal balance.

4. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
India's development strategy shifted across various planning periods. The First Plan prioritized agricultural stability and inflation control post-partition. The Second Plan focused on rapid industrialization via heavy industries. The Third Plan aimed for a self-generating economy. The Fifth Plan explicitly targeted poverty alleviation through the Garibi Hatao slogan, emphasizing social justice alongside economic growth to achieve national self-reliance.

5. (3) I and III only
The First Five Year Plan was primarily modeled on the Harrod-Domar growth strategy, focusing on increasing savings and investments. It prioritized agriculture and irrigation to solve food shortages rather than heavy industries. Significant infrastructure projects like the Bhakra Nangal and Hirakud dams were launched during this period to expand irrigation capacity and support the agrarian economy's recovery.

6. (2) 3.6 percent
The First Five Year Plan proved to be highly successful, exceeding its initial economic growth targets. While the government set a modest target of 2.1 percent annual growth in national income, the actual achieved rate reached approximately 3.6 percent. This success was largely attributed to favorable monsoons, increased agricultural production, and the effective mobilization of domestic resources and investments.

7. (4) Address food shortages and agricultural disruptions caused by partition
At independence, India faced a severe agrarian crisis exacerbated by the partition, which transferred fertile lands to Pakistan. The primary goal of the First Five Year Plan was to stabilize the economy by addressing acute food shortages. By focusing on agriculture, the government aimed to ensure food security and provide a stable foundation for future industrial development efforts.

8. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Second Five Year Plan emphasized heavy and basic industries to build a robust domestic capital base. This strategy was based on the belief that a strong industrial foundation would lead to rapid structural transformation. By producing machinery and industrial inputs domestically, planners intended to achieve long-term economic independence and reduce the nation's reliance on imported capital goods.

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IV. The economy witnessed complete deregulation of the private sector.
V. Compulsory family planning campaigns caused massive rural unrest.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and V only
(2) II, III, IV, and V only
(3) I, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

36. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act, 1969 was primarily aimed at:
(1) Encouraging the formation of large domestic conglomerates to compete globally
(2) Monopolizing foreign trade under the State Trading Corporation
(3) Restricting the entry of multinational corporations into the agricultural sector
(4) Preventing the concentration of economic power to the common detriment
(5) Question not attempted

37. Consider the following statements regarding the "Licence Raj" system in India:
I. It required private enterprises to obtain government approval to set up, expand, or change their product lines.
II. It effectively eliminated corruption and bureaucratic delays in the industrial sector.

Choose the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statements I and II are correct.
(4) Both Statements I and II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

38. Which of the following best describes the most significant negative consequence of the industrial licensing system (Licence Raj)?
(1) It resulted in an overabundance of cheap imported consumer goods.
(2) It stifled industrial competition, fostered inefficiencies, and hindered economies of scale.
(3) It led to the rapid depletion of India's foreign exchange reserves through massive outbound investments.
(4) It caused a complete shift of private investment from manufacturing to agriculture.
(5) Question not attempted

39. In the context of economic reforms, the MRTP Act was later replaced by a more modern legislation to promote market competition. Which Act replaced it?
(1) The Essential Commodities Act
(2) The Foreign Exchange Management Act
(3) The Companies Act, 2013
(4) The Competition Act
(5) Question not attempted

40. Consider the following economic milestones:
I. Industrial Policy Resolution establishing the mixed economy framework
II. Initiation of the First Five Year Plan
III. Enactment of the MRTP Act
IV. Nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks

Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence?
(1) II, I, III, IV
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) II, I, IV, III
(4) I, II, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

41. Who were the Prime Minister and Finance Minister of India, respectively, when the New Economic Policy of 1991 was introduced?
(1) Rajiv Gandhi and V.P. Singh
(2) Chandra Shekhar and Yashwant Sinha
(3) P.V. Narasimha Rao and Dr. Manmohan Singh
(4) Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Jaswant Singh
(5) Question not attempted

42. The immediate trigger for the introduction of the comprehensive economic reforms in 1991 was:
(1) Severe balance of payments crisis and foreign exchange depletion
(2) A significant crash in the domestic stock market coupled with financial panic
(3) Widespread agrarian distress and peasant revolts
(4) An unmanageable surplus in the fiscal budget
(5) Question not attempted

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established a state monopoly over arms and ammunition, atomic energy, and railway transport.
II. Schedule A of the IPR 1956 contained 17 industries reserved exclusively for the state.
III. The public sector was expected to serve as a model employer and reduce regional disparities.
IV. The public sector units were largely successful in generating massive surplus revenues for the government budget.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

71. The Green Revolution initially bypassed Eastern India (like Bihar, Bengal, Odisha) primarily because of:
(1) A complete lack of agricultural land in the region
(2) Cultural resistance to consuming wheat in eastern states
(3) Legislative bans on chemical fertilizers enacted by several state governments in the region
(4) Weak infrastructure, poor irrigation control, and fragmented landholdings
(5) Question not attempted

72. The "Billion Litre Idea" is a term commonly associated with which monumental development in India's economic history?
(1) Operation Flood and the expansion of milk production
(2) The expansion of petroleum refining capacity under the Third Plan
(3) The National Drinking Water Mission
(4) The massive scale-up of ethanol blending in the 1990s
(5) Question not attempted

73. A major objective achieved through the nationalisation of banks in 1969 was the introduction of Priority Sector Lending (PSL). Which sector benefited most from this mandate initially?
(1) Heavy Machinery and Steel
(2) Information Technology and Software
(3) Agriculture and Allied Activities
(4) Civil Aviation and Tourism
(5) Question not attempted

74. Match the Five Year Plans in List I with the growth models/strategies they were based on in List II.
List I: (Five Year Plans)
A. First Plan
B. Second Plan
C. Third Plan
D. Eighth Plan
List II: (Growth Models/Strategies)
i. John Sandy and S. Chakravarty Model
ii. Harrod-Domar Model
iii. Mahalanobis Model
iv. Rao-Manmohan Model
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

75. Consider the following statements regarding the economic performance of India in the decade following the 1991 reforms (up to 2000):
I. The share of the service sector in India's GDP witnessed rapid expansion.
II. The Information Technology (IT) and software services sector began to boom.
III. India's foreign exchange reserves rose to comfortable levels.
IV. The manufacturing sector experienced explosive, double-digit growth continuously throughout the 1990s.
V. The share of agriculture in the overall GDP continued to decline.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and V only
(2) I, II, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

76. Following the dismantling of the Licence Raj in 1991, industrial licensing was retained for a handful of specific sectors. Which of the following was NOT among the sectors requiring a compulsory license?
(1) Alcohol and alcoholic drinks
(2) Cotton textiles and apparel

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(3) Civil Aviation
(4) Iron and Steel
(5) Question not attempted

50. Consider the following reform measures undertaken in the 1990s:
I. Deregulation of interest rates in the commercial banking sector.
II. Reduction of peak customs and tariff rates.
III. Move towards a market-determined exchange rate system.
IV. Enactment of laws to completely nationalize the textile industry.
Which of the above statements correctly represent the liberalisation era reforms?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

51. In the context of India's economic reforms, the term "disinvestment" is most accurately defined as:
(1) The total closure of loss-making public sector enterprises
(2) The process of the government buying shares of private sector companies
(3) Selling government equity in public sector units to private or public entities
(4) Withdrawal of foreign direct investments and private equity from the domestic market
(5) Question not attempted

52. The committee appointed in 1993 to advise the government on the disinvestment of public sector enterprises was chaired by:
(1) Raja J. Chelliah
(2) M. Narasimham
(3) Vijay Kelkar
(4) C. Rangarajan
(5) Question not attempted

53. Identify the correct pair regarding the methods of privatisation used in India up to 2000.
(1) Strategic Sale - Selling less than 50 percent of shares without transfer of management control
(2) Minority Sale - Selling majority shares along with transfer of management control to a private entity
(3) Asset Sale - Selling off the physical assets of a closed public sector unit
(4) Golden Handshake - Nationalising sick private sector units
(5) Question not attempted

54. Match the major economic reform committees of the 1990s in List I with their respective domains in List II.
List I: (Reform Committees)
A. Narasimham Committee I (1991)
B. Chelliah Committee (1991)
C. Rangarajan Committee (1993)
D. Malhotra Committee (1993)
List II: (Domains)
i. Tax Reforms
ii. Disinvestment of PSUs
iii. Financial System / Banking Reforms
iv. Insurance Sector Reforms
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following statements regarding the public sector reforms in the 1990s:
I. The government introduced the "Navratna" policy in 1997.
II. Navratna status granted greater operational and financial autonomy to selected profit-making PSUs.
III. The primary motive of early disinvestment was raising revenues to bridge the fiscal deficit.
IV. A Disinvestment Commission was set up in 1996 to formulate long-term strategies.
V. Strategic sales involving transfer of management control became the dominant method of disinvestment immediately in 1991.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) II, III, IV, and V only
(3) I, II, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

56. Consider the following statements regarding the Disinvestment Commission:
I. It was constituted in 1996 under the

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and other intermediary tenures was the most successful component of land reforms in post-independence India.
Reason (R): The abolition of intermediaries completely eradicated landlessness and poverty among agricultural laborers across the country.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

29. The voluntary land reform initiative known as the Bhoodan Movement was spearheaded by:
(1) Mahatma Gandhi
(2) Jayaprakash Narayan
(3) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
(4) Ram Manohar Lohia
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following components of land reform policies in India up to 2000:
I. Abolition of Intermediaries
II. Tenancy Reforms (regulation of rent and security of tenure)
III. Imposition of Land Ceilings
IV. Consolidation of Landholdings
Which of the above statements correctly represent the measures adopted under India's land reform program?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

31. In the context of India's land reforms, which states are generally recognized as having implemented tenancy reforms and land ceilings most successfully by the late 20th century?
(1) Kerala and West Bengal
(2) Bihar and Madhya Pradesh
(3) Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
(4) Punjab and Haryana
(5) Question not attempted

32. The '20-Point Economic Programme' designed to alleviate poverty and improve the standard of living of the masses was first launched during which period?
(1) First Five Year Plan (1951)
(2) The Emergency Period (1975)
(3) After the Indo-Pak War (1971)
(4) The New Economic Policy (1991)
(5) Question not attempted

33. The declaration of National Emergency in 1975 was immediately preceded by a period of severe economic crisis. Which of the following was a major characteristic of this preceding crisis?
(1) Deflationary trends and excess industrial capacity
(2) High inflation driven by oil price shocks and crop failures
(3) A massive surge in foreign direct investment causing rupee appreciation
(4) Overproduction of foodgrains leading to a collapse in agricultural prices
(5) Question not attempted

34. Match the key legislative enactments and events in List I with their respective years in List II.
List I: (Events/Legislations)
A. MRTP Act passed
B. Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) passed
C. Declaration of Internal Emergency
D. Abolition of Privy Purses
List II: (Years)
i. 1969
ii. 1971
iii. 1973
iv. 1975
(1) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

35. Consider the following statements regarding the economic impacts and policies during the Emergency period (1975-1977):
I. Inflation was brought under control in the initial phase due to strict administrative measures.
II. Trade union activities and strikes were severely restricted.
III. Smugglers and black marketeers faced heavy crackdowns.

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(5) Question not attempted

64. Match the poverty alleviation and employment generation programs in List I with their key features or target groups in List II.
List I: (Poverty Alleviation Programs)
A. IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme)
B. TRYSEM
C. NREP (National Rural Employment Programme)
D. Indira Awas Yojana
List II: (Key Features/Targets)
i. Providing rural housing to the marginalized and poor
ii. Providing self-employment opportunities to the rural poor via asset creation
iii. Training rural youth for self-employment
iv. Generation of wage employment in rural areas
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

65. Consider the following statements regarding poverty reduction strategies in India up to 2000:
I. Early Five Year Plans relied heavily on the "trickle-down" effect of economic growth to reduce poverty.
II. Due to the failure of the trickle-down effect, targeted poverty alleviation programs were introduced later.
III. The post-1991 reform period saw a complete abandonment of all state-sponsored poverty alleviation schemes.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

66. The famous political slogan "Garibi Hatao" (Eradicate Poverty) was translated into an explicit planning objective during which Five Year Plan?
(1) Fifth Five Year Plan
(2) Third Five Year Plan
(3) Fourth Five Year Plan
(4) Seventh Five Year Plan
(5) Question not attempted

67. Which of the following best represents the shift in investment patterns following the economic reforms of the 1990s?
(1) A sharp increase in the public sector's share in gross capital formation
(2) A complete and permanent elimination of private sector investment in core infrastructure
(3) Relative decline in public sector share and rise in private sector investment
(4) Restriction of foreign direct investment exclusively to the agricultural sector
(5) Question not attempted

68. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The First Five Year Plan primarily allocated resources to agriculture and irrigation rather than heavy industries.
Reason (R): Post-independence India faced severe food shortages and massive refugee influxes, requiring immediate stabilization of the rural economy.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

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69. Identify the incorrect pair of heavy industries set up during the Second Five Year Plan and their collaborating country:
(1) Bhilai Steel Plant - Soviet Union
(2) Rourkela Steel Plant - Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)
(3) Bokaro Steel Plant - United States of America
(4) Durgapur Steel Plant - United Kingdom
(5) Question not attempted

70. Consider the following statements regarding public sector dominance between 1950 and 1990:
I. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948

chairmanship of G.V. Ramakrishna.
II. Its recommendations were binding and unconditionally implemented by the government.
Choose the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statements I and II are correct.
(4) Both Statements I and II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

57. The process of globalisation in India heavily impacted the Small Scale Industries (SSIs). What was the most significant challenge faced by SSIs due to globalisation up to 2000?
(1) Excessive domestic subsidies making them lazy
(2) A complete prohibition on the export of high-demand SSI products as mandated by global trade bodies
(3) Inability to compete with imported goods after removal of quantitative restrictions
(4) Forced nationalisation of successful SSIs by state governments
(5) Question not attempted

58. Which of the following policy measures is NOT typically associated with the process of globalisation in India?
(1) Strict regulation and capping of foreign technology agreements
(2) Reduction in import duties and tariffs
(3) Convertibility of the Rupee on the current account
(4) Incentivizing foreign portfolio investment and long-term institutional capital
(5) Question not attempted

59. In July 1991, the Reserve Bank of India implemented a two-step devaluation of the Rupee. What was the primary intended effect of this measure?
(1) To make imported luxury goods cheaper for domestic consumers
(2) Significantly increase the international purchasing power and exchange value of the Rupee
(3) To artificially inflate the value of the domestic stock market
(4) Boost exports by lowering international prices of Indian goods and discourage imports
(5) Question not attempted

60. Select the correct sequence reflecting the transition in India's foreign exchange regulatory framework:
(1) Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) → Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA)
(2) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) → Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA)
(3) Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTP) → Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA)
(4) Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) → Competition Act
(5) Question not attempted

61. India's integration into the global economy was formalized when it became a founding member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in which year?
(1) 1991
(2) 1993
(3) 1995
(4) 1999
(5) Question not attempted

62. The term "Hindu rate of growth", coined by economist Raj Krishna, refers to:
(1) The rapid and sustained economic growth achieved during the liberalisation period of the 1990s
(2) The exceptionally high growth rate of the agricultural sector during the Green Revolution
(3) The specific growth rate of religious minority institutions funded by the state
(4) Low annual economic growth of 3.5% experienced from the 1950s to 1980s
(5) Question not attempted

63. Find the odd one out among the following committees.
(1) Tarapore Committee
(2) Y.K. Alagh Committee
(3) D.T. Lakdawala Committee
(4) Suresh Tendulkar Committee

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(3) Aerospace and defense equipment
(4) Cigarettes and tobacco products
(5) Question not attempted

77. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of land ceilings in India up to 2000:
I. It resulted in massive redistribution of surplus land to the landless across all Indian states.
II. Implementation was severely hindered by loopholes, benami transfers, and protracted litigation.
Choose the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statements I and II are correct.
(4) Both Statements I and II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

78. During the Emergency period (1975-1977), the government enacted the SAFEMA legislation to crack down on economic offenses. What does SAFEMA stand for?
(1) State Agency for Foreign Exchange Management Act
(2) Special Authority for Financial Enforcement and Management Act
(3) Securities and Foreign Exchange Monitoring Agency Act
(4) Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act
(5) Question not attempted

79. The removal of "Quantitative Restrictions" (QRs) during the 1990s liberalisation process meant that:
(1) Abolishing volume quotas on imported and exported goods
(2) Limits on the number of private banks that could be established were lifted
(3) Restrictions on the amount of domestic credit disbursed by the RBI were removed
(4) Ceilings on corporate tax rates were withdrawn
(5) Question not attempted

80. Consider the following economic events of the 1990s:
I. Enactment of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA)
II. Two-step devaluation of the Indian Rupee
III. Establishment of the Disinvestment Commission
IV. India becoming a member of the WTO
Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence?
(1) II, IV, III, I
(2) II, III, IV, I
(3) IV, II, III, I
(4) II, IV, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

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43. The New Economic Policy of 1991 was based on three main pillars commonly known as LPG. Which of the following is NOT one of these pillars?
(1) Liberalisation
(2) Privatisation
(3) Globalisation
(4) Localisation
(5) Question not attempted

44. Match the components of the 1991 economic reforms in List I with their corresponding definitions in List II.
List I: (Reform Components)
A. Liberalisation
B. Privatisation
C. Globalisation
D. Stabilisation measures
List II: (Definitions)
i. Short-term policies to control inflation and correct the BoP deficit
ii. Integrating the national economy with the world economy
iii. Removing unnecessary government controls and restrictions on industries
iv. Transfer of ownership or management of public sector enterprises to the private sector
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following statements regarding the crisis management in 1991:
I. India had to pledge its gold reserves to the Bank of England to secure an emergency loan.
II. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank provided loans with strict conditionalities.
III. The reforms introduced were entirely structural and ignored macroeconomic stabilization.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

46. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the liberalisation measures adopted in 1991.
(1) The role of the public sector was diluted and many sectors were opened to private participation.
(2) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limits were raised in many vital sectors.
(3) Quantitative restrictions on imports were gradually phased out.
(4) Industrial licensing was abolished for all industries without any exceptions.
(5) Question not attempted

47. Following the industrial deregulation of 1991, industrial licensing was retained for a short list of industries. This was primarily due to reasons related to:
(1) Strategic, security, and environmental concerns
(2) Protection of domestic small scale industries from global competition
(3) Revenue generation through license fees
(4) Mandates issued by the World Trade Organization
(5) Question not attempted

48. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The New Economic Policy of 1991 significantly liberalised foreign direct investment (FDI) regulations.
Reason (R): The government sought to attract foreign capital, technology, and integrate Indian industries with global supply chains.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

49. As a result of the 1991 reforms, the number of industries reserved exclusively for the public sector was drastically reduced. Which of the following remained reserved for the public sector in the late 1990s?
(1) Telecommunications
(2) Atomic Energy

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9. (3) Mahalanobis Model
The development strategy for the Second Five Year Plan was formulated by the renowned statistician Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis. This model advocated for a shift from agriculture to rapid industrialization, specifically focusing on the public sector's role in developing heavy industries. The goal was to create a self-reliant economy capable of producing its own machines to drive sustained industrial growth.

10. (3) I, II, and III only
During the Second Five Year Plan, the Indian government established several major steel plants through international cooperation. The Bhilai plant was supported by the Soviet Union, Durgapur by the United Kingdom, and Rourkela by West Germany. However, the plan heavily prioritized capital-intensive heavy industries over consumer goods, leading to a significant concentration of resources in the public sector industrial base.

11. (4) Private sector lack of capital for long-gestation heavy industries
In the early years of planning, the Indian private sector lacked sufficient capital and technical capacity to invest in massive, long-gestation projects like steel, power, and infrastructure. Consequently, the state took a leading role in these sectors to build the nation's industrial foundation. This dominance was intended to prevent monopolies and ensure that development followed socialistic, equitable patterns.

12. (2) They generated high rates of return on investment, which crowded out private capital.
Before the 1991 reforms, many public sector enterprises faced criticism for operational inefficiencies rather than high profits. Common issues included bureaucratic interference, massive overstaffing, and low productivity. Furthermore, administered pricing policies often forced these units to operate at a loss. It is inaccurate to claim they generated high returns on investment, as many actually required significant continuous state subsidies.

13. (3) Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956
The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 served as the economic constitution for India's planning. It categorized industries into three schedules to ensure state control over the "commanding heights" of the economy. Schedule A industries were reserved exclusively for the public sector. This policy reinforced the socialistic pattern of society by limiting private expansion in strategic sectors like defense and heavy engineering.

14. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
India's industrial policies evolved significantly over time. The 1948 Resolution introduced the mixed economy concept. The 1956 Resolution solidified public sector dominance through specific industry schedules. The 1977 Policy shifted focus toward small-scale and cottage industries to boost rural employment. Finally, the 1991 Policy revolutionized the landscape by abolishing industrial licensing for most sectors, favoring liberalisation and private competition.

15. (2) I, II, III, and V only
The Green Revolution transformed Indian agriculture through High Yielding Variety seeds, particularly for wheat in Punjab and Haryana. Key components included chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and reliable irrigation systems. M.S. Swaminathan played a crucial role in its implementation. While production increased significantly, the movement did not immediately eradicate inequalities, as it was initially concentrated in specific regions and among wealthy farmers.

16. (2) Address food shortages and dependence on PL-480 imports from the USA
India launched the Green Revolution during the mid-1960s to achieve food self-sufficiency. The country had faced severe droughts and was heavily dependent on food aid from the United States under the PL-480 program. To eliminate this external dependence and ensure national food security, the government adopted modern agricultural technologies and high-yielding seeds to drastically increase domestic grain production.

17. (2) Exacerbated regional and interpersonal disparities in rural areas
Despite its success in boosting food production, the Green Revolution faced criticism for widening socio-economic gaps. The new technology required significant capital for seeds and fertilizers, which primarily benefited wealthy farmers. Additionally, the revolution was

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and crack down on black marketeers. Strikes were banned, and trade union activities were restricted. However, the period was also marked by controversial campaigns, such as compulsory family planning, which caused significant rural unrest. While certain regulations were tightened, the economy did not witness a complete deregulation of private sectors.

36. (4) Preventing the concentration of economic power to the common detriment
The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act of 1969 was designed to align with the constitutional goal of social justice. Its primary objective was to ensure that the operation of the economic system did not result in the concentration of wealth in a few hands. It regulated large industrial houses to prevent unfair trade practices and protect consumer interests.

37. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The Licence Raj required private businesses to obtain extensive government approvals for establishing or expanding industrial units. While intended to guide the economy according to plan priorities, it did not eliminate corruption. Instead, the system often led to significant bureaucratic delays, inefficiencies, and rent-seeking behavior, which hindered industrial growth and discouraged competition within the domestic market for several decades.

38. (2) It stifled industrial competition, fostered inefficiencies, and hindered economies of scale.
The industrial licensing system had several detrimental effects on the Indian economy. By restricting the number of players in various sectors, it significantly stifled healthy competition and innovation. Furthermore, the rigid limits on production capacity prevented firms from achieving economies of scale, leading to high production costs and the manufacture of low-quality goods that were uncompetitive in the international market.

39. (4) The Competition Act
As India moved toward a more liberalized economic framework, the restrictive MRTP Act was found unsuitable for a globalized market. It was eventually replaced by the Competition Act, 2002. This modern legislation shifted the focus from merely preventing monopolies to promoting and sustaining healthy market competition, protecting consumer interests, and ensuring freedom of trade in Indian markets for all participants.

40. (4) I, II, IV, III
India's economic policy followed a specific chronological path. The framework for a mixed economy was first established by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948. This was followed by the launch of the First Five Year Plan in 1951. Later, in 1969, fourteen major commercial banks were nationalized. Finally, the MRTP Act was enacted in 1969 to regulate industrial monopolies and wealth.

41. (3) P.V. Narasimha Rao and Dr. Manmohan Singh
The landmark New Economic Policy of 1991 was introduced during a period of intense financial crisis. P.V. Narasimha Rao served as the Prime Minister, providing the necessary political leadership for the transition. Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Finance Minister who designed and spearheaded the structural reforms, focusing on liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation to integrate India with the world economy.

42. (1) Severe balance of payments crisis and foreign exchange depletion
In 1991, India faced an unprecedented balance of payments crisis. Foreign exchange reserves had depleted to a level barely sufficient to cover two weeks of essential imports. The government was on the verge of defaulting on its international debt obligations. This critical situation forced the administration to implement comprehensive economic reforms to stabilize the economy and regain international financial credibility.

43. (4) Localisation
The 1991 New Economic Policy was built on three fundamental pillars often referred to by the acronym LPG. These stand for Liberalisation, which reduced government controls; Privatisation, which increased the role of the private sector; and Globalisation, which integrated India with the global market. Localisation was not part of this reform strategy, as the focus was on opening the economy.

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increased household savings mobilization. The Lead Bank Scheme was also introduced to facilitate coordinated district-level credit planning. However, nationalization did not eliminate non-performing assets. In fact, political interference and directed lending often contributed to the growth of bad loans and weakened the financial health of public banks.

27. (4) 26th Amendment Act, 1971
The 26th Constitutional Amendment Act, passed in 1971, officially abolished the Privy Purses and the special privileges previously granted to the former rulers of princely states. This move was part of the government's broader efforts to promote social equality and eliminate feudal remnants in the Indian democratic system. It reflected the commitment to a more egalitarian and socialist-oriented national policy.

28. (3) A is true but R is false.
The abolition of Zamindari and other intermediary systems was highly successful, removing a layer of exploitative landlords and bringing millions of tenants into direct contact with the state. However, this reform alone did not eradicate landlessness or poverty. Many agricultural laborers remained without land due to loopholes in ceiling laws and the failure to redistribute surplus land effectively to the poor.

29. (3) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
Acharya Vinoba Bhave initiated the Bhoodan Movement in 1951 as a voluntary land reform program. Inspired by Gandhian principles, he traveled across India asking wealthy landowners to donate a portion of their land to the landless. The movement aimed to achieve equitable land distribution through peaceful persuasion and moral appeal rather than state-enforced laws or violent revolutionary means.

30. (4) I, II, III, and IV
India's land reform program comprised several key pillars designed to transform rural social structures. These included the abolition of intermediaries like Zamindars, tenancy reforms to regulate rent, and the imposition of land ceilings to limit individual holdings. Furthermore, the consolidation of fragmented landholdings was promoted to improve agricultural efficiency and productivity, representing a comprehensive attempt at structural and economic rural change.

31. (1) Kerala and West Bengal
While land reforms had mixed results across India, Kerala and West Bengal are recognized for their successful implementation by the late 20th century. In these states, strong political will and grassroots mobilization led to effective tenancy reforms and the redistribution of surplus land to the landless. This success significantly reduced rural poverty and empowered marginalized agricultural communities in these specific regions.

32. (2) The Emergency Period (1975)
The 20-Point Economic Programme was first launched in 1975 during the National Emergency. It was a flagship initiative aimed at improving the standard of living for the rural poor and marginalized sections of society. The program focused on key areas such as poverty alleviation, employment generation, education, health, and land reforms to ensure social justice alongside rapid economic development.

33. (2) High inflation driven by oil price shocks and crop failures
The period leading up to the 1975 Emergency was marked by severe economic instability. India faced high inflation rates, largely triggered by the 1973 global oil price shock and successive crop failures. These factors led to rising prices for essential commodities, widespread public discontent, and industrial unrest, creating a volatile environment that contributed to the eventual declaration of a National Emergency.

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34. (1) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
Important economic and political events shaped India during the late 1960s and 1970s. The MRTP Act was passed in 1969 to curb monopolies. The abolition of Privy Purses followed in 1971. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) was enacted in 1973 to manage external trade and capital. Finally, the declaration of internal Emergency occurred in 1975, altering the national governance framework.

35. (1) I, II, III, and V only
During the Emergency, the government utilized strict administrative measures to curb inflation

CHAPTER 26

Science and Technology in Post-Independence India

1. The Scientific Policy Resolution of 1958, introduced under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, primarily aimed to achieve which of the following objectives?
(1) To restrict scientific research solely to defense and atomic energy projects within government sectors
(2) To foster, promote, and sustain the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects
(3) To privatize all national laboratories and scientific institutions to reduce government expenditure
(4) To rely exclusively on foreign technology for industrial growth instead of developing domestic solutions
(5) Question not attempted

2. Who among the following is widely acknowledged as the principal architect of India's three-stage nuclear power programme?
(1) Homi J. Bhabha
(2) Vikram Sarabhai
(3) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(4) Raja Ramanna
(5) Question not attempted

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR):
Statement I: CSIR was established as an autonomous body to promote industrial research in India.
Statement II: The President of India serves as the ex-officio President of CSIR.
Identify the correct statement from the options below.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

4. Four of the following entities belong to the same category based on India's early technological advancements. Identify the odd one out.
(1) Aryabhata
(2) Bhaskara-I
(3) Rohini
(4) Prithvi
(5) Question not attempted

5. Match the eminent scientific institutions in List I with their key founders or pioneering figures in List II.
List I: Scientific Institutions
A. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR)
B. Physical Research Laboratory (PRL)
C. Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)
D. Indian Statistical Institute (ISI)
List II: Founders/Pioneering Figures
i. Vikram Sarabhai
ii. P.C. Mahalanobis
iii. Homi J. Bhabha
iv. Vijay Bhatkar
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

6. The first successful nuclear bomb test conducted by India on 18 May 1974 at Pokhran, Rajasthan, was assigned which of the following operational code names?
(1) Operation Shakti

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44. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
The 1991 reforms involved distinct policy shifts. Liberalisation meant removing restrictive government controls on industries. Privatisation involved transferring the ownership or management of public sector enterprises to private hands. Globalisation focused on integrating the domestic economy with global markets. Meanwhile, stabilization measures were short-term policies designed to control rising inflation and correct the immediate balance of payments deficit facing the nation.

45. (1) I and II only
During the 1991 crisis, India pledged its gold reserves to international banks to secure emergency funding. The IMF and World Bank provided loans, but these came with strict conditionalities requiring structural adjustments. While macroeconomic stabilization was essential to control inflation and the fiscal deficit, it was accompanied by deep-rooted structural reforms aimed at improving the overall efficiency and competitiveness of the economy.

46. (4) Industrial licensing was abolished for all industries without any exceptions.
The 1991 reforms significantly liberalised the industrial sector by removing licensing requirements for most businesses. However, it is incorrect to say that all industries were exempted. Licensing was explicitly retained for a small list of sectors due to strategic, security, or environmental reasons, such as defense equipment, industrial explosives, hazardous chemicals, and certain luxury goods like tobacco and alcohol.

47. (1) Strategic, security, and environmental concerns
Although the 1991 reforms aimed at broad deregulation, the government continued to regulate certain sensitive sectors through compulsory licensing. This retention was primarily motivated by national security interests, strategic considerations, and the need to protect the environment. Industries involving hazardous chemicals, defense equipment, and industrial explosives remained under state oversight to ensure public safety and maintain sovereign control over vital sectors.

48. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 1991 New Economic Policy significantly eased regulations for foreign direct investment. By raising FDI limits, the government intended to attract much-needed foreign capital and modern technology. This shift was designed to enhance the productivity of Indian industries and integrate them into global supply chains, ultimately making the domestic manufacturing sector more competitive and technologically advanced in the global market.

49. (2) Atomic Energy
After the 1991 reforms, the government drastically reduced the number of industries reserved exclusively for the public sector. By the late 1990s, most sectors like telecommunications, civil aviation, and steel had been opened to private players. However, strategic areas such as atomic energy and railway transport remained under exclusive government control due to national security and public interest considerations.

50. (1) I, II, and III only
The liberalisation era of the 1990s introduced several market-oriented reforms. These included the deregulation of interest rates in banks to improve financial efficiency and the reduction of high customs tariffs to encourage trade. Additionally, India moved toward a market-determined exchange rate system. In contrast, the government focused on disinvestment rather than nationalizing industries like textiles during this reform period.

51. (3) Selling government equity in public sector units to private or public entities
Disinvestment refers to the process where the government sells its shareholding or equity in public sector enterprises. This can be done by selling shares to the general public, institutional investors, or private companies. The primary goals are to improve the efficiency of these units through private participation, reduce the government's fiscal burden, and raise funds for social welfare programs.

52. (4) C. Rangarajan
In 1993, the Indian government appointed a high-level committee to provide recommendations on the disinvestment of shares in public sector

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geographically concentrated in regions with good irrigation, such as Punjab and Haryana, leaving many other parts of the country behind and increasing regional developmental imbalances.

18. (1) Depletion of groundwater tables and soil salinity
The intensive agricultural practices introduced during the Green Revolution led to several long-term environmental challenges. High-yielding crops required massive amounts of water, causing significant depletion of groundwater levels in states like Punjab. Furthermore, the excessive use of chemical fertilizers and over-irrigation resulted in increased soil salinity, ultimately degrading the natural fertility and health of the land in these regions.

19. (3) A national dairy development program aimed at creating a nationwide milk grid
Launched in 1970, Operation Flood was a landmark dairy development program designed to transform India into a milk-sufficient nation. It created a nationwide milk grid, linking rural producers directly with urban consumers through cooperatives. This initiative empowered small-scale dairy farmers by ensuring fair prices and reducing the influence of middlemen, eventually making India the world's largest milk producer.

20. (1) Phase I (linking rural sheds to metro markets) → Phase II (expansion of milk sheds) → Phase III (consolidation of cooperative infrastructure)
Operation Flood progressed through three distinct logical phases. Phase I focused on establishing dairy cooperatives and linking rural milk sheds to the four major metropolitan markets. Phase II expanded this network to cover more districts and increased the number of milk outlets. Finally, Phase III concentrated on consolidating the cooperative infrastructure to ensure the long-term sustainability and growth of production.

21. (3) V. Kurien
Dr. Verghese Kurien is celebrated as the Father of the White Revolution in India. He was the visionary architect behind the success of the Amul cooperative model and the national Operation Flood program. His leadership transformed India from a milk-deficient country into the largest producer globally by empowering millions of small farmers through a robust and efficient cooperative network.

22. (2) NDDB - National Dairy Development Board
The White Revolution was supported by key organizations that managed and expanded dairy production. The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) was established to replicate the success of the Anand model across India. While AMUL stands for Anand Milk Union Limited, NDDB remained the central statutory body responsible for planning and implementing Operation Flood, ensuring the growth of the dairy sector.

23. (4) 14
In July 1969, the Government of India took a major step toward socialistic economic goals by nationalizing 14 large commercial banks. This action was implemented through an ordinance to ensure that credit facilities reached neglected sectors like agriculture and small-scale industries. The move aimed to reduce the control of industrial houses over banking resources and expand banking services into rural areas.

24. (4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
India's banking history is marked by significant structural changes. The Reserve Bank of India was established in 1935 during British rule. In 1955, the Imperial Bank was nationalized to form the State Bank of India. The first massive wave of bank nationalization involving fourteen banks occurred in 1969, followed by a second wave in 1980 that nationalized six more banks.

25. (1) I and II only
The 1969 bank nationalisation was primarily driven by the need to democratize credit. The government aimed to divert financial resources toward priority sectors like agriculture and small businesses, which private banks had largely ignored. Additionally, the move sought to curb the concentration of economic power and prevent a few wealthy industrial houses from monopolizing the nation's available banking capital.

26. (1) Complete elimination of non-performing assets (NPAs) in the banking sector
Bank nationalization led to a massive expansion of branches in rural areas and significantly

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61. (3) 1995
India became a founding member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) when it was established on January 1, 1995. Joining the WTO signified India's commitment to a rules-based global trading system. This transition required the country to align its domestic policies, such as intellectual property rights and import tariffs, with international standards, further accelerating the process of economic globalisation.

62. (4) Low annual economic growth of 3.5% experienced from the 1950s to 1980s
The term "Hindu rate of growth" was coined by economist Raj Krishna to describe the slow pace of economic expansion in India between the 1950s and the 1980s. During this period, the economy grew at a stagnant average rate of approximately 3.5 percent annually. This low growth was often attributed to the inefficiencies of the command economy and the Licence Raj.

63. (1) Tarapore Committee
The Y.K. Alagh, D.T. Lakdawala, and Suresh Tendulkar committees were all specifically established to study and define poverty lines and methodologies for estimating poverty in India. In contrast, the Tarapore Committee focused on capital account convertibility and financial sector stability. Therefore, the Tarapore Committee is the odd one out as it dealt with macroeconomic and financial policy rather than poverty.

64. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
India implemented several targeted poverty alleviation programs. The IRDP focused on self-employment through asset creation for the rural poor. TRYSEM specifically provided technical training to rural youth to enhance their employability. The NREP aimed at generating wage employment through community work. Lastly, the Indira Awas Yojana was designed to provide housing for marginalized sections, ensuring basic shelter for the needy.

65. (1) I and II only
In the early planning years, India relied on the "trickle-down" theory, expecting overall economic growth to automatically benefit the poor. However, when growth failed to significantly reduce poverty, the government introduced targeted poverty alleviation programs. Contrary to some assumptions, the post-1991 reform era did not abandon these schemes. Instead, many programs were restructured and expanded to address persistent rural and urban poverty.

66. (1) Fifth Five Year Plan
The slogan "Garibi Hatao" was a central political and economic theme during the early 1970s. It was officially incorporated as a major objective in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1978). This plan marked a significant shift in Indian planning, as it moved beyond general economic growth to explicitly focus on poverty alleviation, employment generation, and the provision of basic needs.

67. (3) Relative decline in public sector share and rise in private sector investment
The 1991 reforms led to a fundamental change in India's investment landscape. The government reduced its direct role in many industrial sectors through liberalisation and disinvestment. Consequently, the share of the public sector in gross capital formation saw a relative decline. At the same time, the private sector's contribution grew significantly as it expanded into infrastructure, manufacturing, and the burgeoning services sector.

68. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The First Five Year Plan prioritized agriculture and irrigation over heavy industries to stabilize the post-independence economy. India faced severe food shortages and the challenge of rehabilitating millions of refugees following partition. By investing in the rural economy and irrigation projects, planners aimed to ensure food security and create a stable foundation for the nation's future industrial and social development.

69. (3) Bokaro Steel Plant - United States of America
During the initial planning periods, India established major steel plants with foreign collaboration. Bhilai was built with Soviet assistance, Rourkela with West German support, and Durgapur with British help. However, the Bokaro Steel Plant was not a collaboration with the United States. Instead, it was established during the Third Plan period with technical and financial assistance from the Soviet Union.

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70. (1) I, II, and III only
Between 1950 and 1990, the public sector was the cornerstone of India's industrial strategy. The 1948 and 1956 resolutions reserved strategic industries for the state to ensure balanced regional growth and social equity. While PSUs were intended to generate revenue, many actually struggled with financial losses and required government support. Thus, the claim that they were largely successful in generating massive surplus is inaccurate.

71. (4) Weak infrastructure, poor irrigation control, and fragmented landholdings
The Green Revolution initially failed to gain traction in Eastern India due to structural and infrastructural bottlenecks. Unlike the Northwest, the eastern states faced issues with uncontrolled flooding, poor drainage, and inadequate irrigation infrastructure. Furthermore, the high degree of land fragmentation and weak institutional support for agricultural credit and marketing prevented farmers in Bihar, Odisha, and Bengal from adopting capital-intensive modern farming techniques.

72. (1) Operation Flood and the expansion of milk production
The "Billion Litre Idea" is a concept closely linked to the success of Operation Flood. It represents the ambitious scale of India's dairy development program, which aimed to create a massive national milk grid. By organizing millions of small dairy farmers into cooperatives, the program successfully turned a milk-deficit nation into the world's largest producer, drastically increasing the country's daily milk availability.

73. (3) Agriculture and Allied Activities
Following the 1969 bank nationalisation, the government introduced Priority Sector Lending to ensure that credit reached economically vital but neglected areas. Agriculture and allied activities were the primary beneficiaries of this mandate. By requiring banks to allocate a specific portion of their lending to farmers, the policy aimed to support rural development, increase crop yields, and reduce dependency on informal moneylenders.

74. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Indian Five Year Plans were guided by various economic models. The First Plan used the Harrod-Domar model. The Second Plan followed the Mahalanobis strategy for heavy industries. The Third Plan was influenced by models from John Sandy and S. Chakravarty. Finally, the Eighth Plan reflected the Rao-Manmohan strategy, which prioritized liberalisation and private sector involvement to rejuvenate the stagnant domestic economy.

75. (1) I, II, III, and V only
In the decade after 1991, India's service sector and the IT industry experienced explosive growth. Foreign exchange reserves stabilized, and the agricultural share of GDP continued its downward trend. However, the manufacturing sector did not experience continuous double-digit growth throughout the 1990s. While some sectors thrived, manufacturing faced periods of adjustment and inconsistent growth rates as it adapted to global competition.

76. (2) Cotton textiles and apparel
After the 1991 industrial deregulation, the government abolished licensing for most industries to encourage entrepreneurship. However, licensing was retained for sectors like alcohol, cigarettes, hazardous chemicals, and defense equipment for social and security reasons. Cotton textiles and apparel were among the many sectors that were completely delicensed, allowing for easier entry and expansion by private manufacturers in the garment industry.

77. (2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
Although land ceiling laws were enacted across India to limit individual landholdings, their implementation was largely unsuccessful in most states. Wealthy landowners used various loopholes, such as "benami" transfers to relatives, to bypass the laws. Protracted legal battles further delayed the process. Consequently, very little surplus land was actually surrendered or redistributed to the landless, failing to achieve significant rural equity.

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78. (4) Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act
During the 1970s, particularly during the Emergency, the Indian government introduced strict laws to curb illegal economic activities. SAFEMA stands for the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act. This legislation empowered the state to seize and forfeit properties acquired through smuggling or illegal foreign exchange dealings, aiming to dismantle the financial foundations of organized economic crime.

79. (1) Abolishing volume quotas on imported and exported goods
In the context of India's trade liberalisation, "Quantitative Restrictions" referred to the physical limits or quotas placed on the volume of specific goods that could be imported or exported. Removing these restrictions meant that businesses could trade based on market demand rather than government-mandated caps. This move was essential for India to comply with WTO standards and integrate into global trade.

80. (1) II, IV, III, I
The economic reforms of the 1990s followed a logical timeline. The Rupee was first devalued in 1991 to tackle the financial crisis. India joined the World Trade Organization as a founding member in 1995. The Disinvestment Commission was later established in 1996 to manage PSU sales. Finally, the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) was enacted in 1999, replacing the older FERA.

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enterprises. This committee was chaired by Dr. C. Rangarajan. It suggested that the government should gradually reduce its stake in non-strategic PSUs, emphasizing the need for a transparent process to enhance efficiency and resource mobilization for the national budget.

53. (3) Asset Sale - Selling off the physical assets of a closed public sector unit
Various methods have been used to privatize state-owned entities in India. An asset sale specifically involves selling off the physical machinery, land, and buildings of public sector units that have been closed down. In contrast, a strategic sale involves transferring a majority of shares and management control to a private buyer, while a minority sale keeps the government in control.

54. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
The 1990s saw several committees shaping India's economic landscape. The Narasimham Committee focused on banking and financial system reforms. The Chelliah Committee recommended comprehensive tax reforms. The Rangarajan Committee provided a framework for the disinvestment of public sector enterprises. Lastly, the Malhotra Committee laid the groundwork for opening and regulating the insurance sector to private and foreign participation for growth.

55. (1) I, II, III, and IV only
In the 1990s, the government introduced the Navratna policy to grant financial and operational autonomy to high-performing PSUs. Early disinvestment efforts were largely aimed at reducing the fiscal deficit. The Disinvestment Commission was established in 1996 to guide these processes. However, strategic sales involving the transfer of management control did not become the dominant method of disinvestment immediately in 1991.

56. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The Disinvestment Commission was established in 1996 with G.V. Ramakrishna serving as its first chairman. Its purpose was to provide expert advice on the selection and pricing of public sector units for disinvestment. However, its recommendations were merely advisory in nature. The government was not legally bound to implement them, and many suggestions faced delays or were modified by policymakers.

57. (3) Inability to compete with imported goods after removal of quantitative restrictions
Globalisation presented significant challenges for India's Small Scale Industries (SSIs). As the government removed quantitative restrictions and lowered import duties, SSIs faced intense competition from cheaper, high-quality imported goods. Many small units struggled to upgrade their technology and reduce costs rapidly enough to survive in this open market environment, leading to closures and reduced growth in the traditional small-scale sector.

58. (1) Strict regulation and capping of foreign technology agreements
Globalisation in India involved several measures to integrate the economy with the world, such as reducing import tariffs and allowing rupee convertibility on the current account. It also included encouraging foreign institutional investment. Conversely, strict regulation and capping of foreign technology agreements are characteristics of the inward-looking, protectionist policies of the pre-reform era, rather than the post-1991 globalisation process.

59. (4) Boost exports by lowering international prices of Indian goods and discourage imports
The two-step devaluation of the Rupee in July 1991 was a strategic move to address the balance of payments crisis. By lowering the value of the currency, Indian goods became cheaper and more competitive in international markets, thereby boosting exports. Simultaneously, devaluation made imports more expensive, which helped reduce the demand for foreign goods and conserve the nation's foreign exchange.

60. (2) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) → Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA)
India's approach to foreign exchange transitioned from rigid control to management. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) was a restrictive law from the era of scarce foreign exchange. As the economy liberalised, it was replaced by the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA). This change reflected a shift toward facilitating external trade and payments rather than merely restricting foreign exchange transactions.

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(2) Smiling Buddha
(3) Operation Vijay
(4) Operation Parakram
(5) Question not attempted

7. Which of the following factors is considered the most appropriate reason for the rapid emergence of Bangalore as the Silicon Valley of India during the IT revolution?
(1) Abundance of localized raw materials and high-quality silicon for computer hardware manufacturing
(2) Complete exemption of taxes for all businesses and multinational corporations operating in Karnataka
(3) Direct funding and management of all IT companies and technology parks by the central government
(4) A large pool of English-speaking technical graduates and early favorable state policies for software exports
(5) Question not attempted

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Green Revolution technology in India:
I. It relied heavily on the introduction of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds of wheat and rice.
II. It led to a significant decrease in the consumption of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
III. M.S. Swaminathan played a crucial role in adapting these technologies to Indian conditions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

9. Which of the following missile systems was NOT developed as part of the original Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) initiated in 1983?
(1) Agni
(2) Prithvi
(3) BrahMos
(4) Trishul
(5) Question not attempted

10. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Vikram Sarabhai strongly emphasized the application of space technology for national development and mass education over military applications.
Reason (R): He was instrumental in initiating the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) to bring education to remote Indian villages.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following statements correctly describes India's first satellite, Aryabhata?
(1) It was launched using an indigenous SLV-3 rocket from Sriharikota in 1975.
(2) It was a geosynchronous communication satellite designed for television broadcasting.
(3) It was designed primarily for military reconnaissance and border surveillance.
(4) It was entirely designed and fabricated in India but launched by the Soviet Union.
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following statements regarding India's launch vehicles PSLV and GSLV:
I. The PSLV is a four-stage launch vehicle utilizing both solid and liquid propulsion stages.
II. The GSLV was developed primarily to place heavier satellites into Geostationary Transfer Orbits.
III. The PSLV has never been used for interplanetary missions or lunar probes.
IV. The development of indigenous cryogenic engine technology was critical for the success of the GSLV programme.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II
(2) III only
(3) II and IV
(4) I and IV
(5) Question not attempted

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27. Which of the following is considered the most appropriate initial trigger for the growth of the multinational IT industry in Bangalore during the 1980s?
(1) The launch of the PARAM supercomputer by C-DAC
(2) The introduction of the first private internet service provider in Karnataka
(3) The mandate by the state government making computer science compulsory in all schools
(4) The establishment of the first overseas R&D center in India by Texas Instruments in 1985
(5) Question not attempted

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP):
I. It was officially launched by the Government of India in 1983.
II. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was the chief executive and architect of this programme.
III. The programme included the development of India's first indigenous nuclear-powered submarine.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

29. Four of the following terms belong to the category of indigenous supercomputers developed by various Indian institutions. Identify the odd one out.
(1) PARAM
(2) Anupam
(3) Akash
(4) PACE
(5) Question not attempted

30. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The peaceful nuclear explosion at Pokhran in 1974 resulted in severe international technology embargoes and sanctions against India.
Reason (R): These sanctions completely permanently halted India's indigenous development in the atomic energy and space sectors.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

31. India's first satellite, Aryabhata, was launched into space using which of the following launch vehicles?
(1) Kosmos-3M
(2) SLV-3
(3) Ariane 1
(4) Delta II
(5) Question not attempted

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32. Consider the following statements regarding the growth of the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industry in India:
I. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) was set up under the Ministry of Science and Technology in 1986.
II. Shantha Biotechnics developed India's first indigenous recombinant DNA Hepatitis B vaccine.
III. India is currently one of the largest providers of generic medicines globally.
IV. The Indian Patents Act of 1970 recognized product patents in pharmaceuticals, which led to the immediate dominance of generic drugs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II
(2) IV only
(3) III and IV
(4) II and III
(5) Question not attempted

33. Which of the following statements regarding the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) is incorrect?
(1) PSLV is classified as a robust third-generation launch vehicle of India.
(2) It utilizes a cryogenic upper stage for heavy payload deployment.
(3) It was the first Indian launch vehicle to be successfully equipped with liquid stages.

(2) Aryabhata, Bhaskara-I, Rohini RS-1, APPLE
(3) Bhaskara-I, Aryabhata, Rohini RS-1, APPLE
(4) Aryabhata, Rohini RS-1, Bhaskara-I, APPLE
(5) Question not attempted

21. Consider the following statements regarding the Information Technology revolution in India:
Statement I: The Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) scheme was established in 1991 to encourage, promote, and boost software exports.
Statement II: The Indian IT industry initially grew rapidly by catering exclusively to the domestic market before expanding to global outsourcing.
Identify the correct statement from the options below.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

22. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) operates a wide network of national laboratories. Which of the following is NOT a laboratory operating under the CSIR network?
(1) National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), functioning as a premier lab in Pune
(2) Defence Research and Development Laboratory (DRDL), Hyderabad
(3) National Physical Laboratory (NPL), located in the capital city of New Delhi
(4) National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL), based in the aerospace hub of Bengaluru
(5) Question not attempted

23. Identify the correct pair representing the space institution and its primary operational headquarters.
(1) Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) - Bengaluru
(2) Space Applications Centre (SAC) - Thiruvananthapuram
(3) U.R. Rao Satellite Centre (URSC) - Ahmedabad
(4) Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC) - Sriharikota
(5) Question not attempted

24. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, widely regarded as the father of the Indian space programme, founded the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) in 1947 in which of the following cities?
(1) Ahmedabad
(2) New Delhi
(3) Mumbai
(4) Bengaluru
(5) Question not attempted

25. Match the early nuclear research reactors of India in List I with their distinguishing features in List II.
List I: Nuclear Reactor
A. Apsara
B. CIRUS
C. PURNIMA-I
D. KAMINI
List II: Features
i. First reactor in the world to use Uranium-233 as fuel
ii. India's first nuclear research reactor (1956)
iii. Built with Canadian assistance, supplied weapons-grade plutonium
iv. India's first experimental fast reactor using plutonium
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a core technological component introduced during the Green Revolution in India?
(1) Introduction of semi-dwarf, high-yielding wheat varieties developed by Norman Borlaug
(2) Complete transition to organic farming practices and the usage of bio-fertilizers
(3) Elimination of surface irrigation methods in favor of dryland farming techniques
(4) Exclusive reliance on indigenous seed varieties without any chemical inputs
(5) Question not attempted

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Indian laboratories
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following statements regarding the Pokhran-II nuclear tests:
I. The tests were conducted over three days in May 1998.
II. The operation involved the testing of a thermonuclear device.
III. Following the successful tests, India immediately signed the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).
IV. The date of the first test, May 11, was officially declared as National Technology Day in India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, II and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

53. Although established before independence, the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore saw significant expansion in its aerospace and scientific research capabilities post-independence under the directorship of which prominent space scientist?
(1) C.V. Raman
(2) Meghnad Saha
(3) Satish Dhawan
(4) Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar
(5) Question not attempted

54. The Indian biotechnology sector has made massive strides in vaccine manufacturing. Which of the following is NOT an indigenous Indian biopharmaceutical company known for vaccine development or manufacturing?
(1) Serum Institute of India
(2) Pfizer India
(3) Bharat Biotech
(4) Panacea Biotec
(5) Question not attempted

55. Match the series of indigenous supercomputers in List I with the respective Indian organizations that developed them in List II.
List I: Supercomputer Series
A. PARAM series
B. Anupam series
C. PACE series
D. Flosolver
List II: Developing Organization
i. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)
ii. National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL)
iii. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)
iv. Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

56. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, before heading the IGMDP under DRDO, made a historic contribution to the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) by serving as the Project Director for which of the following missions?
(1) Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3)
(2) Aryabhata Satellite
(3) Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)
(4) Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan)
(5) Question not attempted

57. Identify the correct pair regarding the premier scientific research institutes and their locations in India.
(1) Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB) - Hyderabad
(2) Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) - Lucknow
(3) National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) - Pune
(4) National Brain Research Centre (NBRC) - Manesar
(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following statements regarding the institutions and milestones of Indian agricultural science:
I. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) acts as the apex body for coordinating agricultural research and education.
II. M.S. Swaminathan later chaired the National Commission on Farmers to address agrarian distress.
III. The Green Revolution was immediately followed by the White Revolution (Operation

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(4) PSLV successfully launched the Chandrayaan-1 and the Mars Orbiter Mission spacecraft.
(5) Question not attempted

34. The development of indigenous cryogenic engine technology was critical for the GSLV programme. A cryogenic engine primarily utilizes which of the following propellant combinations?
(1) Liquid hydrogen as fuel and liquid oxygen as oxidizer
(2) Solid HTPB and liquid unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine
(3) Liquid nitrogen and liquid helium
(4) Kerosene (RP-1) and liquid oxygen
(5) Question not attempted

35. Match the pioneering Indian scientists in List I with the specific field or programme they are most famously associated with in List II.
List I: Scientist
A. Homi J. Bhabha
B. M.S. Swaminathan
C. Sam Pitroda
D. U.R. Rao
List II: Field/Programme
i. Agricultural Science and Green Revolution
ii. Telecommunications Revolution
iii. Satellite Technology and ISRO
iv. Atomic Energy Programme
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

36. The tragic death of Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, which dealt a significant blow to India's early atomic energy programme, occurred in 1966 due to which of the following events?
(1) A laboratory accident at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
(2) An assassination in New Delhi
(3) Radiation exposure during a reactor test at Trombay
(4) A commercial airplane crash near Mont Blanc in the Alps
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following was NOT an initiative or committee associated with the early formative years of the Indian space programme under Vikram Sarabhai?
(1) Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR)
(2) Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS)
(3) Navigation with Indian Constellation (NavIC)
(4) Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE)
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following statements regarding the structural evolution of the Indian space programme:
I. INCOSPAR was established in 1962 under the Department of Atomic Energy.
II. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was formed in 1969, superseding INCOSPAR.
III. The Government of India constituted the Space Commission and established the Department of Space (DOS) in 1972.
IV. ISRO was brought under the direct administrative control of the Department of Space in 1972.
V. The Department of Space operates under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II
(2) V only
(3) III and IV
(4) II, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

39. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian pharmaceutical industry post-independence:
Statement I: India is often referred to as the 'pharmacy of the world' due to its massive production of affordable generic medicines.
Statement II: The transition to the production of affordable generic medicines was heavily facilitated by the Indian Patents Act of 1970, which allowed process patents instead of product patents for pharmaceuticals.
Identify the correct statement from the options below.

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(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

40. Arrange the following premier scientific organizations in chronological order of their formal establishment in post-independence India (or transitioning to their modern national role):
I. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
II. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)
III. Department of Atomic Energy (DAE)
IV. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) - transitioning to national lab network
Select the correct order from the given options:
(1) IV, III, II, I
(2) III, IV, I, II
(3) IV, II, III, I
(4) II, III, IV, I
(5) Question not attempted

41. The first Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) was formally inaugurated in 1951 at the site of the former Hijli Detention Camp. Where is this campus located?
(1) Kanpur
(2) Madras (Chennai)
(3) Kharagpur
(4) Bombay (Mumbai)
(5) Question not attempted

42. The establishment of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and the subsequent creation of the PARAM series of supercomputers was a direct effect of which of the following events?
(1) The US denial of export clearance for Cray X-MP supercomputers to India
(2) India's decision to ban all American computer hardware imports to protect domestic industry
(3) A joint technology sharing pact signed between the Indian government and the European Union
(4) The strategic success of the Pokhran-II nuclear tests conducted in the Rajasthan desert
(5) Question not attempted

43. Which of the following statements best reflects the central philosophy of the Scientific Policy Resolution (SPR) of 1958 drafted by the Government of India?
(1) To restrict access to higher scientific education and advanced labs to elite institutions only
(2) To ensure that scientific research and industrial funding is strictly aligned with rapid military expansion
(3) To mandate that indigenous traditional knowledge and folklore replace modern empirical science in universities
(4) To secure all benefits from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge
(5) Question not attempted

44. Four of the following crops were primarily targeted for yield improvement during the initial phase of the Green Revolution in India. Identify the odd one out.
(1) Wheat
(2) Apple
(3) Rice
(4) Maize
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match the following major laboratories of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) in List I with their respective locations in List II.
List I: DRDO Laboratory
A. Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE)
B. Armament Research and Development Establishment (ARDE)
C. Defence Laboratory (DLJ)
D. Laser Science and Technology Centre (LASTEC)
List II: Location
i. Pune
ii. Bengaluru
iii. Delhi
iv. Jodhpur
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii

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(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

46. The Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle Mark III (GSLV Mk III), which successfully launched the Chandrayaan-2 and Chandrayaan-3 missions, has been officially renamed by ISRO as:
(1) PSLV-XL
(2) HLV (Heavy Lift Vehicle)
(3) SSLV (Small Satellite Launch Vehicle)
(4) LVM3 (Launch Vehicle Mark-3)
(5) Question not attempted

47. Which of the following statements regarding the administration of the Department of Space (DOS) in India is incorrect?
(1) The DOS operates under the administrative jurisdiction of the Ministry of Science and Technology
(2) The DOS reports directly to the Prime Minister of India.
(3) ISRO acts as the primary research and development wing of the DOS.
(4) The Space Commission formulates the policies and oversees the implementation of the Indian space programme.
(5) Question not attempted

48. Consider the following statements regarding the contributions of Homi J. Bhabha:
I. He was the founding director of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR).
II. He served as the first Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of India.
III. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on the cosmic ray cascade process.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian IT industry:
Statement I: The Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) provided single-window clearance and tax incentives to IT companies in the 1990s.
Statement II: Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) was one of the earliest Indian IT companies to pioneer the global delivery model for software services.
Identify the correct statement from the options below.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

50. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The initial phase of the Green Revolution in India led to widening regional economic disparities.
Reason (R): The high-yielding variety technologies were primarily successful in regions with assured irrigation infrastructure, such as Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

51. In the context of India's missile development programme, which of the following represents the fundamental difference between the Agni and BrahMos missile systems?
(1) Agni is a cruise missile launched from ships, whereas BrahMos is a ballistic missile launched from land
(2) Agni is strictly an anti-tank missile, whereas BrahMos is an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM)
(3) Agni follows a ballistic trajectory, while BrahMos is a supersonic cruise missile
(4) Agni was developed jointly with Russia, whereas BrahMos is entirely indigenous to

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65. Match the major Science and Technology policies of the Government of India in List I with their respective years of adoption in List II.
List I: Policy
A. Scientific Policy Resolution
B. Technology Policy Statement
C. Science and Technology Policy
D. Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (STIP)
List II: Year
i. 1958
ii. 1983
iii. 2003
iv. 2013
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

66. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) was formally established as an autonomous body in September 1942. Its foundation day is annually celebrated in India on which date?
(1) September 26
(2) February 28
(3) May 11
(4) October 15
(5) Question not attempted

67. Which of the following statements regarding India's three-stage nuclear programme is incorrect?
(1) The first stage consists of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) fueled by natural uranium.
(2) The second stage consists of Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs) fueled by a mixed oxide of plutonium and uranium.
(3) The third stage utilizes Advanced Heavy Water Reactors fueled by highly enriched Uranium-235 imported from NSG countries.
(4) The overarching goal of the programme is the eventual utilization of India's vast thorium reserves.
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Aryabhata satellite:
I. It was designed to conduct scientific experiments in X-ray astronomy, aeronomics, and solar physics.
II. It was launched from the Kapustin Yar launch facility.
III. It functioned flawlessly in orbit, providing continuous telemetry data for over a decade.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

69. The successful application of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds during the Green Revolution necessitated which of the following concomitant inputs?
(1) A substantial reduction in the application of nitrogenous fertilizers
(2) A shift away from mechanized farming to manual labor
(3) Controlled and assured irrigation alongside chemical fertilizers and pesticides
(4) Cultivation exclusively in arid and semi-arid rainfed regions
(5) Question not attempted

70. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): By the early 21st century, India had established itself as a premier global hub for IT and business process outsourcing (BPO).
Reason (R): India possessed a demographic advantage characterized by a large pool of relatively low-cost, skilled, and English-speaking technical professionals.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

71. The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) has been the workhorse of ISRO. Which of the following high-profile Indian space missions did NOT utilize a PSLV for its launch?
(1) Chandrayaan-1

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Flood) to increase milk production.
IV. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) serve as frontline agricultural extension centers at the district level.
V. The Green Revolution resulted in an equal proportional increase in the yield of pulses and cereals.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II
(2) III and IV
(3) V only
(4) II, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

59. The Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize, one of the highest multidisciplinary science awards in India, is awarded annually by the CSIR. Which of the following is the most appropriate eligibility criterion for this award?
(1) It is awarded strictly as a lifetime achievement award to senior scientists over the age of 65 years
(2) It is awarded to overseas citizens of India only for research conducted entirely outside the country
(3) It is awarded exclusively to scientists working in the field of deep space exploration and astronomy
(4) For outstanding contributions to science by researchers under the age of 45
(5) Question not attempted

60. Which of the following options represents the correct chronological order of the first successful flight tests of India's indigenous missile systems?
(1) Prithvi-I, Agni-I technology demonstrator, BrahMos, Agni-V
(2) Agni-I technology demonstrator, Prithvi-I, BrahMos, Agni-V
(3) Prithvi-I, BrahMos, Agni-I technology demonstrator, Agni-V
(4) BrahMos, Prithvi-I, Agni-I technology demonstrator, Agni-V
(5) Question not attempted

61. Four of the following terms belong to the category of Indian space launch vehicles. Identify the odd one out.
(1) ASLV
(2) PSLV
(3) INSAT
(4) GSLV
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which of the following statements correctly describes the capability of the Agni-V missile developed by DRDO?
(1) It is a short-range tactical missile with a designated range of approximately 150 km
(2) It is a surface-to-air missile designed to intercept and destroy enemy fighter aircraft
(3) It is a submarine-launched cruise missile used for stealth maritime operations
(4) An Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) with a range over 5,000 km
(5) Question not attempted

63. Consider the following statements regarding the PARAM 8000 supercomputer:
Statement I: It was designed using a distributed memory parallel architecture.
Statement II: It relied entirely on imported microprocessors designed by the Soviet Union to bypass American sanctions.
Identify the correct statement from the options below.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

64. What was the primary institutional cause for the establishment of Antrix Corporation Limited in 1992?
(1) The need to oversee the domestic manufacturing and distribution of specialized agricultural satellites in rural areas
(2) To act as ISRO's commercial arm to market space products and launch services globally
(3) The requirement to manage the financial assets and patent portfolios of all national laboratories under the CSIR
(4) The mandate to privatize all launch vehicle development and ground operations for future Indian space missions
(5) Question not attempted

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13. Which of the following was the first supercomputer developed indigenously by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) in 1991?
(1) PARAM Yuva
(2) PARAM Padma
(3) PARAM 8000
(4) PARAM Ishan
(5) Question not attempted

14. What was the primary geopolitical cause that accelerated India's decision to indigenously develop the PARAM supercomputer?
(1) The signing of a comprehensive technology transfer agreement with the Soviet Union for high-end computing
(2) A mandate issued by the United Nations to all developing nations to build indigenous supercomputers
(3) The total failure and high maintenance cost of early mainframe computers imported from Japan
(4) The US refusal to export Cray supercomputers to India due to nuclear proliferation concerns
(5) Question not attempted

15. Match the missiles developed by DRDO in List I with their correct operational types in List II.
List I: Missile Name
A. Prithvi
B. Trishul
C. Nag
D. Agni
List II: Operational Type
i. Anti-tank guided missile
ii. Intermediate-range ballistic missile
iii. Short-range surface-to-surface ballistic missile
iv. Short-range surface-to-air missile
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

16. In India's three-stage nuclear power programme, the second stage involves the use of Fast Breeder Reactors (FBR). Which of the following fuels is bred in the blanket of the FBR to be used in the third stage of the programme?
(1) Plutonium-239
(2) Uranium-233
(3) Uranium-235
(4) Thorium-232
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following statements regarding the establishment of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) post-independence is incorrect?
(1) The concept of IITs was inspired by the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee.
(2) The first IIT was established in Bombay with assistance from the Soviet Union.
(3) IIT Kharagpur was the first Indian Institute of Technology to be established.
(4) The Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 declared them as institutions of national importance.
(5) Question not attempted

18. Consider the following key milestones in India's post-independence scientific history:
I. Adoption of the Scientific Policy Resolution
II. Establishment of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
III. Launch of the Aryabhata satellite
IV. First nuclear test at Pokhran
V. Establishment of the Department of Biotechnology (DBT)
Which of the above events occurred before 1980?
(1) I, II, III, and IV
(2) II, III, IV, and V
(3) I, III, IV, and V
(4) I, II, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

19. The series of five nuclear bomb test explosions conducted by India at the Pokhran Test Range in May 1998 was carried out under the leadership of which Prime Minister?
(1) Indira Gandhi
(2) Rajiv Gandhi
(3) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(4) P.V. Narasimha Rao
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which of the following options represents the correct chronological order of the launch of India's early space satellites?
(1) Aryabhata, APPLE, Bhaskara-I, Rohini RS-1

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(2) Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan)
(3) Astrosat
(4) Chandrayaan-2
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following statements regarding Dr. Vikram Sarabhai:
I. He played a pivotal role in establishing the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmedabad.
II. He served as the first Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).
III. He was posthumously awarded the Padma Vibhushan.
IV. He was the chief designer of India's first indigenous supercomputer, PARAM.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II
(2) III and IV
(3) IV only
(4) I and III
(5) Question not attempted

73. Apsara, the first nuclear research reactor in India and Asia, reached criticality in 1956. Which country provided technical assistance and the initial supply of enriched uranium fuel for Apsara?
(1) United States of America
(2) Soviet Union
(3) United Kingdom
(4) Canada
(5) Question not attempted

74. Identify the correct pair matching the prominent IT/Technology hub in India with its widely recognized colloquial title or specific software park establishment.
(1) Hyderabad - HITEC City
(2) Bangalore - Cyberabad
(3) Pune - Silicon Valley of India
(4) Jaipur - Electronic City
(5) Question not attempted

75. Match the prominent Indian satellite series in List I with their primary operational purpose in List II.
List I: Satellite Series
A. INSAT
B. IRS (Indian Remote Sensing)
C. IRNSS (NavIC)
D. Astrosat
List II: Operational Purpose
i. Earth observation and resource monitoring
ii. Multi-wavelength space observatory
iii. Telecommunications, broadcasting, and meteorology
iv. Independent regional satellite navigation
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

76. Consider the following statements regarding India's nuclear tests:
Statement I: The Pokhran-I test in 1974 was officially characterized by the Indian government as a "peaceful nuclear explosion" (PNE).
Statement II: The Pokhran-II tests in 1998 were explicitly declared as weaponized tests, establishing India as a state possessing nuclear weapons.
Identify the correct statement from the options below.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

77. The successful development of indigenous cryogenic technology by ISRO is most appropriate for achieving which of the following objectives?
(1) Launching lightweight nano-satellites into Low Earth Orbit at a minimal cost
(2) Providing greater thrust-to-weight ratio for sounding rockets used in atmospheric studies
(3) Enabling the launch of heavy communication satellites into Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO)
(4) Developing air-breathing scramjet engines for military cruise missiles
(5) Question not attempted

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fueled by uranium-233, demonstrating progress toward the third stage of the programme.

26. (1) Introduction of semi-dwarf, high-yielding wheat varieties developed by Norman Borlaug
A fundamental component of the Green Revolution in India was the adoption of semi-dwarf, high-yielding wheat varieties. These seeds, developed by Norman Borlaug at CIMMYT, were highly responsive to chemical fertilizers and irrigation. Their introduction led to a dramatic increase in grain production, particularly in northern India, helping the country transition from a food-deficient nation to one achieving food security.

27. (4) The establishment of the first overseas R&D center in India by Texas Instruments in 1985
The growth of the multinational IT industry in Bangalore was significantly influenced by the entry of global technology firms. In 1985, Texas Instruments established its research and development center in the city, becoming the first major overseas company to do so. This move highlighted Bangalore's technical potential and paved the way for other global corporations to set up operations and research facilities.

28. (1) I and II
The Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme was formally initiated in 1983 with Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam as its chief architect. The programme successfully developed five core missile systems to enhance national security. While the programme was comprehensive, the development of nuclear-powered submarines was a separate project known as the Advanced Technology Vessel project, rather than being part of the IGMDP.

29. (3) Akash
India has developed several indigenous supercomputers to meet high-performance computing needs. PARAM was created by C-DAC, Anupam by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, and PACE by the Defence Research and Development Organisation. In contrast, Akash is not a supercomputer series but refers to a medium-range surface-to-air missile system developed for defense purposes, making it the odd one out in this specific list.

30. (3) A is true but R is false.
The peaceful nuclear explosion at Pokhran in 1974 triggered significant international concern, leading to various technology embargoes and economic sanctions. While these restrictions created immense challenges for India's scientific community, they did not halt progress. Instead, the sanctions forced Indian scientists to double their efforts toward indigenization, eventually resulting in the successful development of domestic atomic and space technology.

31. (1) Kosmos-3M
India's first satellite, Aryabhata, was successfully placed into orbit in 1975. At that time, India did not possess its own satellite launch vehicle. Consequently, the spacecraft was launched from the Soviet Union using their Kosmos-3M rocket. This milestone demonstrated India's capability in satellite design and fabrication while highlighting the importance of international cooperation in the early stages of the space programme.

32. (2) IV only
The Indian pharmaceutical industry's growth was deeply influenced by legal frameworks. The Patents Act of 1970 was pivotal because it recognized process patents rather than product patents. This allowed domestic companies to legally manufacture affordable generic versions of patented drugs by developing alternative production methods. Therefore, stating that the act recognized product patents in pharmaceuticals during that period is incorrect under the law.

33. (2) It utilizes a cryogenic upper stage for heavy payload deployment.
The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle is a highly successful third-generation launch vehicle known for its reliability. It features a four-stage design that uses solid and liquid fuel motors. However, it does not use a cryogenic engine. Cryogenic technology is specifically employed in the upper stage of the heavier Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle to carry large payloads into higher orbits successfully.

34. (1) Liquid hydrogen as fuel and liquid oxygen as oxidizer
Cryogenic engines are advanced propulsion systems that operate at extremely low temperatures. They provide significantly higher

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ANSWERS

1. (2) To foster, promote, and sustain the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects
The Scientific Policy Resolution of 1958 was a landmark document highlighting the government's commitment to scientific progress. It aimed to cultivate scientific research across all sectors to ensure national development. By prioritizing science, India sought to bridge the gap between tradition and modernity, fostering an environment where innovation and technology could flourish effectively for societal welfare.

2. (1) Homi J. Bhabha
Homi J. Bhabha is recognized as the visionary behind the Indian nuclear energy strategy. He formulated the three-stage programme to utilize the country's vast thorium reserves for sustainable power generation. His leadership established essential institutions like the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, laying a robust foundation for advanced physics research and long-term atomic energy independence in India.

3. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research serves as an autonomous body promoting diverse industrial research. While it focuses on technological advancements across various sectors, its leadership structure is specific. The Prime Minister of India, rather than the President, holds the position of ex-officio President. This governance model ensures high-level executive support for national research and development initiatives.

4. (4) Prithvi
Early Indian technological achievements focused heavily on space exploration and satellite technology. Aryabhata, Bhaskara-I, and Rohini represent significant milestones in the country's satellite launch history and orbital research. Conversely, Prithvi belongs to the category of defense technology as a surface-to-surface ballistic missile developed under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme, making it distinct from early civilian satellites.

5. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
India's scientific landscape was shaped by visionary founders of key institutions. Homi J. Bhabha established the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, while Vikram Sarabhai founded the Physical Research Laboratory. Vijay Bhatkar led the development of supercomputing at C-DAC, and P.C. Mahalanobis pioneered statistical research at the Indian Statistical Institute. These leaders provided the necessary framework for specialized scientific progress in several domains.

6. (2) Smiling Buddha
The first successful nuclear test in May 1974 was conducted at Pokhran, Rajasthan. This operation, characterized as a peaceful nuclear explosion, was assigned the code name Smiling Buddha. It marked India's emergence as a nation with nuclear capabilities, demonstrating indigenous technical expertise in atomic science while maintaining a stated focus on peaceful applications and national strategic security requirements.

7. (4) A large pool of English-speaking technical graduates and early favorable state policies for software exports
Bangalore's transformation into a major global technology hub was driven by several socio-economic factors. The presence of numerous engineering colleges provided a steady supply of skilled, English-speaking professionals. Additionally, proactive state policies and the establishment of dedicated software technology parks created an environment conducive to international trade. These elements collectively attracted multinational corporations, fostering a robust software export economy.

8. (3) I and III
The Green Revolution transformed Indian agriculture by introducing high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice. M.S. Swaminathan was

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instrumental in adapting these technologies to suit the local climate and conditions. Contrary to reducing chemical usage, this intensive farming model required a significant increase in the application of fertilizers and pesticides to ensure the high productivity of the new seeds.

9. (3) BrahMos
The Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme, launched in 1983, aimed to achieve self-reliance in missile technology. It focused on five core systems, including Agni, Prithvi, Trishul, Nag, and Akash. However, BrahMos is a separate project. It was developed as a joint venture between India and Russia much later, focusing on supersonic cruise missile technology rather than the original programme.

10. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Vikram Sarabhai envisioned space technology as a powerful tool for social development and education. He believed that satellites could bridge the information gap in rural areas effectively. The Satellite Instructional Television Experiment exemplified this philosophy by delivering educational content to remote villages via satellite. This practical application directly supported his goal of using advanced technology to improve national welfare.

11. (4) It was entirely designed and fabricated in India but launched by the Soviet Union.
Aryabhata, India's maiden satellite, was a significant milestone in indigenous engineering and design. Although domestic scientists and engineers completely fabricated the satellite in Bangalore, the country lacked an orbital launch vehicle at that time. Consequently, the Soviet Union provided the necessary launch services using a Kosmos-3M rocket. This successful collaboration marked the beginning of India's journey into space science.

12. (2) III only
The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle is a highly reliable four-stage rocket using solid and liquid propulsion. It has been successfully utilized beyond low earth orbit for historic interplanetary missions like the Mars Orbiter Mission and lunar probes like Chandrayaan-1. Therefore, claiming it has never been used for such missions is inaccurate, as it remains a versatile workhorse for ISRO operations.

13. (3) PARAM 8000
The PARAM 8000 stands as the first indigenous supercomputer developed by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing. Launched in 1991, it utilized a parallel processing architecture to achieve high computational speeds. This development marked India's entry into the elite group of nations capable of building supercomputers, providing a vital tool for scientific research, weather forecasting, and strategic applications.

14. (4) The US refusal to export Cray supercomputers to India due to nuclear proliferation concerns
India's drive to develop indigenous supercomputing was accelerated by geopolitical restrictions on technology transfer. During the late 1980s, the United States refused to export advanced Cray supercomputers, citing concerns related to nuclear research and strategic dual-use. This denial prompted the Indian government to establish C-DAC with the specific mission of building domestic high-performance computing capabilities to ensure technological sovereignty.

15. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme produced several distinct systems for defense. Prithvi is a short-range surface-to-surface ballistic missile, while Trishul serves as a short-range surface-to-air defense system. Nag was designed specifically as an anti-tank guided missile with fire-and-forget capabilities. Agni represents a series of intermediate to long-range ballistic missiles, forming a critical component of India's strategic deterrent capabilities.

16. (2) Uranium-233
The second stage of the Indian nuclear power programme utilizes Fast Breeder Reactors. In these reactors, a blanket of thorium-232 is placed around the core. Through the process of neutron absorption, the thorium is converted into fissile uranium-233. This bred fuel is intended for use in the third stage of the programme, which focuses on utilizing India's abundant thorium resources.

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17. (2) The first IIT was established in Bombay with assistance from the Soviet Union.
The establishment of the Indian Institutes of Technology followed the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee. While IIT Bombay was indeed set up with significant help from the Soviet Union, it was not the first one established. That distinction belongs to IIT Kharagpur, which was inaugurated in 1951. The later Institutes of Technology Act of 1961 formally recognized these institutions nationwide.

18. (1) I, II, III, and IV
Several major scientific milestones occurred in the early decades after independence. The Scientific Policy Resolution was adopted in 1958, and ISRO was established in 1969. The first nuclear test at Pokhran took place in 1974, followed by the launch of the Aryabhata satellite in 1975. In contrast, the Department of Biotechnology was not established until 1986, after the 1980 threshold.

19. (3) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
The series of five nuclear tests in May 1998, known as Operation Shakti, occurred under the political leadership of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. These tests confirmed India's capability to deploy thermonuclear weapons and established the nation as a full-fledged nuclear-armed state. The event had significant geopolitical implications, leading to international sanctions while simultaneously strengthening the country's national security posture.

20. (2) Aryabhata, Bhaskara-I, Rohini RS-1, APPLE
India's early space efforts followed a logical progression in satellite technology. Aryabhata, the first satellite, was launched in 1975, followed by Bhaskara-I for earth observation in 1979. Rohini RS-1 became the first satellite launched indigenously by the SLV-3 in 1980. Finally, APPLE, the first experimental communication satellite, was launched in 1981, marking a shift toward practical applications in telecommunications development.

21. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
The Software Technology Parks of India scheme was launched in 1991 to boost software exports through tax incentives and infrastructure support. Unlike many industries, the Indian IT sector did not rely on the domestic market first. Instead, it grew rapidly by focusing on global outsourcing and international service delivery, leveraging skilled labor to meet the demands of foreign clients successfully.

22. (2) Defence Research and Development Laboratory (DRDL), Hyderabad
The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research oversees numerous national laboratories like the National Chemical Laboratory and National Physical Laboratory. These institutions focus on civil scientific research and industrial development. In contrast, the Defence Research and Development Laboratory is a major facility under the Defence Research and Development Organisation. Its primary mandate involves the design and development of missile systems.

23. (4) Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC) - Sriharikota
The Satish Dhawan Space Centre serves as the primary spaceport for India's satellite launch operations. It is located on Sriharikota Island in Andhra Pradesh, providing an ideal launch site due to its coastal location and proximity to the equator. While other centers like VSSC and URSC handle rocket design and satellite fabrication respectively, Sriharikota remains the central hub for launches.

24. (1) Ahmedabad
Dr. Vikram Sarabhai established the Physical Research Laboratory in 1947 in Ahmedabad. Initially focusing on cosmic rays and the properties of the upper atmosphere, the institute eventually became the cradle of India's space sciences. Under Sarabhai's visionary leadership, it provided the scientific foundation and personnel required to launch the national space programme and establish the Indian Space Research Organisation.

25. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
India's nuclear journey began with Apsara, the first research reactor in 1956. CIRUS, built with Canadian help, provided critical plutonium for research purposes. PURNIMA-I served as the country's first experimental fast reactor utilizing plutonium fuel. Later, KAMINI made history as the first reactor in the world to be specifically

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78. Consider the following list of missile systems:
I. Prithvi
II. Agni
III. Trishul
IV. Nag
V. Akash
Which of the following options represents the five core missile systems developed under the original Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP)?
(1) I, II, III, IV, and V
(2) I, III, IV, V, and BrahMos
(3) II, III, IV, V, and Astra
(4) I, II, III, V, and K-15
(5) Question not attempted

79. Which of the following statements regarding the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in post-independence India is correct?
(1) The shift to process patents under the 1970 Act spurred the generic drug industry
(2) Prior to 1970, India was highly self-sufficient in bulk drug manufacturing and imported no essential medicines from the West
(3) The Indian Patents Act of 1970 severely stunted the growth of domestic pharmaceutical companies by strictly enforcing product patents
(4) India's entry into the WTO in 1995 immediately banned all generic drug manufacturing and research activities in the country
(5) Question not attempted

80. Arrange the following landmark nuclear research reactors established at Trombay in chronological order of their attainment of criticality:
I. ZERLINA
II. CIRUS
III. Apsara
IV. DHRUVA
Select the correct order from the given options:
(1) III, II, I, IV
(2) III, I, II, IV
(3) II, III, I, IV
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

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thrust and efficiency compared to conventional solid or liquid rocket engines. This technology primarily uses liquid hydrogen as the fuel and liquid oxygen as the oxidizer. Developing this indigenous capability was essential for India to launch heavy communication satellites into geostationary transfer orbits independently and reliably.

35. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Several scientists played transformative roles in India's development. Homi J. Bhabha pioneered the atomic energy programme, while M.S. Swaminathan led the agricultural advancements of the Green Revolution. Sam Pitroda was instrumental in the telecommunications revolution during the 1980s. U.R. Rao made significant contributions to satellite technology and headed the space agency during a period of major expansion and successful orbital launches.

36. (4) A commercial airplane crash near Mont Blanc in the Alps
Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, the architect of India's nuclear programme, died tragically in January 1966. His death occurred when Air India Flight 101 crashed on Mont Blanc in the Alps while he was traveling to an international conference. This sudden loss was a severe setback for the country's scientific community, as he was a key figure in institutionalizing atomic research.

37. (3) Navigation with Indian Constellation (NavIC)
The early years of the Indian space programme focused on basic infrastructure and experimental projects. Initiatives like INCOSPAR, the Thumba equatorial station, and the SITE project for educational broadcasting were foundational. However, NavIC is a much more recent development. It refers to the independent regional satellite navigation system that became operational only in the 21st century, long after Sarabhai's leadership tenure.

38. (2) V only
The Indian space programme underwent significant structural changes to ensure its growth. INCOSPAR was followed by the creation of ISRO in 1969. In 1972, the Government established the Space Commission and the Department of Space to provide specialized oversight. Crucially, the Department of Space reports directly to the Prime Minister, rather than being under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence.

39. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
India is widely recognized as the "pharmacy of the world" because it produces a vast quantity of affordable generic drugs. This success was facilitated by the Patents Act of 1970, which allowed for process patents in the pharmaceutical sector. This legal provision enabled Indian companies to innovate manufacturing methods for existing drugs, thereby lowering costs and expanding global healthcare access significantly.

40. (1) IV, III, II, I
India's scientific institutions were established in stages following independence. The CSIR began its national lab network expansion in the late 1940s. The Department of Atomic Energy was formally created in 1954. The Defence Research and Development Organisation followed in 1958 to consolidate defense research. Finally, the Indian Space Research Organisation was established in 1969, marking the formal start of the space agency.

41. (3) Kharagpur
The first Indian Institute of Technology was established at Kharagpur in West Bengal. It was formally inaugurated in 1951 on the site of the former Hijli Detention Camp, which had served as a prison during the struggle for independence. This location was chosen to transform a place of colonial confinement into a premier center for technical education and national progress.

42. (1) The US denial of export clearance for Cray X-MP supercomputers to India
The creation of C-DAC and the PARAM supercomputers was a direct response to international technology restrictions. In the late 1980s, the United States denied India's request to purchase a Cray X-MP supercomputer for weather forecasting, citing strategic concerns. This refusal led the Indian government to prioritize the development of indigenous high-performance computing, resulting in the successful launch of the PARAM series.

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43. (4) To secure all benefits from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge
The Scientific Policy Resolution of 1958 reflected the government's belief that science and technology are essential for national prosperity. Its central philosophy was to ensure that the country could fully benefit from scientific advancements through systematic cultivation and application. By promoting scientific research in all its aspects, the resolution aimed to solve social and economic problems and modernize the national infrastructure.

44. (2) Apple
The initial phase of the Green Revolution in India focused specifically on staple food crops to address chronic food shortages and achieve self-sufficiency. Significant yield improvements were achieved in wheat and rice through high-yielding varieties, followed by advances in maize and other cereals. Conversely, horticultural crops like apples were not the primary target of this intensive cereal-centric agricultural transformation programme.

45. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
DRDO operates a network of specialized laboratories across India. The Aeronautical Development Establishment is located in Bengaluru, focusing on flight technologies. The Armament Research and Development Establishment is based in Pune. The Defence Laboratory is situated in Jodhpur, while the Laser Science and Technology Centre operates in Delhi. These facilities work on different aspects of military hardware and strategic technological research.

46. (4) LVM3 (Launch Vehicle Mark-3)
The Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle Mark III is India's most powerful launch vehicle, capable of carrying heavy payloads into orbit. It played a critical role in major lunar exploration missions, including Chandrayaan-2 and Chandrayaan-3. ISRO has officially renamed this heavy-lift rocket as LVM3 to reflect its mission capabilities more accurately as a versatile launch system for various orbital requirements.

47. (1) The DOS operates under the administrative jurisdiction of the Ministry of Science and Technology
The Department of Space in India has a unique administrative structure designed to ensure direct executive oversight. It reports directly to the Prime Minister, rather than being part of the Ministry of Science and Technology. The Space Commission provides policy guidance, while ISRO serves as the research arm. This arrangement facilitates rapid decision-making and strategic planning for the country's space programme.

48. (1) I and II
Homi J. Bhabha was a central figure in Indian science, founding the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and serving as the first Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. While his theoretical work in physics was internationally acclaimed and led to nominations, he did not receive the Nobel Prize. His legacy primarily lies in institutionalizing scientific research and pioneering the atomic energy programme.

49. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The growth of India's IT industry was driven by both government support and private enterprise. The Software Technology Parks of India provided essential infrastructure and tax benefits during the 1990s. Simultaneously, companies like Tata Consultancy Services were pioneers in developing the global delivery model. These combined efforts allowed the sector to provide high-quality software services to international clients efficiently.

50. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The initial phase of the Green Revolution significantly boosted food production but also created regional economic disparities. This occurred because high-yielding variety seeds required reliable irrigation and chemical inputs, which were more readily available in states like Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh. Consequently, these regions prospered while areas lacking similar infrastructure did not experience the same level of agricultural growth.

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51. (3) Agni follows a ballistic trajectory, while BrahMos is a supersonic cruise missile
Agni and BrahMos represent two different categories of missile technology in India's arsenal. Agni is a series of ballistic missiles that travel in a high-arcing trajectory under the influence of gravity. In contrast, BrahMos is a supersonic cruise missile that flies at lower altitudes and maintains constant powered flight. This technical distinction determines their respective ranges, speeds, and tactical combat applications.

52. (3) I, II and IV
The Pokhran-II tests in May 1998 involved multiple detonations, including a thermonuclear device, over several days. Following these successful tests, the government declared May 11 as National Technology Day to celebrate scientific achievement. Crucially, India did not sign the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty afterward, maintaining its strategic autonomy and refusing to accept what it considered discriminatory international nuclear non-proliferation regimes.

53. (3) Satish Dhawan
The Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore saw a major transformation in its aerospace and atmospheric research capabilities after independence. This expansion occurred significantly under the leadership of Satish Dhawan, who served as the Institute's director. His dual role as the head of ISRO and IISc helped integrate academic research with the practical requirements of the burgeoning national space programmes.

54. (2) Pfizer India
India's biotechnology sector is home to several major indigenous firms specializing in vaccine production. Companies like the Serum Institute of India and Bharat Biotech have achieved global recognition for their manufacturing capacity and development of domestic vaccines. While Pfizer has a significant presence in India, it is a multinational corporation headquartered in the United States, not an indigenous Indian pharmaceutical company.

55. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
Different Indian organizations developed supercomputers to meet specialized needs. C-DAC produced the PARAM series for general-purpose high-performance computing. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre developed the Anupam series for nuclear research. DRDO created the PACE series for defense and aerodynamic simulations, while the National Aerospace Laboratories built the Flosolver specifically to solve complex fluid dynamics problems relevant to aviation and meteorological studies.

56. (1) Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3)
Before leading India's missile programme, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam played a crucial role at ISRO. He served as the Project Director for the Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3), which was India's first indigenous orbital launch vehicle. The successful launch of the Rohini satellite using the SLV-3 in 1980 was a landmark achievement that demonstrated India's entry into the global space club.

57. (3) National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) - Pune
India has numerous specialized research institutes under the CSIR. The Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology is based in Hyderabad, and the Central Drug Research Institute is located in Lucknow. Similarly, the National Brain Research Centre is situated in Manesar. However, the National Botanical Research Institute is actually located in Lucknow, rather than Pune, making that specific geographic pair incorrect in the list.

58. (3) V only
Agricultural scientific research in India is coordinated by the ICAR, and Krishi Vigyan Kendras provide essential extension services. While the Green Revolution significantly increased the yields of cereals like wheat and rice, it did not have a similar impact on pulses. The production of pulses remained relatively stagnant, leading to an imbalance in the growth rates between different food crops across the country.

59. (4) For outstanding contributions to science by researchers under the age of 45
The Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize is a prestigious award honoring excellence in various scientific disciplines in India. It is specifically designed to recognize and encourage young scientists who

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have made outstanding contributions to their respective fields. To be eligible for this award, a researcher must be an Indian citizen or an Overseas Citizen of India under the age of forty-five years.

60. (1) Prithvi-I, Agni-I technology demonstrator, BrahMos, Agni-V
The development of India's missile systems followed a distinct timeline. Prithvi-I, a short-range ballistic missile, was first tested in 1988. This was followed by the Agni-I technology demonstrator in 1989. Much later, the BrahMos supersonic cruise missile was successfully tested in 2001. Finally, the Agni-V, an intercontinental-range ballistic missile, conducted its first successful flight test in 2012, marking advanced strategic capability.

61. (3) INSAT
India's space programme utilizes various launch vehicles to place payloads into different orbits. ASLV, PSLV, and GSLV are all categories of rockets designed to carry satellites into space. In contrast, INSAT refers to the Indian National Satellite System, which is a series of multi-purpose geostationary satellites used for telecommunications and meteorology. Thus, INSAT is a satellite series, not a launch vehicle.

62. (4) An Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) with a range over 5,000 km
The Agni-V is a critical component of India's strategic nuclear deterrence. It is a three-stage, solid-fueled intercontinental ballistic missile developed indigenously by DRDO. With a designated strike range exceeding 5,000 kilometers, it allows the country to reach targets across vast distances. This capability places India among an elite group of nations possessing advanced long-range missile technology for national defense.

63. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
The PARAM 8000 supercomputer utilized a distributed memory parallel architecture, which allowed it to process multiple tasks simultaneously for high efficiency. Contrary to relying on Soviet technology, the project aimed to overcome Western sanctions through indigenous innovation. It used commercially available microprocessors integrated with custom-designed hardware and software, rather than specific Soviet-designed chips, to build a powerful domestic computing system.

64. (2) To act as ISRO's commercial arm to market space products and launch services globally
Antrix Corporation Limited was established in 1992 as a wholly government-owned company. Its primary role is to function as the commercial and marketing arm of the Indian Space Research Organisation. By offering satellite launch services, providing satellite data, and marketing space-related technical consultancy, Antrix enables India to compete in the global space market and generate revenue from its indigenous capabilities.

65. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
The Government of India has periodically updated its science and technology framework through various policy documents. The foundational Scientific Policy Resolution was adopted in 1958. This was followed by the Technology Policy Statement in 1983. Later, the Science and Technology Policy was introduced in 2003. Finally, the more recent Science, Technology and Innovation Policy was adopted in 2013 to integrate innovation strategies.

66. (1) September 26
The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was formally established in 1942 as an autonomous society. Since then, it has grown into one of the world's largest public-funded research organizations. To commemorate its establishment, CSIR celebrates its Foundation Day annually on September 26 across its network of national laboratories. This day serves to recognize scientific achievements and promote a research culture.

67. (3) The third stage utilizes Advanced Heavy Water Reactors fueled by highly enriched Uranium-235 imported from NSG countries.
India's three-stage nuclear programme is designed for long-term energy security using domestic resources. The third stage focuses on utilizing the country's vast thorium reserves. Specifically, it involves the use of Advanced Heavy Water Reactors where thorium is converted into fissile uranium-233. Therefore, stating that this stage

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relies on imported, highly enriched uranium-235 is incorrect, as the goal is technological self-reliance.

68. (1) I and II
The Aryabhata satellite was equipped with instruments to conduct experiments in X-ray astronomy and solar physics. It was launched from the Soviet facility at Kapustin Yar. However, the mission faced technical difficulties shortly after launch. A power failure occurred after only a few days in orbit, which halted scientific data collection, although the satellite remained in orbit for several years after that.

69. (3) Controlled and assured irrigation alongside chemical fertilizers and pesticides
High Yielding Variety seeds were central to the Green Revolution's success, but they were highly demanding in terms of inputs. Unlike traditional crops, these varieties required a package of practices to reach their maximum potential. This included the use of chemical fertilizers to provide nutrients and pesticides for protection. Most importantly, they needed a controlled and assured water supply through irrigation.

70. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India emerged as a global hub for IT and business process outsourcing due to several competitive advantages. The country possessed a large demographic of skilled, English-speaking professionals capable of providing high-quality technical services. Furthermore, the relatively lower labor costs compared to Western nations made India an attractive destination for global outsourcing, driving the rapid expansion of the domestic software industry.

71. (4) Chandrayaan-2
The PSLV is often called the workhorse of ISRO due to its numerous successful launches, including Chandrayaan-1 and the Mars Orbiter Mission. However, some missions require a heavier launch vehicle. Chandrayaan-2, which included an orbiter, lander, and rover, was significantly heavier than previous probes. Consequently, it was launched using the more powerful GSLV Mk III, now known as the LVM3, to reach orbit.

72. (3) IV only
Dr. Vikram Sarabhai was a visionary who established numerous institutions, including ISRO and IIM Ahmedabad. His contributions were recognized posthumously with the Padma Vibhushan. However, he was not the designer of the PARAM supercomputer. The development of the PARAM series was led by Dr. Vijay Bhatkar and C-DAC in the late 1980s and early 1990s, long after Sarabhai's death in 1971.

73. (3) United Kingdom
Apsara, the first nuclear research reactor in Asia, became critical in 1956 at the Trombay facility. This project was a major milestone for India's atomic programme. While the reactor was designed and built indigenously by Indian scientists, the United Kingdom provided the necessary technical assistance and the initial supply of enriched uranium fuel required to operate the pool-type reactor successfully.

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74. (1) Hyderabad - HITEC City
Several Indian cities are renowned as major technology hubs. Hyderabad is famously associated with HITEC City, a major IT and business district often colloquially referred to as Cyberabad. In contrast, Bangalore is widely known as the Silicon Valley of India and Electronic City, while Pune is also a significant software hub. Matching Hyderabad with HITEC City correctly identifies a specific regional development project.

75. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
India operates various satellite systems for diverse purposes. The INSAT series handles telecommunications, broadcasting, and meteorological observations. IRS satellites are dedicated to earth observation and natural resource monitoring. IRNSS, also known as NavIC, provides independent regional navigation services. Finally, Astrosat serves as a multi-wavelength space observatory for astronomical research, allowing scientists to study celestial objects across energy bands from space.

76. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
India's approach to nuclear testing evolved significantly over time. The 1974 test was officially described as a peaceful nuclear explosion to emphasize its non-military intent. In

contrast, the 1998 tests were explicitly declared by the government as weaponized detonations. These tests were intended to establish a credible minimum nuclear deterrent, formally declaring India's status as a state possessing nuclear weapons to the world.

77. (3) Enabling the launch of heavy communication satellites into Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO)
Indigenous cryogenic technology is essential for India's heavy-lift capabilities in space. Cryogenic engines are used in the upper stages of the GSLV to provide the high efficiency and thrust required for demanding missions. This technology specifically enables ISRO to place heavy communication satellites into Geosynchronous Transfer Orbits, reducing reliance on foreign launch services and achieving greater autonomy in satellite deployment and operations.

78. (1) I, II, III, IV, and V
The Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme, envisioned by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, aimed for self-sufficiency in missile technology. It focused on five core systems: Prithvi, a surface-to-surface missile; Agni, an intermediate-range ballistic missile; Trishul, a short-range surface-to-air missile; Akash, a medium-range surface-to-air missile; and Nag, an anti-tank guided missile. These five systems formed the foundation of the national defense programme.

79. (1) The shift to process patents under the 1970 Act spurred the generic drug industry
The growth of the Indian pharmaceutical sector was profoundly influenced by the Patents Act of 1970. By recognizing process patents instead of product patents for medicines, the act allowed domestic manufacturers to develop cost-effective methods for producing existing drugs. This legal framework encouraged the expansion of the generic drug industry, enabling India to provide affordable healthcare solutions to both domestic and global populations.

80. (1) III, II, I, IV
Research reactors at Trombay were established in a specific sequence. Apsara, the first, reached criticality in 1956. CIRUS followed in 1960 through Canadian assistance. ZERLINA, an experimental reactor for lattice investigations, became critical in 1961. Much later, DHRUVA, a high-flux reactor, attained criticality in 1985. This chronological progression illustrates the steady advancement of India's nuclear research infrastructure over several significant decades.

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